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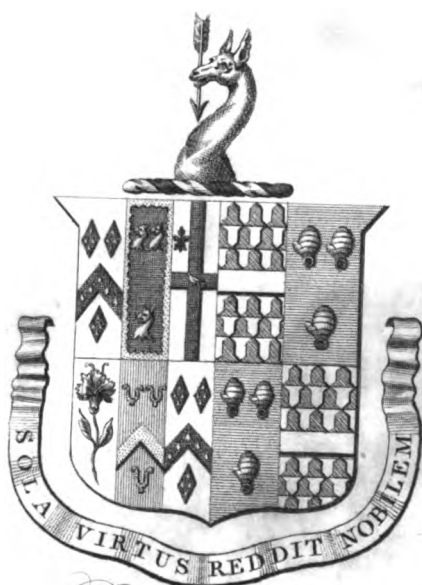
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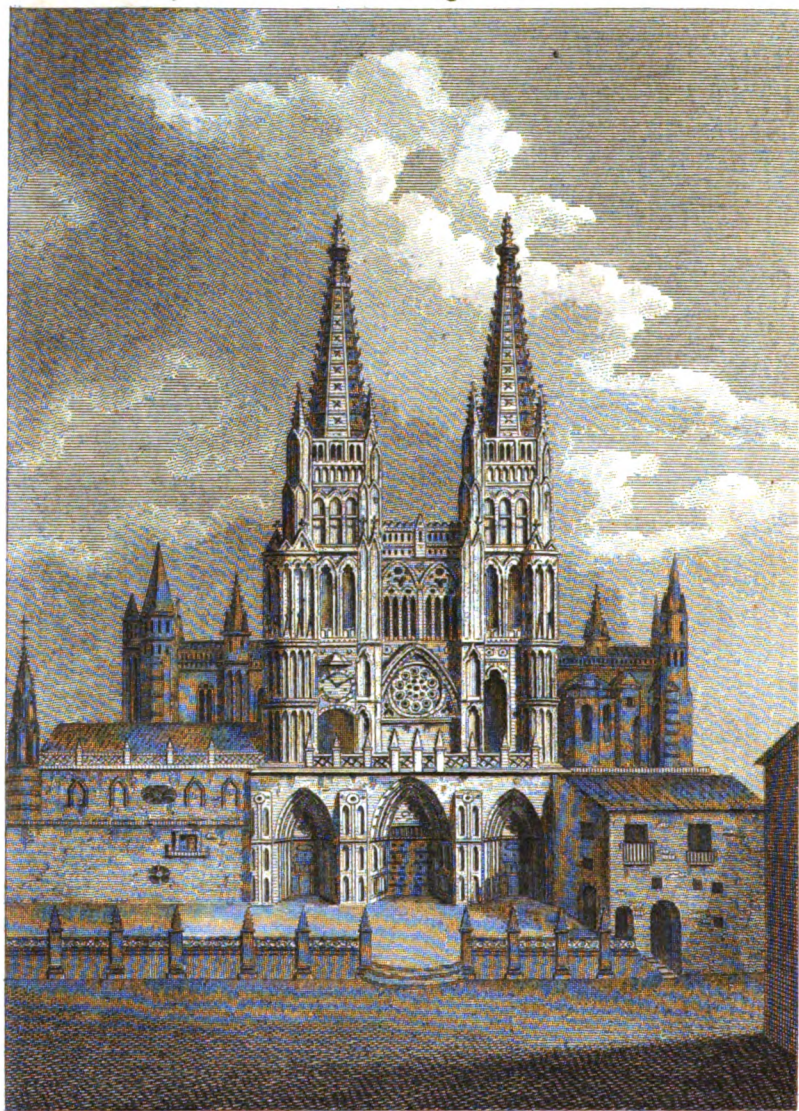
*The European magazine,
and London review*

Philological Society (Great Britain)



Richard Shaue,
Casino,
Dulwich Hill, Surry.

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BURGOS CATHEDRAL

Published by J. Sewall, Cornhill Aug. 1. 1797.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simulet jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL: 52.

From July to December

1797.

L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewall Cornhill 1797.

THE European Magazine,

For JULY 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. AN ELEGANT FRONTISPIECE, representing the CATHEDRAL of BURGOS. And, 2. A PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS GROSE, ESQ. F. A. S.]

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L O N D O N :

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THE FRONTISPIECE

represents the Cathedral of Burgos, a rich Town of Spain, the Capital of Old Castile, and an Archbishop's See. The City itself is a very pleasant one; having Squares, public Buildings, and Fountains, remarkably fine; and Walls of considerable Strength. It is seated partly on a Mountain, and partly on the River Aranzon, 95 Miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Party Politicks are inadmissible. The Eulogium, therefore, on Mr. Fox will be returned to the Writer.

A Variety of Poems have been received this Month; some of which will be hereafter inserted.

The Portrait recommended by G. H. cannot be procured.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 17, to July 15, 1797.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	50	0	22	0	22	0	18	4	21	6
											Kent	50	0	00	0	24	4	17	0	21	3
											Suffex.	48	6	00	0	22	0	17	6	00	0
											Suffolk	46	0	18	6	21	3	15	6	18	0
											Cambrid.	43	3	18	0	20	0	10	8	18	9
Middlesex	54	2	21	7	22	7	17	0	23	3	Norfolk	40	8	00	0	16	0	13	9	15	6
Surry	52	8	20	0	24	8	16	2	24	0	Lincoln	45	5	00	0	20	5	12	0	20	5
Hertford	49	1	00	0	25	0	16	4	26	0	York	45	8	27	0	19	5	12	10	22	9
Bedford	46	10	00	0	24	0	13	10	21	7	Durham	44	11	00	0	24	0	15	6	00	0
Hunting.	47	5	00	0	20	3	12	2	18	5	Northum.	40	0	28	0	18	4	13	0	19	0
Northam.	47	8	30	0	21	8	12	4	22	0	Cumberl.	49	7	33	10	24	8	16	11	00	0
Rutland	49	6	00	0	23	0	14	0	23	0	Westmor.	53	10	36	0	27	8	17	10	00	0
Leicester	48	4	00	0	21	4	14	0	23	10	Lancash.	50	10	00	0	30	8	16	1	00	0
Nottingh.	48	7	30	6	26	0	13	2	24	1	Cheshire	47	9	00	0	00	0	16	0	33	0
Derby	53	0	00	0	00	0	17	1	27	1	Gloucest.	53	5	00	0	22	10	19	11	24	7
Stafford	50	0	00	0	28	6	16	6	27	10	Someriet	58	4	00	0	28	0	12	6	26	0
Salop	50	2	34	8	24	8	18	2	00	0	Monmou.	60	1	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Hereford	54	2	42	8	30	8	21	11	27	0	Devon	57	5	00	0	25	3	17	4	00	0
Worcest.	53	1	00	0	37	6	19	0	27	3	Cornwall	59	2	00	0	30	1	16	2	00	0
Warwick	53	0	00	0	28	0	18	3	29	6	Dorset	54	11	00	0	22	9	00	0	00	0
Wilts	58	8	00	0	24	10	18	2	32	8	Hants	53	2	00	0	23	0	18	4	26	10
Berks	55	10	00	0	27	9	18	4	29	3	WALES.										
Oxford	54	10	00	0	23	1	17	0	25	1	N. Wales	52	0	34	0	22	0	12	0	00	0
Bucks	52	6	00	0	25	3	16	0	26	6	S. Wales	52	6	00	0	30	0	00	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JUNE.					9	30.15	66	W.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		10	30.30	70	S.S.W.
24	20.45	61	S. W.		11	30.13	70	S.S.W.
25	29.50	60	W.		12	29.97	67	S.W.
26	29.62	62	S.S.W.		13	29.96	70	S.
27	29.70	60	N.W.		14	29.87	74	E.
28	29.79	59	N.		15	29.95	74	S.
29	29.84	61	W.		16	30.07	72	S.W.
30	30.02	60	N.E.		17	30.10	75	S.
JULY.					18	30.09	71	W.
1	29.92	59	N.		19	30.07	70	S.
2	29.93	61	S. W.		20	30.02	69	S.
3	30.01	60	S.W.		21	30.19	67	W.
4	29.93	59	N. W.		22	30.16	68	W.
5	29.80	58	S.		23	30.19	69	S.W.
6	29.55	60	S.		24	30.20	69	S.W.
7	29.76	60	N.W.		25	30.14	70	W.S.W.
8	20.82	60	N.		26	30.10	68	N.bvW.



FRANCIS GROSE ESQ^R F.A.S.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR JULY 1797.

FRANCIS GROSE, ESQ. F. A. S.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

OF this Gentleman, who, while he lived, promoted in a very eminent degree the entertainment of his friends, it may be said, in the words of Shakspeare:

————— a merrier man,
Within the limits of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal:
His eye begets occasion for his wit;
And every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a mirth-moving jest.

He was born about the year 1731 *, and was the son of Mr. Francis Grose, of Richmond, jeweller, who filled up the coronation crown of George the Second, and died 1769. By his father he was left an independent fortune, which he was not of a disposition to add to, or even to preserve. He early entered into the Surry Militia, of which he became Adjutant and Paymaster; but so much had dissipation taken possession of him, that in a situation which above all others required attention, he was so careless as to have for some time (as he used pleasantly to tell) only two books of accounts, viz. his right, and left hand pockets. In the one he received, and from the other paid; and this too with a want of circumspection which may be readily supposed from such a mode of book-keeping. His losses on this occasion roused his latent talents: with a good classical education he united a fine taste for drawing; and encouraged by his friends, as well as prompted by his situation, he undertook the work from which he derived both profit and repu-

tation: we mean, his Views of Antiquities in England and Wales, which he first began to publish in numbers in the year 1773, and finished in the year 1776. The next year he added two more volumes to his English Views, in which he included the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, which were completed in 1787. This work answered his most sanguine expectations; and, from the time he began it to the end of his life, he continued without intermission to publish various works (a list of which we subjoin), generally to the advantage of his literary reputation, and almost always to the benefit of his finances. His wit and good-humour were the abundant source of satisfaction to himself and entertainment to his friends. He visited almost every part of the kingdom, and was well received wherever he went. In the summer of 1789 he set out on a tour in Scotland; the result of which he began to communicate to the public in 1790, in numbers. Before he had concluded this work, he proceeded to Ireland, intending to furnish that kingdom with views and descriptions of her Antiquities, in the same manner he had executed those of Great Britain; but soon after his arrival in Dublin, being at the house of Mr. Hone there, he suddenly was seized at table with an apoplectic fit, on the 6th May 1791, and died immediately. He was interred in Dublin.

"His literary history," says a friend, "respectable as it is, was exceeded by his good-humour, conviviality, and friendship. Living much abroad, and

* In the year 1773, his friend Mr. Davies, of Wandsworth, speaks of him as then 42 years old. See the Sketch prefixed to the Olio.

in the best company at home, he had the easiest habits of adapting himself to all tempers; and, being a man of general knowledge, perpetually drew out some conversation that was either useful to himself, or agreeable to the party. He could observe upon most things with precision and judgment; but his natural tendency was to humour, in which he excelled both by the selection of anecdotes and his manner of telling them: it may be said too, that his figure rather assisted him, which was in fact the very title page to a joke. He had neither the pride nor malignity of authorship: he felt the independency of his own talents, and was satisfied with them, without degrading others. His friendships were of the same cast; constant and sincere, overlooking some faults, and seeking out greater virtues. He had a good heart; and, abating those little indiscretions natural to most men, could do no wrong."

He married at Canterbury, and resided there some years, much beloved and respected for his wit and vivacity; "which," another friend observes, "though he possessed in an extreme degree, was but little tinged with the caustic spirit so prevalent among spirits of that class. His humour was of that nature which exhilarates and enlivens, without leaving behind it a sting; and though perhaps none possessed more than himself the faculty of 'setting the table in a roar,' it was never at the expence of virtue or good manners. Of the most careless, open, and artless disposition, he was often (particularly in the early part of his life) the prey of the designing; and has more than once (it is believed) embarrassed himself by a too implicit confidence in the probity of others. A

tale of distress never failed to draw commiseration from his heart; and often has the tear been discovered gliding down that cheek which a moment before was flushed with jocularities."

He was father of Daniel Grose, Esq. Captain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery (who, after several campaigns in America, was appointed in 1790 Deputy-Governor of the New Settlement at Botany Bay), and some other children.

His works are as follow:

- (1) The Antiquities of England and Wales, 8 vols. 4to. and 8vo.
- (2) The Antiquities of Scotland, 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo.
- (3) The Antiquities of Ireland, 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo.
- (4) A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons, 4to. 1785.
- (5) A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 8vo. 1785.
- (6) Military Antiquities; being a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the present Time, 2 vols. 4to. 1786, 1788.
- (7) The History of Dover Castle, by the Rev. William Danell, 4to. 1786.
- (8) A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions, 8vo. 1788.
- (9) Rules for drawing Caricatures, 8vo. 1788.
- (10) Supplement to the Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons, 4to. 1789.
- (11) A Guide to Health, Beauty, Honour, and Riches; being a Collection of humorous Advertisements, pointing out the Means to obtain those Blessings; with a suitable introductory Preface, 8vo.
- (12) The Olio; being a Collection of Essays in 8vo. 1793.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

THE Public have a claim to the history of great men, for the benefit of their example; and few, very few of modern times, have had such a claim to this character as Edmund Burke—"clarum et venerabile nomen"—a name not only long known to his own country, but to all Europe, for the brilliancy of his political talents; and, in our opinion, still lifted higher in the annals of literature, by his amazing eloquence as a speaker, and the uncommon strength and harmony of his powers as a writer.

A little town in the county of Cork in Ireland had the honour of giving this great Character to the world on the first day of January, in the year 1730. His father married into the family of the Nagles in that county; a family of very antient descent and respectable consideration; he followed the profession of an attorney, and with his profession enjoyed a little estate from about one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds a-year.

Edmund was his second son, who, at a very

a very early age, was sent to Balytore school; a seminary in the North of Ireland of very great repute, and well known for furnishing the bar and the pulpit of Ireland with many respectable and eminent characters. This school has been kept by Quakers for near a century; and the son of the man to whom Mr. Burke was a pupil has been for these many years past the head-master. It has been creditable to both parties (viz. the present preceptor and the quondam pupil of his father), that the strictest friendship has always subsisted between them; not only by a constant correspondence, but by occasional visits; in which the reiteration of boyish adventures, compared with the chain of successive events, must have formed such conversations as most feel to a degree, though none but minds of a refined and congenial temper can enjoy the true relish.

At this school young Burke soon distinguished himself by an ardent attachment to study, a prompt command of words, and a good taste. His memory too unfolded itself very early, and he soon became distinguished as (what was called) the best *capper* of verses in the school; but as this phrase is not so generally known in England as in Ireland, it may be necessary to explain it:—What is called *capping of verses* is repeating any one line out of the Classics, and following it up by another, beginning with the *same letter* at which the former line ended; for instance,

*Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis.*

This was carried on, in the way of literary contest, between two boys, which begat an emulation for reading above the ordinary line of duty, and at the same time called out and strengthened the powers of memory. Burke not only took the lead in this, but in all general exercises: he was considered as the first Greek and Latin scholar; to these he added the study of poetry and *belles lettres*; and, before he left the school, produced a play in three acts, founded on some incidents in the early part of the History of England.

Concerning this play we have made many inquiries to little purpose; the probability is, that a work of this kind, after it was read amongst his school-fellows, or perhaps acted, lost its novelty and was forgotten; or perhaps the Author, as he grew up to be a man, and “forward to put off his boyish days,”

voluntarily destroyed it. All that we know of it, to any degree of certainty, is, that *Alfred* formed the principal character; and we have been told, on the credit of a co-temporary school-boy, that this part breathed a spirit of freedom and sublimity that was wonderful, considering the age of the author.

The report, however, which one school-fellow makes of another, influenced by the subsequent reputation of such a man as Burke, cannot be much depended on. If we did not know the early productions of *Dryden*, judging of them by the merits of his maturer day, what should not we imagine we had lost? but, knowing what they are, how trifling they appear by comparison! The early works of ingenious men, however, are far from being incurious: *Dryden's* Poem to the Memory of Henry Lord Hastings, with all its false metaphors, gross images, and hobbling rhymes, shews an excursive fancy, and some latent traits of genius bursting to come forward; but above all, it shews what the powers of application and experience in the aid of genius will do, when the same author, even in his old age, could produce such a sublime poem as the Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Before Edmund left Balytore school, his elder brother died, which determined his father to change his plan of designation in regard to his family: and here it is curious to reflect how a single incident opens a way to great and considerable events: had the elder son lived, he would have been educated to all the advantages of primogeniture, whilst this, his second, would in all probability have been either consigned to his father's profession as an attorney, or bred to some trade; and thus have ended his days in the inglorious bustle of a country town, unknown to fame and to posterity. But fate decided it otherwise: Edmund, soon after this event, was entered a fellow-commoner at the University of Dublin, where he pursued his studies with the same unceasing application as at school; and where he was no less esteemed as a scholar, than beloved for his agreeable manners and the integrity of his friendships: indeed this last feature of his character was his peculiar praise through life, as he not only retained his political connections with fidelity, but all those of an earlier date; and some of these, to the still higher praise of his *generosity*, as his purse, his table, and his influence, were constantly at their service; nor did

he "ever meet an old friend with a new face," but those who by their subsequent conduct had forfeited his protection.

After staying the usual time at the University of Dublin, he came over to London, and entered himself as a student of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. Here, though neither the duties of the Inns of Courts, or the example of "his fellow-practisers in the law," demanded or stimulated his attention, such

was his natural inclination for knowledge, that he studied here as in every other situation, with unremitting diligence: many of his habits and conversations were some years past well remembered at the Grecian coffee-house (then the great rendezvous of the students of the Middle Temple), and they were such as were highly creditable to his morals and his talents.

(*To be continued.*)

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM EDMUND BURKE, ESQ.

Beaconsfield, April 5, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE read the manuscript which you have had the goodness to send for my entertainment and instruction. You have not failed in your humane and honourable purpose: I was very much entertained; and, if I were treated with less partiality, I should have received more instruction. I have seldom seen so much wit in so small a compass as there is in your piece: as to the prudence of publishing it, I have nothing at all to say; I have never given advice to an author on that subject, that I recollect, in the whole course of my life. If you should follow the advice you have received (except that a very pleasant performance would be denied to the public), I see nothing ill that can happen by confining it to the entertainment of your particular friends. I am almost ashamed to say, that I have been so much out of the literary world as not so much as to have heard of Mr. Wakefield's name until yesterday, except what I found about him in your manuscript, and in the printed book of another Gentleman; but I find he is a man of considerable literary reputation. Of the other I had heard sometime, I believe two years since, as the author of something very scandalous and absurd against myself and the Gentlemen of France: I did not read more than a page or two of it; and that as it was shewn to me, for I never was in possession of the pamphlet. What I see from your piece, and from the extracts made in Mr. Townsend's, he appears to be just the same illiterate, stupid, and impudent rascal that I thought him at that time. As to the rest, whether this sort of stuff pleases the public is a matter unknown to me, but not wholly indifferent; because, if it did, I should be sorry for the bad taste of my countrymen with regard to morals and

to composition. As to myself, personally, if I were so weak as much to attend to this foolish sort of scurrility, it can never affect my tranquillity. I am under no obligation to read the works of those who revile me; and in fact I never do; and I assure you, that if it were not for the respectful attention I owe to the men of talents who are generous enough to take an interest in me, I should live in the most profound ignorance of the existence of what this sort of authors write against me. Their pieces, when they are sent to me, I read; and by what I perceive, they are engaged in a kind of conflict which indeed does honour to their humanity; but which gives, to some at least amongst their antagonists, an importance which they could no otherwise obtain.

I am rather surprised at your speaking of such a person as Hastings with any degree of respect; at present I say nothing of those who chose to take his guilt upon themselves: I do not say I am not deeply concerned; God forbid I should speak any other language. Others may be content to prevaricate in judgment; it is not my taste; but they who attack me for my fourteen years' labours on this subject, ought not to forget, that I always acted under public authority, and not of my own fancy; and that, in condemning me, they asperse the whole House of Commons for their conduct continued for the greater part of three Parliaments. I beg leave once more to return you my best acknowledgments. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem,

Your most obedient,
and obliged humble servant,
EDM. BURKE,

*Joseph Moser, Esq. Little
Smith-street, Dean's-
yard, London.*

HAMBURGH DESCRIBED,

IN AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM GERMANY TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND. BY HERBERT CROFT, L L. B. PRINTED AT HAMBURGH.

"—— I WRITE, Madam, from a city where the well fortified ramparts are of use only for walking, and the ill-paved streets for any thing but walking; where the outside of the houses is often all windows, and the inside all entrance; where it is not reckoned unmercantile to play at billiards in the 'Change time; and to pass from making a hazard for nothing to making a bargain for many thousands; where the circulation of commerce on their universal 'Change is in an inverse ratio to the circulation of air in their stove-heated apartments; where families are forbidden by law to feed their servants with salmon more than twice a week; and where they are obliged, by custom, to give them carp for supper on Christmas-eve; where a common long waggon, with two or three stools, makes a usual carriage for country excursions; and where a short wooden box without a lid, and with nothing but two large bags of feathers, makes a common bed; where the bells at all the doors tell of an arrival or a departure before either can take place, and all the clocks of the churches tell the time half an hour before it arrives; where life seems to be counted by the number of pipes (whence King James, who wrote against the *sin* of tobacco, would have been whiffed away in an hour); but where the beef is improved by smoking, whatever the men may be; where they have more than eighty physicians to keep them from or guide to Charon's ferry in the next world, and almost as many bridges to save them the trouble of ferrying over their unhealthy and baneful canals in this world; where they who wish for hospitable and tempting suppers, as much as Johnson liked Scottish breakfasts, may be well content to live; and they, who after a full meat of life wish to be pompously and temptingly carried to their last home, should contrive to die; where a female when abroad goes in all weathers without any thing on her head, or with a Danish hat, put on as if she were carrying it to some one else; where the gates of the city are shut every evening, and the windows of many of the houses are not opened for weeks together; where, in private apartments, one tastes along with the sparkling, high-flavoured politeness of modern life the

full-bodied unadulterated manners of the last century; and where, in the public cellar of the city, one drinks genuine heck, solemnly dated almost two centuries ago (1620); where all the inhabitants are wakened with the beating of cottons on the canals for female dresses, and where I wake for no better purpose, perhaps, than to lay all my male and female readers to sleep; where, every two steps, one meets travellers from all the four quarters of the world, and from almost all their different parts; and where in a week one confuses one's own language and does not acquire another, both which I fear this letter may prove.

"But I write, Madam, also in a city which has many more things to boast of than to be smiled at: in a city which, though now perhaps the second in the world for commerce, exhibits a public library, little known even in Germany, containing more than 80,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts, a city, in which I know already more liberal, valuable, amiable, informed, and even learned characters, than I ever found any where else during the same space of time: which has such a connection with the rest of Europe at present, that one of its newspapers (*The Correspondenten*), published four days in the seven, prints 96,000 copies every week: a city, in which the French Revolution has enabled the Resident at Geneva, under the old Government, of the first talents and education, to shew his good sense by becoming a bookseller; and where the literary traveller may find a regular bookseller, of whom I should say more in this letter from Hamburg, if he were not the printer and publisher of it; a city where the late *Empress* of Russia was in part educated, and where Gustavus Vasa spent part of his retirement; which, with its sister Altona, affords a refuge just now to much worth and many talents, not often seen in a city which justly boasts that it has given birth, among its casks, its bales, and its packages, to such men as Hagedorn, Brockas, Giesecke, Fabricius, Ehert, and Eschenburg: which Klopstock has chosen to dignify by making it his abode for the last twenty-five years: and where a merchant, though an extensive one (Caspar Voght) displays the mind of a

prince, in trying every means to introduce into his country the various improvements he has found, or hears of in Europe; and by studying the happiness of the poor, as if they were all his relations: a city, in short, which does not perhaps yield to the capital of any empire, in the general character of its in-

habitants of every description; in the use generally made of its immense riches; in the number or nature of its public charities; or in any thing which at all regards Government. Long may it flourish, and ever may its ramparts remain as useless as they happily are at present."

LETTER FROM DR. YOUNG, AUTHOR OF NIGHT THOUGHTS, &c.
TO MONSIEUR KLOPSTOCK, AUTHOR OF THE MESSIAH, &c.

A MONSIEUR MONSIEUR KLOPSTOCK.

April 2, 1761.

My much valued and dear Sir,

(The beginning speaks of EBERT, who so well translated YOUNG, and of the family of STOLLBERG, to which Germany is at present indebted for its fraternal Poets, who prove that we may be brothers by affection and by genius, as well as by nature.)

AS for yourself, dear Sir, I thank you for the melancholy yet pleasing light of your dear wife's monument. I read in it the Christian character of her husband. Its last word was the common salutation of the primitive Christians when they met each other, RESURREXIT. Should not our hearts burn within us

at the blessed sound? That word carries in it all our hope and joy. We shall soon bury all our other hope and joy, never to rise again. And shall beings that have no end, prize any thing that has? Christ is indeed the Truth, and the World a Lie. Infidels believe it, and are undone.

I love your faith and virtue, I admire your genius, I deplore your loss, I pity your distress, I pray for your prosperity, and shall be ever proud of your commands; being most cordially, as is my and your good friend Mr. Richardson,

My dear Sir,
Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

LETTER FROM LORD LYTTTELTON TO BUBB DODDINGTON, ESQ.

Hagley, November 24, 1731.

DEAR SIR,

THE approbation you express of my verses, and the praise you so kindly bestow upon me, cannot but be extremely pleasing to me; as they are the effects of a friendship upon which I set so high a value. When I sent my Pastorals to Mr. Pope, I desired him to make any corrections in them that he should judge proper; and accordingly he has favoured me with some alterations, which I beg you will give yourself the trouble to insert in your Copy.

At the end of the first S. after this line, When now the setting Sun less fiercely burn'd, be pleased to add the following:

Blue vapours rose along the mazy rills,
And light's last blushes ting'd the distant hills.

In the second, read the following lines thus:

Auspicious Pan! the Monarch of the Plain,
Shall come a sutor for his favourite swain;
For him, their lov'd Musician, every tawn;
For him, each blooming sister of the lawn.

In the third, instead of
And fills with frantic pain,
And blackens each fair image in our breast.

Again, instead of the
He pleas'd you by not studying, &c.
He pleas'd, because he studied not to please.

Perhaps too the verse would run better, if, instead of

A Town with spiry towers is crown'd,
you were to put

——— with spiry turrets crown'd;
but then the word is, is understood.

I don't know whether you won't have reason to think I am too much concerned about these trifles, by my giving you the trouble to alter them; but I would have them appear in as good a dress as possible, for fear of their being a disgrace to the persons I have address'd them to. My father and mother desire their compliments. I am, with great respect and truth,

Your most obedient humble servant,
G. LYTTTELTON.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE VOLUNTARY BURNING OF SOME
MARATTA WOMEN, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
DEATHS OF THEIR HUSBANDS ;

AS THE SAME ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE AT POONAH, IN JULY 1787.

IT escaped me to mention, in a former Address (as I intended), having seen two Maratta women, one about 20, and the other not 30 years old, perform the astonishing ceremony of *Suttee*, or devoting themselves to the flames, on receiving the news of the deaths of their husbands, who died in the army of the disorder then raging in it, and who were in very humble stations ; so that the powerful impression of grief for the loss of a dear friend present to the senses, or the powerful impulse of family pride, cannot have precipitated them to so inconceivable a pitch of enthusiasm.

This horrid and astonishing act is performed by the Maratta women by throwing themselves headlong into a pit about fourteen feet deep, about four of which are filled up with the burning remains of a large quantity of wood, previously put in, and reduced to a fierce fire of embers, for the reception of the victims ; and, on her precipitating herself into it, after going through various preparatory ceremonies of bathing, circumambulating the pit, &c. large quantities of straw, oil, wood, and other inflammable materials, are thrown on her. At the same instant, a great clamour is raised by the populace ; which, joined to the sound of trumpets, drums, and the barbarous music which accompanied the procession to the fatal spot, effectually drowns the shrieks of the expiring devotee.

The two in question, who seem to have been closely connected in the bonds of private friendship, threw themselves at the same moment into two pits dug for them close to each other.

The method observed by the Bramin women is different : an apartment is made in the funeral pile, in which the body of the deceased is deposited, and into which the victim enters (after performing the requisite ceremonies of ablution, &c.) through a small aperture left for the purpose. The beams which support the upper part of the pile are then let down, and at the same moment the combustible materials, with which the cellar is fitted, are set fire to.

Several of these melancholy and inconceivable instances of the strength and

weakness of the human mind have happened during my residence here and in other places ; but the one above described is the first I ever saw, which happened on the 26th of March last, close to my tents, where I am sorry to find I am likely to be an involuntary spectator of many more ; being at the conflux of two rivers, a circumstance grateful to the prejudices of these people, in performing the purifications requisite to such acts, and their funeral rites.

This evening, about five, I was hastily called to be a spectator of the shocking ceremony of self-devotion, sometimes practised among the Bramin females on the death of their husbands.

Soon after I and my conductor had quitted the House, we were informed the *Suttee* (for that is the name given to the person who so devotes herself) had passed, and her track was marked by the Goolol and Beetle leaf which she had scattered as she went along. She had reached the Moolah, which runs close under town, before we arrived ; and, having performed her last ablutions, was sitting at the water's edge. Over her head was held a punker ; an attendant fanned her with a waving handkerchief ; and she was surrounded by her relations, a few friends, and some chosen Bramins ; the populace being kept aloof by a guard from Government. In this situation, I learn from good authority, she distributed among the Bramins two thousand rupees, and the jewels with which she came decorated ; reserving only, as is usual on these occasions, a small ornament in her nose, called *mootee* (perhaps from a pearl or two on it), and a bracelet of plain gold on each wrist. From her posture, I could see only her hands ; which, with the palms joined, rose above her head in an attitude of invocation. Quitting therefore this post, I removed to an eminence that gave me an opportunity of observing the construction of the funeral pile, and commanded the path-way, by which I understood she would approach it.

The spot chosen for its erection was about forty paces from the river, and directly fronting the *Suttee*. When I

came up, the frame only was fixed: it consisted of four uprights, each about ten feet high; they stood rather more than nine feet asunder lengthwise, and under six in breadth. Soon after, by ropes fastened near the top of the uprights, was suspended a roof of rafters; and on it again, heaped as many billets as it would bear. Beneath arose a pile of more substantial timbers, to the height of about four feet, which was covered over with dry straw and bushes of a fragrant and sacred shrub, called *tootsee*: the sides and one end being then filled up with the same materials, the other extremity was left open as an entrance. The melancholy bower completed, the Lady got up and walked forward unsupported amidst her friends: she approached the door-way; and then, having paid certain devotions, retired a few yards aside, and was encircled as before. The dead body was brought from the Bank (where it had hitherto remained, close to the place the *Suttee* lately sat on), was laid upon the pile, and with it several sweetmeats, and a paper bag containing either flour or dust of sandal. The widow arose, and walked three times slowly round the pile; then seating herself opposite the entrance, on a small square stone constantly used in such cases, on which two feet were rudely stretched, she received and returned the endearments of her companions with great serenity. This over, she again stood up; and having stroaked her right hand, in the fondest manner, over the heads of a favoured few, gently inclining her person towards them, she let her arms fall round their necks in a faint embrace, and turned from them. Now with her hands, indeed, upheld to Heaven, but with her poor eyes cast in a glare of total abstraction deep into the den of anguish that awaited her, she stopped awhile a piteous statue! At length, without altering a feature, or the least agitation of her frame, she ascended the door-way unassisted; and, laying down beside her husband's corpse, gave herself, in the meridian of health and beauty, a victim to a barbarous and cruelly consecrated error of misguided faith. As soon as she entered, she was hid from view by bundles of straw, with which the aperture was closed up, and all the actors in

this tragic scene seemed to vie with each other who should be most forward in hurrying it to a conclusion. At once, some darkened the air with a cloud of *Goolol*; some, darting their hatchets at the suspending cords, felled the laden roof upon her; and others rushed eagerly forward to apply the fatal torch! Happily, in this moment of insufferable agony, when the mind must have lost her dominion, and the ear expected to be pierced by the unavailing cries of nature, the welcome din of the trumpet broke forth from every quarter.

When the conflagration took place, and not till then, it was fed for a time with large quantities of *ghee*, thrown by the nearest akin; but, except the *tootsee* and straw before mentioned, no combustible whatever, that I either saw or could learn, was used in preparing the pile. It is said to be the custom, that as the *Suttee* ascends the pile, she is furnished with a lighted taper, to set fire to it herself; and my companion, who was a Bramin, asserted that in this instance it was the case: but I traced the whole progress of the ceremonies with so close and eager an attention, that I think I may safely contradict him.

As curiosity may be excited to know something of the subject of this terrible, though here not uncommon immolation, I have collected the following particulars:

The Lady's name was *Tootseeboy*, her husband's *Razaboy Taantee*. He was about thirty years old, and nephew to *Junaboy Daddah*, a person of distinction in this place: a little girl about four years of age, the fruit of their union, survives them. *Tootseeboy* was nineteen, her stature above the middle standard, her form elegant, and her features interesting and expressive; her eyes, in particular, large, bold, and commanding. At the solemn moment in which alone I saw her, these beauties were eminently conspicuous; notwithstanding her face was discoloured with *turmeric*, her hair dishevelled and wildly ornamented with flowers, and her looks, as they forcibly struck me throughout the ceremony, like those of one whose senses wandered; or, to come nearer the impression, whose soul was already fleeing, and in a state of half separation from the body.

TWO LETTERS FROM THOMAS SHERIDAN, ESQ. TO MR. WHYTE.

DEAR SAM!

YOUR long expected letter has at length arrived without date. You mention in it that it was writ the post after Mr. Sheen's, but by some strange fatality it has been six weeks longer in its passage. I own your long silence astonished me, and raised in me many mortifying reflections. The general neglect which I experienced from all quarters in my distressed situation, created in me such an apathy for all the affairs of this life, that I was almost brought to wish to pass the rest of my days

Oblivisque meorum, obliviscendus et illis.

But your last has shewn me that friendship is not wholly banished from the earth. I find that it is to your care solely I am indebted for the turn my affairs have taken, and it pleased me the more, as you are the only person living to whom I would wish to owe such an obligation. Your silence during the transaction carries its excuse with it. It was better on every account that the attempt should be made without my privacy. And to deal ingenuously with you, had you consulted me, I should never have consented to it. But as the thing has passed with so much credit to me, the whole honour and merit of it is yours. What I mentioned in a former, relative to an act of Parliament, had no reference to any such act to be made in Ireland, of which I had not the least idea, but to an English act passed the sessions before for the relief of insolvent debtors, with the nature of which I desired to be made acquainted. . . . You have not made me acquainted with the circumstances of the act, in which, through your friendly and disinterested exertions, I am concerned; nor mentioned the time that it will be proper for me to go to Ireland. I should be glad you would take the first opportunity of conveying a copy of the act to Mr. Chamberlaine, because there are some points on which I would take advice in London, before my setting out for Dublin. And now, my dear SAM! I must tell you, that without your farther assistance it will be impossible for me to reap the benefit of what you have done for me. From the perpetual fluctuation in the Ministry, the payments are no longer punctual at the Treasury. There is now due to me a year of my pension; and at the moment I am writing to you

I am reduced to my last Louis. I had relied upon receiving about fifty pound from Sheen for the books, and a year's rent of a certain farm at Quilca. But this I find, without any notice given me, has been foretalled, and Sheen writes me word that he has not a shilling to spare. I had before applied to some friends in England, who had made large professions to me; but I find, by an obstinate silence on their part, that nothing is to be expected from them. My sole reliance at present is upon you; nor should I have the least doubt on me, if your abilities were equal to your good will. But I must conjure you, by all that is sacred in friendship, to raise a hundred pounds for me, as speedily as you can, and convey it to William Whately, Esq. Banker in London, for my use; on the receipt of which I will immediately set out for England in my way to Dublin. Mrs. Sheridan and the Children will continue in France, till my affairs are settled; and after that you may rely upon it that this is the first debt I shall think myself bound to discharge. I need not say more upon this head; I am sure your utmost endeavours will not be wanting to serve me in this exigence, and to complete what you have so well begun.

And now I must give you some account of what we have been doing since our arrival at Blois. I have long since finished the Dictionary, and have got together the greatest part of the materials for the Grammar, which only want being reduced into order. I have likewise almost finished a volume of Dialogues on the English Language, to serve as a preparative for the other work. The more I reflect on the general use which must be made of this work wherever English is taught, the more I am convinced that the profits of it will be considerable; and that if I keep the right of the Copy to myself (which is my design) it will be an estate to my family. I have finished a Grammar too in English and French, for the use of all foreigners who understand French, that are desirous of attaining a knowledge of the English tongue by an easy and short method. I have also drawn up a Grammar in English to facilitate the attainment of the French tongue to all who speak English. A work much wanted, and which I began at first for the use of my children, upon finding the great imperfection of all

hitherto published with that view. Mrs. Sheridan has writ a Comedy called a Trip to Bath, in which some good judges in England find a great deal of merit. She has also made two additional volumes to the Memoirs of Sidney, and has begun a Tragedy in prose upon part of the story contained in this latter part. Thus you see, that, together with the time employed in the instruction of the children, we have not been idle since our arrival here. Our coming to Blois has been attended with the happy circumstance of restoring Mrs. Sheridan to a perfect good state of health, a blessing which she had not known for ten years before; and this alone would make me think it a fortunate event which drove us hither. But I have other reasons to bless this event: it has afforded me an opportunity of acquiring two of the most useful kinds of knowledge which one can be possessed of in this life; I mean a knowledge of the world, and a knowledge of myself. To know the world well, one must cease to be an actor in the busy scene of life, and be contented to be an humble spectator; and to know one's self well, long uninterrupted leisure for self-examination, at a distance from the turbulence and seductions of the world, is essentially necessary. The result of my reflections with regard to the world has been the same with that of the wise man, that it is Vanity of Vanities. But I have not like him ended my enquiries there. My mind could never rest in so dispiriting a conclusion; it naturally led me to the consideration of another life, where all that is amiss here will be rectified. And after the most unprejudiced enquiries, I remained in the full conviction, that it is from RELIGION alone that we can hope for contentment in this life, or happiness in a future one: and the result of my self-examination was, a determined resolution to make her sacred dictates the guide of all my future actions. Don't think, SAM! that either superstition or melancholy have had the least influence on this occasion, for I have not a grain of either in my composition; it has been the effect of a long, cool, deliberate train of reflection. I am sorry I was not before made acquainted with the very kind part which Mr. Boyle took in my affairs. I fear a letter, after so great a distance of time, would appear with but an ill grace: I must therefore beg you will take it upon yourself to make

him my most grateful acknowledgements, and at the same time the apology for my silence. You do not say a word about Mrs. Whyte, nor your boy. Do you think we are indifferent with regard to what concerns you? Assure Mr. and Mrs. Guinnes of my warmest regards, and best wishes. I did intend to return a few lines in answer to the obliging ones which she added to yours, but you see the paper is finished.

I am ever sincerely and affectionately

Yours,

THOMAS SHERIDAN.

Blois, August 1st, 1766.

Paris, October 13th, 1766.

OFTEN have I sat down to write to you an account of the most fatal event that could befall me in this life, and as often have thrown aside the pen. Oh, my dear SAM! the most excellent of women is no more. Her apparent malady was an intermitting fever, attended with no one bad symptom till the day before her death, when she was suddenly deprived of her senses, and all the fatal prognostics of a speedy dissolution appeared. She died the death of the righteous, without one pang, without a groan. The extraordinary circumstances attending her case made me resolve to have her opened: when it was found that the whole art of medicine could not have prolonged her days, as all the noble parts were attacked, and any one of four internal maladies must have proved mortal. If the news of this event has not yet reached Dublin, break it to my sister as gently as you can. I set out from this in a few days for St. Quintin, a town about half way between this and Calais, where I purpose to leave my children, in the hands of Protestants, to whom they are strongly recommended. As soon as I have settled them, I shall set out for London, and thence proceed to Dublin as speedily as possible. I thank you for your last letter and the remittance, without which I should not have been able to have made this arrangement. — SAM! you have lost a friend who valued you much. I have lost what the world cannot repair, a bosom friend, another self. My children have lost—Oh! their loss is neither to be expressed nor repaired. But the will of God be done.

I am ever sincerely and affectionately

Yours,

THOMAS SHERIDAN.

VOLCANOES.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

WRITTEN IN JUNE 1797.

IT is not, I believe, very unusual for writers (especially those who turn their attention to that fashionable and consequently profitable branch of the profession, *Voyages and Travels*) to hazard bold assertions; and when they have mounted their readers in their literary cars, to drive them to the very edge of truth, or, indeed, of probability. Of this amusing class, as I apprehend, is the Author now before me, Mons. de Non: who, in his excursion to Sicily and Malta (page 23), speaking of that celebrated Volcano Mount *Ætna*, observes: "That round its stupendous base, every thing seems to grow with luxuriance. It is," he continues, "the picture of the Golden Age; and I was now persuaded, more firmly than ever, that a Volcano is necessary to the happiness of a Country."

Another philosopher of whom I have heard, who had likewise a good opinion of Burning Mountains, wished, some years since, to raise a subscription for the propagation of them in every country of Europe. How a project so useful happened to fail, although I have not leisure for the enquiry, may, I think, furnish a subject for disquisition, not unworthy of the attention of the learned. Leaving, therefore, this speculation to those that have more time and ingenuity, I shall only observe, that what has been said of a trio of celebrated Poets has, in the instance of those Sages, been also verified: a third genius hath arisen, who hath united the abilities of the former two; and actually carried into execution a plan of which they had only a crude idea.

My readers will by this time probably guess, that by this third ingenious personage I mean the mechanical Manager of Ranelagh, to whose laudable exertions for the benefit of the public it is owing, that Mount *Ætna* has been transplanted to Chelsea, whether in the way that the *Santa Casa* travelled from Nazareth to Dalmatia, and thence to Recanati in Italy, is best known to himself; but be that as it may, to this genius it is owing, that we have for several seasons been entertained with an exhibition, consisting of torrents of liquid fire bursting from

a crater of several inches diameter, while the mountain, of a magnitude far more considerable than a mole-hill, now emitting volumes of smoke, black as that from its neighbouring steam engine: now discharging showers of squibs and crackers, and then perfuming the atmosphere with the delectable odour of sulphur and nitre, is certainly an object which ought to be contemplated with awe and amazement; an object, the sublimity of which must carry the imagination far above the little paltry concerns of "this vile spot;" an object which must give to us the most elevated idea of the philosopher who transported, or rather translated, into this favoured Island a spectacle, which (as Mons. de Non well observes) "was the only thing wanting to complete the happiness of the Nation!"

Sum Solus!

I am the only one! was the motto of Powell the famous fire-eater*; from whom, I am informed, the present projector is descended: and so struck am I with contemplating the immense advantage that must accrue to the public from the importation of Volcanoes, that I could almost wish to behold one smoking in the vicinity of every town in England. Yet, such a respect have I for ingenuity, such a regard have I for literary, mental, or indeed any other property, that I would have this celebrated artist, like his great predecessor, able to say, *Sum Solus!*—I am the only one that shall derive any profit from their fabrication for, at least, fourteen years: therefore, I would advise him, with all convenient speed, to apply for a patent; and, by this means, draw a legal line around the base of his Burning Mountain. *Entre nous*, I am the more anxious in this business, because I know that there are persons, who shall be nameless; but who are neither *trusty* nor *well-beloved*, that, unsanctioned by Royal authority, are projecting some volcanic explosions; which, although probably not so amusing as this which we are observing upon, may put our author out of a condition to derive any advantage from his invention.

* I would preserve from oblivion the circumstance, that this ingenious Gentleman was the brother of Powell, the no less famous pedestrian.

I am led to publish these serious reflections upon a subject which I have long contemplated with veneration and admiration, by being informed that the former exertions of the artists concerned in this splendid exhibition, were far surpassed upon the late celebration of the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day; an anniversary dear to every true Briton! Upon that happy occasion, the very Cyclops rejoiced; and, as I am instructed, the Mountain itself had a double allowance of combustibles; the ferges an extra peck of coals each; and further, that such was the noise and hellowing of the said Mountain, that you "might defy poppy or mandragora, or all the drowsy syrups in the world," to administer repose at even three miles distance.

Upon an occasion so truly patriotic, I am sincerely disposed to praise the manager for the part he has taken in the general joy; but must, at the same time observe, that his loyalty is not confined to birth-nights, nor, indeed, to night at all; for although he might begin in the dark, he has frequently been known to continue his exertions till sun-rising, and to have ushered in the day with explosions that have frightened the neighbourhood "from its propriety:" which have acted like the repetition of an electrical shock, and perhaps in some cases might be medicinally useful; especially to the sick, convalescents, and lying-in-women; as while they served to brace the nerves of the two former, they might inform the latter, who were confined to their beds, of what was doing in the world.

I have therefore no doubt but that all the parties I have last mentioned, and a number of other inhabitants of the vicinity of the Volcano, who would rather hear a noise than make one, would readily join in a petition for a patent, by which so great a blessing might be secured to themselves and their posterity, at least thrice a week.

I am the more strenuous in urging the manager to this step to secure his *valuable* property, as, besides the innovation which I have mentioned before, I understand that the proprietors of Vauxhall intend to turn their *Cascade* into a *Burning Mountain*, which will probably be as exact a resemblance of Vesuvius, as the Chelsea production is of *Ætna*. In this representation, a great improvement will, as I am informed, be made in the emission of the fire and smoke, in the flowing of the lava, and

the explosion of pumice stones, &c. all which operations are, as has been stated to me, to be regulated by a concert of martial music, performed by the *black band*, and accompanied by a grand chorus of infernals in their gala dresses, which, it is well known, are of sable trimmed with gold lace, and red stockings: who mean to join their exertions to those of the corps of fire-workers, in order to make this one of the *loudest* exhibitions ever heard in this country.

Notoriety, both *within* and *without* doors, has in this age been frequently obtained by making a noise. We have seen, or rather heard, many men, in stations far more elevated than those of either the proprietors of Vauxhall or Ranelagh, attain a well-earned popularity by a proper explosion of rhetorical fire; by knowing when to let off a *quib*; when to launch a *rocket*; and when to spring a *mine*. Upon this fertile topic, I could descant with great ingenuity, did not matter of more importance attract my present attention.

A friend, who has a far more retrospective memory than I would be thought to possess, has ventured to attack the originality of this Volcanic invention. He asserts, "that somewhat above thirty years ago, when Marybone Gardens were in fashion, a Burning Mountain was there exhibited by a Signior Torri; from which, while the lava flowed in copious streams down its outside, a burst of thunder issued, and its body opening, discovered the furnace of Vulcan, with his attendants busily employed." He further states, "that under the direction of 'the limping God,' the armour of *Æneus* was forged and delivered to Venus; who, in favouring the said God with a kiss, as a reward for his ingenuity, had her nose smutted, a circumstance which greatly increased the *rational* delight of the company. After which, the Goddess joined in a song, amidst a shower of fire; which, perhaps owing to her marine birth, had no visible effect upon her."

If this, my friend's information, be true (and I have no reason to doubt his veracity), I fear that the originality of this invention must be given up; and that we in this age, consoling ourselves with an observation made both by Solomon and Cicero, "that there is nothing new under the Sun," can only congratulate the public upon its revival. Though indeed I think, that the future proprietors of Volcanoes may avail them-

selves of the ingenuity of Signior Torri ; and, like him, open a cavern in their sides, " within whose vast abyſs," ſome ancient *mystery* or *morality* might be represented ; ſuch as Orpheus and Euridice ; the deſcent of *Æneas* into the Elyſian fields ; the interview betwixt Hercules and Cerberus, in the courſe of which an excellent opportunity would be afforded for the three canine heads to bark a *trio*.

Milton's Pandemonium has, I believe, been thought of, as has alſo ſome other pieces of leſs gravity ; but I fear it would have too comic an effect in an entertainment of ſuch dignity and ſublimity, to perform the farce of *Lethe* : beſides that, I am againſt mingling elements, and think the river finding its way into the bowels of the mountain, might be attended with thoſe bad conſequences which Naturaliſts ſo frequently deſcribe.

Some of the other ſcenes which I have mentioned might certainly be introduced with great advantage to the riſing generation, and be particularly uſeful to youths of faſhion, as it would prevent

their taking a journey to Rome and Naples, which we know is very often to little purpoſe, and at the ſame time give them a ſpice of claſſical erudition, which it is not probable that they would by any other means attain.

Thus blending the uſeful with the agreeable, and inſtructing while they elevate, ſurpriſe, and enchant the mental faculties, I have no doubt but that Volcanoes will become a favourite ſummer amuſement ; and that the patent, if he obtains it, will prove a profitable ſpeculation to my Ranelagh friend : and I alſo, as was obſerved in the beginning of this paper, have great hope that we ſhall, in every town in England, have the pleaſure of ſeeing a Burning Mountain ariſe, although it ſhould be no bigger than a ſugar loaf.

When that happy period arrives, all thoſe who have the good of their country at heart may, with *Monſieur de Non*, exclaim : " Every thing," within which circle he muſt certainly comprehend follies and vices, " ſeems to thrive with the greateſt luxuriance, and ours is a picture of the Golden Age !"

ON POPE'S HOMER.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 166.)

MY DEAR P.

I SHALL not, you think, feel myſelf leſs diſpoſed to miſtruſt my own taſte, when I am told that it runs counter to the taſte, not only of the ingenious Eſſayiſt, but to that alſo of an elegant writer ; whoſe authority on theſe ſubjects is very generally and very juſtly acknowledged. Since I had the pleaſure of writing to you, I have myſelf fallen on the letter in Fitzosbourne, where the admired paſſage, which I was then conſidering, is ſpoken of in high terms of commendation. He muſt be more tenacious of his purpoſe than I profeſs myſelf to be, who is not biaſſed by the opinion of this able and judicious critic : and yet, to confeſs the truth, on re-peruſing the obſervations I ſent you, I do not find any thing in them which I can perſuade myſelf to retract. The wings with which Pope has equipped *Notus*, though not found in *Homer*, I have always thought a beautiful addition to the figure. Has not the view of this great improvement, which at once catches the eye, in this caſe, without further enquiry, determined alſo the judgment of

theſe conſenting admirers ? All which follows appears to me, in ſtrength of thought, propriety of manner, and nice arrangement of the parts, very far indeed inferior to the original ; to which, you will obſerve, in theſe eſſential points, it bears little or no reſemblance. What then is taſte ? Are its principles fixed by any ſure criterion ? Is it ſubject to the controul of reaſon and judgment ? Or does it wander at large—under no confinement of rule—with no certain designation—varying, as it may chance, with the temper, the feelings, or the fancy of each individual ?

In the ſame letter is adduced another admired paſſage from Pope ; to which the original, though celebrated by ancient authors as tranſcendently beautiful, is decidedly pronounced to be inferior. I will give you the approving paragraph in Fitzosbourne's own words :

" There is a deſcription in the eighth book which Euthathius, it ſeems, eſteemed the moſt beautiful night-piece that could be found in poetry. If I am not greatly miſtaken, however, I can produce a finer ; and, I am perſuaded, even the warmeſt admirer

admirer of Homer will allow the following lines are inferior to the corresponding ones in the translation."

LETT. 20.

Ως δ' ὅτ' ἐν ὑψαῖν αστρα φαεινὴ ἀμφὶ
σιληνῇ
Φαίνειτ' ἀριπρεπεία· ὅτε τ' ἐπλετο νηϊμός
αἰθρῇ·
Ἐκ τ' ὅφανοι πασαι κοκκίαι, καὶ πρῶτοις
ἀκροί,
Καὶ ναπαί· ἤρατοθ' δ' ἀρ' ὑπερῆγεν ἀσ-
πίτος αἰθρῇ,
Πάντα δὲ τ' ἰδεται αστρα: γιγνθὲ δὲ τε
φρενα ποίμην.

II. VIII. 551.

As when the Moon, resplendent lamp of
night,
O'er Heav'n's clear azure spreads her sacred
light;
When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole;
O'er the dark trees a yellow verdure shed,
And tip with silver ev'ry mountain's head.
Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect
rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies.
The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful
light.

I approach this hallowed ground with reverence; and am fearful of violating a performance so applauded, and so perfect, by any thing of doubt or objection, which, I am inclined to believe, will be considered by your readers of professed taste as little short of profanation.

The translation is, we are told, a great improvement on the original. This improvement must be effected either by the omission of ideas, judiciously left out, or skillfully exchanged for others more apt and beautiful; or, by the addition of ideas entirely new; or, by a different arrangement of those used in common. Now, where any of these have taken place, the alteration produced, in my opinion (such is the obstinacy of early prejudice), serves only, so far as it goes, to weaken the effect and obscure the beauty of the painting. It is by the last of the modes above-mentioned, that the first great difference between the original and the copy is effected. In the translation the moon is made the principal object, exhibited in great pomp, and enthroned in state; while the stars, the principal object, and first named in Homer, are introduced at a distance, as at-

tendant only. When you contemplate the description simply as a night-piece, independently of the concomitant circumstances, this disposition of the parts will be considered as correct, and conformable to the appearances of nature. My objection to it is, that in this place it destroys the aptitude of the comparison, and withdraws too much from the eye of the spectator that prominent feature of resemblance, by which chiefly the poet illustrates his subject—the numerous fires in the Trojan camp.

I remark on this striking deviation from the original form with the greater freedom, when I observe that the poet has been particularly studious of holding up this prominent feature to the reader's notice; which he does, on the opening of his description, in a very pointed manner, by the word ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΕΑ; where the moon is mentioned with only a general epithet, of no particular force or import; like those applied merely as titular, on all occasions indiscriminately, to the different Gods and heroes of the poem.

ΝΕΦΕΛΗΓΕΡΕΤΑ Ζεὺς

ΠΟΨΑΣ ΩΚΥΣ Αχολλίδης, &c.

Αστρα ΦΑΕΙΝΗΝ ἀμφὶ σιληνῇ
Φαίνειτ' ΑΡΙΠΡΕΑ.

Οὐ τὴν ΙΟΤΕ φαίνειν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ΚΑΘΟ-
ΛΟΥ φαίνειν.

VILL.

There is another note in the same scholia, edited by Villosin, so much to my purpose, that I am sure you will allow me the liberty of transcribing it.

Πορφυριον. Ἐκ τῶν ἀδυνατῶν καὶ τυτο.
Πως γὰρ δυνατὸν περὶ τὴν ΦΑΕΙΝΗΝ
σιληνῇ ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΗ ἵνα τα αστρα; λυ-
ταί δι' ἐκ τῆς λέξεως, τὸ ΦΑΕΙΝΗΝ ἢ ἐπὶ
τῆς ΤΟΤΕ, ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ τῆς ΦΥΣΕΙ.

All the old scholiasts agree in explaining the passage in the same manner. How happens it then, that we find Eustathius quoted in Pope's notes? It would indeed be passing strange to find him there, were Pope the annotator; for his version is altogether irreconcilable with the commentary alluded to.

Αστρα ΦΑΙΝΗΝ ἀμφὶ σιληνῇ
Φαίνειτ' ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΕΑ

Οὐ τὴν πλησιφαῶ, νεχίον, καὶ πληροτι-
λητον· ἐν αὐτῇ γὰρ ΑΜΑΤΡΑ τα αστρα,
ὡς ὑπεραυταζόμενα.

ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΕΑ δὲ αστρα, τα λιστ' ἐ-
πεπῶ τῇ λαμπροτάτῃ.

But enough of these dry quotations, collected (you will think perhaps with sufficient parade) from the volumes of antiquity. You will not wonder, however, if, engaged as I am in so perilous an enterprise, I am willing to shelter myself under the authority of great names. I return with pleasure to Homer himself, on whose protection I depend with far greater confidence, than I should do on a whole host of learned commentators.

He not only introduces the stars with great solemnity at the opening of his description; but, to mark more strongly his design, calls them again into notice at the conclusion, with an emphatic accompaniment.

ΠΑΝΤΑ ΔΕ Τ' ΕΙΔΕΤΑΙ ΑΣΤΡΑ.

These words, whether from delicacy, as fearing to disgust his readers by tedious repetitions, or from his *wonderful judgment, which taught him to avoid every defect and impropriety in his author*, or rather not understanding their drift, and the peculiar force which they carry with them in this place, thus repeated, Pope, in the translation, has chosen to omit.

After this the poet again brings for-

ward his primary object, which suggested the simile to his imagination, and places it in formal comparison with the subject assumed for the sake of illustration.

Ως ΤΑ ΜΕΤΗΥ ΠΑΝΤΟΣ ΕΑΥΘΕΙΟ ΡΟΑΩΝ
ΤΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΟΤΩΝ ΠΥΡΑ ΦΑΝΕΙΤΟ ΙΛΙΟΒΙ ΠΡΟ.

And now seeing the pains which the great master himself has taken to set this, his principal object, in the most conspicuous light, may I not be pardoned if I rather regret to see its lustre eclipsed by the dazzling splendour of another object, which he certainly meant to represent in a subordinate character? Let me urge in my own behalf, that I have not presumed to under-rate the merits of Pope's extraordinary performance. The utmost which can be deduced from what I have said amounts to no more than this; That the copy varies from the original, and does not so appositely answer the purpose, for which solely the simile is introduced. Allow me but thus much, and I will leave you to admire, with Fitzosbourne, the beautiful night-piece, so much *finer* than the painting of Homer. Adieu.

O. P. C.

TABLE TALK;

OR

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 379.]

JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

(Some domestic information relative to his Life and Character.)

AMONGST the many Loyalists who attached themselves to the cause of Charles the Second, during his banishment and afterwards, there are few who stand so conspicuous for their zeal, integrity, and good services, as this celebrated Nobleman.

His Grace was the twelfth Earl of the family; in the title of Ormond, first Duke; and the seventh of the name of James. The antient name of the family was Fitzwalter, and the name of Butler (as History relates) came first from the office of being Chief Butler of Ireland to King Henry the Second.

He was born on the 19th of October 1610, at Clerkenwell in London, in the

house afterwards occupied by a Duke of Newcastle, and then inhabited by Sir John Poyntz his grandfather. He received the early parts of his education under one Conyers, a Roman Catholic at Finchley, near Barnet; and afterwards, by order of King James the First, placed under the tuition of Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, where he was but very indifferently maintained by his Grace, very little schooling bestowed upon him, and no sort of allowance from the King, or from home, the family estate being then under sequestration. It was therefore from his Chaplain, some years afterwards, that he learned all the Latin he had; and it was whilst he lived in London, and conversed with the Irish, that he acquired the most he had of that language; which, though he understood tolerably well, and could readily speak

it on familiar subjects, yet he never understood it to that degree as to venture upon business in it; for in the following wars of Ireland, when the Irish Bishop of Clogher came in to serve the King as General of the Ulster forces, his Lordship always spoke in English, and the Bishop in Irish, so as perfectly to understand each other.

In 1628, when the Duke of Buckingham was going upon his expedition to the relief of Rochelle, his Lordship, though scarcely eighteen, was resolved to have a share in that action, and had gotten as far as Portsmouth to embark with the rest; but the Duke asking him if he had his grandfather's consent, and finding he had not, forbade him to go. Even this, perhaps, would not have persuaded him; but the next day the Duke being stabbed by Felton, he posted back to London.

Soon after this, he fell in love with his kinswoman the Lady Elizabeth Preston, whom he saw at the Court of Charles the First; and who, being a ward to the King, was designed for a son of the Earl of Denbigh. This love-match being buzzed about at Court, the King admonished the Duke (then Lord Thurles), "not to meddle with his ward." My Lord replied, "That he never saw her any where but in his Majesty's Court, where all paid respect unto her; and he, having the honour to be her kinsman, thought he might do the same as well as others: but if his Majesty would forbid him his Court, he would refrain it."—"No, no!" said his Majesty, "I do not command that."

In Christmas 1629, however, they were married; but his Lordship was constrained to pay no less than *fifteen thousand pounds* to the Earl of Holland, in consideration of her wardship.

On the first parliament of Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, when Deputy of Ireland in 1633, he issued a proclamation, that none of the members, either Peers or Commoners, should enter with their swords on: and the Black Rod accordingly stood at the door of the Lords' House to take away their swords. As my Lord of Ormond came in, he demanded his; but being refused, Black Rod shewed the proclamation, and made some rough reply. To this his Lordship answered, "That if he needs must have his sword, it must be in his guts;" and so marched on to his seat, where he sat as the only Peer with a sword that day.

The Lord Deputy being informed of

this, took fire, and called his Lordship at night to answer for it. His Lordship shewed him his writ which called him to Parliament, "*Cinthus cum Gladio.*" Upon this answer, the Deputy and his two friends, Sir George Ratcliffe and Mr. Wandesford, consulted whether to suppress or oblige so daring a spirit: but Sir George advising the latter, it was resolved on: and this begot such an intimacy through life between Lord Ormond and Strafford, that the latter made it one of his dying requests to the King, "That his garter might be given to the Earl of Ormond." His Majesty accordingly did offer it; and his Lordship's refusal of it was very honourable to his character:—"That at such a time of danger, such a mark of Royal favour might tie some other Nobleman to the Crown, who by principles was less resolved than himself: he begged his Majesty, therefore, to bestow this garter as his service required, and to relieve his bounty for him till all the dangers were over." He therefore had no garter till 1649, when it was given him by Charles the Second, who soon after created him a Marquis.

Whilst the Marquis of Ormond was attending the fortunes of Charles the Second, residing a few days at Lyons, he called at a barber's shop to have his peruke mended. The master was decrepid both in hands and feet, but laid he could direct his sister to mend it as it ought to be; so the Marquis, taking another peruke from him, went to saunter in the streets. By chance he stepped into an adjoining church, where he saw a chapel therein, which was hung with the presents of several votaries who had received cures from our Lady. Amongst the rest, he found an inscription as well as an offering made by the very man (the peruke-maker) whom he had just left. Seeing him the next day, he asked him about it; wondering why, being still a cripple, he should do so; but the man answered, "He thought he was better than he had been, and hoped that by doing honour to the Lady before hand, he might the sooner enjoy the rest of her favours."

(To be continued occasionally.)

SIR JOHN HOLT.

It is related of Lord Chief Justice Holt, who had been very wild in his youth, that being once at the Bench at the Old Bailey, a fellow was tried for a highway robbery, and very narrowly

acquitted, whom his Lordship recollected to have been one of his early dissipated companions. After the trial was over, curiosity induced him to send for the man in private, in order to inquire the fortune of the contemporaries with whom he was once associated: he therefore asked the fellow what was become of Tom such-a-one, and Will such-a-one, and the rest of the party to which they belonged? when the fellow, fetching a deep sigh, and making a low bow, replied:—"Ah! my Lord, they are all hanged, except your Lordship and myself."

The *Society for the Reformation of Manners* which was set up in the latter end of King William's time and continued to the present day, though instituted upon good principles, yet in many instances acted upon refinements as unserviceable to the cause of real morality as to that of common sense. This was exemplified in the case of *Leveridge*, the well-known popular vocal performer of that time, whom they prosecuted merely for singing an ode of Dryden's, the subject of which was, *the praise of Love and Wine*. The public, in a degree, caught the spirit of the Reformers, as the Grand Jury found a bill against him.

When the trial came on before Sir John Holt, he at once saw the narrow spirit of the prosecution; and finding the fact of the singing, &c. fully proved, he thought of the following stratagem to get poor Leveridge out of the scrape: He accordingly called for the printed song; and, after reading it over very attentively, he observed, that as he saw nothing in the words very culpable, he imagined the offence must lie in the manner of singing it: he therefore desired Leveridge might sing it before the Court. The performer readily took the hint, and sung it with so much power of voice and taste, that the Jury, without ever going out of the box, acquitted him, and he was carried home on the shoulders of the mob, in triumph.

LORD CHANCELLOR COOPER

used to say of Lord Chief Justice Holt, when at the bar, that though he had not a great deal of wit, what he had he always carried about him.

REV. WILLIAM WHISTON.

This very extraordinary character, though occasionally so much the butt of the wits, had both learning and integrity

of mind to recommend him to the first characters of his time.

The late Queen walking with him one day in Hampton Court Gardens, her Majesty observed, "that however right he might be in his notions on some subjects, it would be perhaps better if he kept them to himself."—"Is your Majesty really serious in your advice?" said the old Man. "I really am," replied the Queen. "Why then," says Whiston, not the least abashed in the presence of her he stood before, "had Martin Luther been of your way of thinking, where would your Majesty have been at this time?"

Whiston being in a conversation with Sir Robert Walpole, the discourse happened to turn on politics, when Whiston laid it down as a postulation, "that there could be no true policy without being bottomed by morality." Sir Robert replied, "he had heard a great deal of those theories in his time; but as men were constituted, it would be impossible to put them into practice." Whiston still continued in his opinion, whilst Sir Robert took the contrary side; at last, seeing no end of the argument, Whiston drily observed, "Suppose, Sir, you try my advice for once, and then give me your opinion afterwards."

Whiston was a short time Rector of Lowestoff, where he was visited by his friend Dr. Clarke: they went one evening together on board one of the small trading ships belonging to that town, where they observed two seamen jointly lifting up a vessel out of the hold, when another who stood by swore at one of them who was looking down, for not turning his head another way; which he instantly complied with, still continuing to assist in lifting up the vessel as before.

This conduct for a while puzzled the philosophers, till they got home, when they were informed, that the meaning of the sailor turning his face another way was to qualify him for swearing, "that he saw nothing taken out of the hold, or that he took nothing out of it himself."

"This," says Mr. Whiston, "is a seaman's salvo for such errant perjury; and this is the consequence of our multiplying oaths on every trifling occasion."

DR. JOHNSON.

sitting one evening at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, in company with a number of

ladies and gentlemen of his acquaintance, the former, by way of heightening the good-humour of the company, agreed to toast *ordinary women*, and to have them matched with *ordinary men*. In this round, one of the ladies gave Mrs. Williams (the well known inmate of Dr. Johnson, who was both very plain in her person and nearly blind), when another instantly paired her with Dr. Goldsmith. This whimsical union set the company laughing, and in particular so pleased the lady who gave the first toast, that though she had some pique with the lady who gave Dr. Goldsmith, she ran round the table, kissed her, and said she forgave her every thing past for the *apropos* of her last toast. Johnson, who saw and heard all this, and who did not like to have two of his most intimate friends thus made the butt of ridicule, growled out, "Aye, this puts me in mind of an observation of Swift's, who says, that the quarrels of women are made up like those of antient kings: *there is always an animal sacrificed on the occasion.*"

CAPABILITY BROWNE.

This celebrated Laver out of Ground, whose Christian name was Launcelot, but who was commonly called *Capability Browne*, from his favourite phrase (when he approved of the ground) of saying, "it had its capability," was no less distinguished in his profession than for the plainness and integrity of his mind in all transactions. Being one day consulted by a Baronet, of an antient family but no very large estate, about improving his grounds; and the Baronet having suggested a number of very expensive

alterations, Browne heard him with great attention, and thus replied: "Why, Sir John, I grant the ground has its capabilities, and all of what you propose may be done, and even more, and what is still better, I must get a great deal of money by the job, which will take up several years; but I have one question to ask you, previous to our commencement on this business,—Have you provided for your younger children?" This blunt question had its proper effect. The Baronet shook him by the hand, and led him back to the dining parlour, where they drank another bottle, and the improvements were totally laid aside.

Being for some time at a Nobleman's house, laying out his grounds, as he was passing through the hall one day after dinner, he saw a number of servants in handsome liveries, in the act of almost stretching out their hands for vails: upon this he turned round to the master of the house who was at his heels:—"Pray, my Lord, was not you thinking of reducing some part of the back ground of the house? Now, suppose we begin by *clumping some of these rows here to the front.*"

GEORGE, LORD LYTTETTON.

This venerable and virtuous Nobleman being asked by a lady, why he did not insert in his History of Henry the Second the popular anecdote of Henry being the offspring of Stephen (her competitor) and the Empress Matilda? he replied, "Because, Madam, my book shall never be the vehicle even of antiquated scandal against a lady of rank and character."

ACCOUNT OF GEORGE KEATE, ESQ.

THIS amiable man and agreeable writer was of a good family, which has for a long series of years been possessed of considerable property. By one of his works it appears that he was descended from Sir George Hungerford, his great grandfather, by Lady Frances Ducie, only daughter of Francis Lord Seymour, Baron of Trowbridge*. He was born, as may be conjectured, about the year 1729 or 1730, and received his education at Kingston School, under the Rev. Mr. Woodeson. From thence he went to Geneva, where he resided some years;

and, during his stay there, became acquainted with Voltaire, with whom he continued to correspond many years after he returned to England. After finishing the tour of Europe, he settled as a student in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar, and sometimes attended Westminster-hall; though he did not meet with encouragement enough to induce his perseverance in his profession, nor indeed does it seem probable that he had sufficient application for it. His first performance was "Ancient and Modern Rome," a poem, written at Rome in the

* See "Short Account of Netley Abbey."

year 1755. printed in the year 1760, and received with considerable applause. The next year he published "A Short Account of the Ancient History, present Government, and Laws of the Republic of Geneva," 8vo. This work was compiled during the Author's residence at Geneva; is a very useful one; and is dedicated to Monsieur de Voltaire; to whom he says, "When I reflect that it was in this Republic, whose government I have attempted to describe, that I was first introduced to your acquaintance; when memory renews the hours of social mirth and refined entertainment which your hospitality and conversation afforded me; I cannot but rejoice in this occasion of expressing my gratitude: proud that as your friendship distinguished the author of these pages in a foreign country, your name may at home adorn his labour." It was at one time the intention of Voltaire to translate this account into French, though he afterwards relinquished the design.

The next year, 1762, he produced an "Epistle from Lady Jane Gray to Lord Guildford Dudley;" and in 1763, "The Alps," a poem; the subject of which comprehends all that chain of mountains, known under the general name of the Alps, extending from Italy to Germany, and from France to Tyrol, by whatever denomination they are particularly distinguished. Of all the poetical works of Mr. Keate, this is entitled to the highest praise for truth of description, elegance of versification, and vigour of imagination.

Continuing to employ the press, he in 1764 published "Netley Abbey," which he afterwards, in 1769, enlarged and reprinted, and, in 1765, produced "The Temple Student, an Epistle to a Friend;" humorously rallying his own want of application in the study of the law, his preference to the belles lettres, and his consequent want of success in the pursuit of it. The death of Mrs. Cibber in 1766, whose merits as an actress he entertained the highest opinion of, gave occasion to a poem to her memory, which celebrates her excellent performances on the stage, and laments the loss the Theatre would sustain by her death.

In February 1769, he married Miss Hudson; and about the same time published "Ferne; an Epistle to Monsieur de Voltaire." In this poem, after praising with energy the various beauties of his friend's poetical works, he in-

troduced the following panegyric on Shakspeare:

Yes! jealous wits may still for Empire strive,
Still keep the flames of critic rage alive:
Our SHAKSPEARE yet shall all his rights
maintain,

And crown the triumphs of Eli'za's reign.
Above controul, above each classic rule,
His tut'ress Nature, and the world his school,
On soaring pinions borne, to him was giv'n
Th' aerial range of Fancy's brightest Heav'n;
To bid wrapt thought o'er noblest heights
aspire,

And wake each passion with a muse of fire.
Revere his genius. To the dead be just,
And spare the laurels that o'ershade the
cush.

Low sleeps the Bard, in cold obscurity laid,
Nor ask the chaplet from a rival's head.
O'er the drear vault, ambition's utmost bound,
Unheard shall Fame her airy trumpet sound!
Unheard alike; nor grief nor transport raise,
The blast of censure, or the note of praise!
As Raphael's own creation grac'd his hearse,
And stam'd the pomp of ostentatious verse,
Shall Shakspeare's honours by himself be paid,
And Nature perish ere his pictures fade.

It is imagined, that in consequence of this eulogium, Mr. Keate, in June this year, was complimented by the Mayor and burgesses of Stratford with a standish, mounted with silver, made out of the famous Mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare. In 1773, he published "The Monument in Arcadia," a dramatic poem, built on the picture of Poussin, mentioned by Abbé du Bos, in his "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting."

In 1779, Mr. Keate produced one of his most successful works, entitled, "Sketches from Nature; taken and coloured in a Journey to Margate;" 2 vols. 12mo. This performance, allowing it to be, as it really is, an imitation of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey;" yet contains so many pleasing delineations of life, so many strokes of humour, and so much elegance of composition, that few will hesitate to give it the preference to any other of Sterne's imitators.

In 1781, he collected his poetical works in 2 vols. 12mo. and added several new pieces not before printed. The principal of these was "The Helvetiad," a fragment, written at Geneva in the year 1756. In the preface to this performance, he gives the following account of it: "During a long stay I many years since made at Geneva, I visited

most of the principal places in Switzerland. The many sublime scenes with which Nature hath enriched this romantic country; the tranquillity and content with which every individual enjoys his property; and, above all, that independence of mind which is ever the result of liberty, animated me with such veneration for the first authors of that freedom, whose figures are recorded to posterity either by sculpture or painting in the public parts of the towns through those little states, that my enthusiasm betrayed me into a design of writing a poem on this singular revolution; the argument of which I had divided into *ten cantos*, beginning the work with the oppressions of the House of Austria, and closing it with the battle of MONGARTEN; by which those injured people finally renounced its usurpation, and formed among themselves those various confederacies that ended in the great union and alliance of the present *thirteen Cantons*. When I had settled the whole plan of this work, I occasionally, as I found a disposition in myself, took up any part of the poem which at the moment most invited my thoughts: and enjoying at this time such an intercourse with Monsieur de Voltaire as afforded me a constant access to him, I acquainted him with my intention; shewing him the argument I had drawn out for the conduct of the whole design. He kept it a few days; and, in returning it, told me that he thought the great object of the piece, the episodes connected with the history, together with the scenery of the country, presented subject matter whereto form a fine poem; but the time (added he) which such an undertaking will require, I would rather counsel you to employ on subjects that might more engage the public attention; for should you devote yourself to the completion of your present design, the Swiss would be much obliged to you, without being able to read you, and the rest of the world care little about the matter." Feeling the force and justness of the remark, Mr. Keate laid aside his plan, and probably never resumed it. In the same year, 1781, he published "An Epistle to Angelica Kauffman."

A few years after he became engaged in a long and vexatious lawsuit, in consequence of the neglect (to say the least of it) of an architect who professed himself to be his friend; the particulars of which it is of no importance to detail. At the conclusion of the business he

shewed that his good humour had not forsaken him: and in 1787 he gave to the public the principal circumstances of his case in a performance, entitled, "The Distressed Poet, a serio-comic Poem, in three Cantos," 4to. with some pleasantry, and without any acrimony.

In the next year, 1788, the last of his productions appeared; and the composition was very honourable to his talents and his liberality. In 1782, the Antelope packet was shipwrecked on the Pelew Islands, where the Commander, Captain Wilson and his crew lived some time before they could get off. The circumstances attending this extraordinary deliverance having been communicated to Mr. Keate, he offered to draw up the narrative of them for the advantage of his friend Captain Wilson. This he executed in "An Account of the Pelew Islands, situated in the Western Part of the Pacific Ocean: composed from the Journals and Communications of Captain Henry Wilson and some of his Officers, who in August 1783 were there shipwrecked, in the Antelope, a Packet belonging to the Honourable East India Company," 4to. a work written with great elegance, compiled with much care, and which, if embellished (as it has been insinuated) with facts better calculated to have found a place in a novel than a genuine narrative, must be ascribed to the mis-information of those who were actors in the scene, and must first have deceived before they obtained credit. We mention this report as it has come to us, without any attempt either to establish or refute it. We shall only add, that if the charge is well-founded, Mr. Keate (who undertook the task on the most disinterested principle, and derived no advantage whatever from the work) was too sturdy a moralist to have had any hand in the imposition.

Besides the pieces already mentioned, Mr. Keate was the author of many Prologues and Epilogues, spoken at Mr. Newcomb's School at Hackney; and some complimentary verses by him are to be found in the preceding Volumes of our Magazine: these, however, are not of sufficient importance to be enumerated. He had also adapted his friend Voltaire's "Semiramis" to the stage; but this was superseded in 1777, at Drury Lane, by a worthless translation of as worthless an author, one Captain Ayscough; but neither this nor the author are deserving of any further notice.

We shall conclude by observing, that Mr.

Mr. Keate's life passed without any vicissitudes of fortune: he inherited an ample estate, which he did not attempt to increase otherwise than by those attentions which prudence dictated in the management of it. He was hospitable and beneficent, and possessed the good will of mankind in a very eminent degree. For the last year or two, his health visibly declined; but on the day

he died, he appeared to be somewhat mended. His death was sudden, on the 27th of June 1797. He left one daughter, married in 1796 to John Henderfon, Esq. of the Adelphi. At the time of his death, Mr. Keate was a Benchler of the Temple, and a very old Member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, of both which he had been frequently elected one of the Council.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LOOKING over some old papers lately, I found the inclosed Letter, written by a Gentleman to his Godson, an Ensign in the Army, on his commencing that profession. It appears to me too valuable to lie buried in obscurity; and therefore, to rescue it from oblivion, I send it to be inserted in your Magazine. As the parties are probably yet living, I beg you will insert only the initials of the names and place from which it is dated.

I am, &c.

I. C.

F——, 14 May, 1776.

MY DEAR GODSON,

THOUGH the duty I engaged in at your font would not suffer me to let you go into the world at large, and more especially into that dangerous path of it on which you are now entering, unaccompanied with the best advice which my judgment and experience could suggest to me, yet I must entreat you to consider these lines in the light in which they truly come to you; not as the formal precepts of my office; but as the free effusions of real and affectionate friendship: perhaps too, I may be able to speak with greater freedom upon some points, than the relation a father bears, and the nature of Mr. A——'s office would permit him to do; particularly with regard to those allurements that are most likely to seduce a young man. I know well, that in your situation you must daily fall into temptations of this kind; nor shall I be the man to question you severely, whether you have upon all occasions resisted them; but remember this, my friend, that though a man may fall under them through weakness, he cannot boast of them but through wickedness. Let me intreat you therefore, never to suffer the recollection of your own transgressions to sit light upon your mind, or the frequent and familiar view of them in others to harden you against the *principles* of religion. The law of Christianity must ever remain perfect, how imperfectly soever we are able to follow it: but above all, my dear James, avoid, detest, and abhor

common swearers: it has often been matter of surprise to me, that Gentlemen of that profession, who are in general remarkable for the gracefulness of their address and politeness of their behaviour, should ever be guilty of that vice, equally offensive to good manners as to good morals. Be not afraid to tell those wretches who would presume to laugh you out of your tears of it, that damnation is too tremendous a plague for a man who believes in God and a day of judgment to call down upon himself or others; and it is a folly for a man who does not, to talk of it.

Examine these men well, watch them, dive into them, but never give them your hand, or take them to your heart; for depend upon it, that he who daily defies his God, will one day or other deceive his friend. If ever you are tempted to exceed in wine, have at least the excuse of good company and incidental mirth to plead for it; let it never be with you the cause, but the effect of occasional jollity.

With regard to women, you want not to be informed what is your first duty in this as well as other articles of morality; but let me add to it, that you should have especial care to avoid all connections that may distress your own family, or dishonour another. Remember too, nay! have it continually in your thoughts, that chastity is as beautiful a flower in a woman's breast, ay, and as tender too, as courage, truth, or honour, in that of a man; and when once blasted, more irretrievably destroyed; since death itself cannot wipe away the stain.

Another

Another point I would earnestly press upon you, which your father's noble behaviour toward you makes me think he cannot bring himself to insist much upon; that is economy. I doubt not but you have *at present* a warm and thankful impression of the generous manner in which he anticipated your request, upon hearing only from another quarter that your wishes led you to the army; and though this was far from being the walk of life that he meant to mark out for you, he voluntarily sacrificed his own feelings to your inclinations; advanced a large sum of money for your commission and equipment; and the nature of your profession will annually demand his assistance. Keep this, therefore, in *constant* remembrance; and consider, that not only the liberality with which he has gratified your desires demands a return of prudence; but that your five brothers and sisters have a natural claim to an equal share of his fortune and attention: so that, was he to exceed in the overflowing of his kindness to you, he would

be guilty of injustice to them. Therefore take courage *at first* to say "No" to proposals of entertainment, or other expenses, that are beyond the reach of your income: even those who are angry at your refusal will respect you for it afterward; or if they do not, be assured, their good opinion is not worthy of your ambition. Above all, be open, ingenuous, sincere: let no fear of consequences ever tempt you to deviate from the truth, or throw your veracity into question; as this is the soul of society in general. So is it more especially of the military character—it is the throne of honour.

And now, my dear young friend, I have taken the liberty of speaking thus freely to you, may I flatter myself that you will not throw this letter aside; but condescend to keep it by you, and sometimes look kindly upon it, at least as a well-intended token of that true affection I bear you, and the impulse of a heart anxious for your welfare; and believe me to be, with perfect sincerity, your faithful friend,
W. D.

THE WIDOW;

IN THE MANNER OF STERNE.

HAIL! thou fostering nurse of the wretched; the divine accents of whose tongue pour balm into the bleeding wounds of misery!—Thou, whom Poets have defined to be clad in bright ethereal robes, and with eyes whose lustre resembles the dew drop when brightened by the ray of Phœbus!—Thou, who leadest Charity to the spot where Poverty, pinched by hunger, "bides the pelting of the pitiless storm" of adversity!—To thee, O Pity! I call; and may thy soft vibrations never be wanting to infuse in my breast the emotions of Philanthropy!

"Pity the misfortunes of a poor distressed Widow!" exclaimed a feeble voice to the busy crowds as they passed her: I turned round, and fixed my eyes on the suppliant, who was clothed in rags, and lay stretched on the cold pavement. Her languid head was supported on the palm of her right hand, while her left held out the remains of a hat, to receive the bounty of some generous stranger; a few grey hairs, scattered around her temples, bespoke her fast advancing towards the last stage of life; and a tear that trickled down her furrowed cheek told me, in silent though expressive language, that the journey had been a wearisome one:

yet, though on her countenance was visibly portrayed the traces of heavy care, never did the pallet of the graceful Corregio give to sorrow a more resigned aspect than I traced in the features of this poor outcast of society: she was, to use the language of the Poet of Nature, "Patience smiling at grief." Of the many who passed her, few, very few, seemed to feel the impulse of pity, and deign to bestow the fostering boon of charity; and wilt thou too, Yorick (said a something in my bosom as I surveyed the miserable object before me)—wilt thou, who hast so oft felt for the wants of thy fellow creatures more than thy own, refuse now thy scanty pittance? No! a nobler sentiment than avarice now animates my feelings. I took out my purse, and threw the little it contained into the lap of the poor widow: her eyes, as she raised them to me, seemed to beam with gratitude; but the inward tumults of her heart denied her utterance. "Never," said I, resuming my walk, "may I think the purchase dear; if, by bestowing a few pence on the unfortunate, it enables me to place a smile in their dejected features!"

T. ENORT.

Borough, 2 May 1797.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JULY 1797.

QUID SIT, PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Supplement to the Anecdotes of Some Distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries. Cadell and Davies. 1797.

TO the labours of the Compiler of this Work we have been indebted for much amusement. From latent sources he has drawn interesting facts, which will aid not only the future biographer but the general historian. The industry and perseverance that must have been exerted to have produced a collection so multifarious excite our admiration, and the judgment shewn in the choice of materials has great claims to our respect.

The present Volume is announced as the boundary of the Compiler's plan *. Like the four which had been previously published, it exhibits traits of the most distinguished Characters in the polished Nations of Europe: and with such success has the selection been made, that the reader is in a manner impelled (at least we found it so) from article to article, till he reaches the end of the Volume, with scarcely the power to lay down the Book.

Light reading, indeed, it is; but clearly distinguishable from that species usually so denominated. Here, while the mind is recreated, the heart is improved, and the understanding informed. Whatever be the reader's disposition or talent, he will here meet with a congenial companion. Politics, Ethics, and the Arts are occasionally the subjects of his page: if indeed we were allowed, from the features of the Work, to conjecture at the leading propensity of the Writer, we should suppose the arts of Painting and Sculpture to occupy a high place in

his esteem. The enthusiasm, the *verbum ardens*, with which he speaks of *Michael Angelo*, of *Raphael*, of *Reynolds*, and of *Fuseli* †, are undeniable testimonies of a finely-formed taste: and that the Compiler's heart is impassible by those amiable sensations which best adorn our nature, let the reader judge after perusing the articles *Mompesson*, *Fanshawe*, *Montmorenci*, &c. &c.

This, however, is rather speaking of the general conduct of the Work, than of the Volume more particularly under consideration.

Far from the usual complaint of *falling off* being applicable to our Writer's Continuation or Supplement, the present Volume appeared to us even better calculated to afford entertainment to general readers (to those, we mean, whose literary taste is rather the gift of nature than the effect of culture), than were the Volumes which preceded it.

The *Original Papers* too are many and curious. Among these may be mentioned some Letters addressed, toward the end of the last and beginning of the present century, to Dr. Charlett, Master of University College, Oxford, by Dr. Hickes, &c.; two from the excellent Dr. Hartley to his Sister; three from Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester; two from Mr. Addison; a correspondence between the late Lord Chatham and his illustrious colleague Mr. Charles Townsend; another between Voltaire and Sir William Chambers; a letter from Wil-

* "*Extremum concede laborem*" is the Motto.

† To this Gentleman he has addressed some very elegant Verses on his intended plan of a Miltonian Gallery. These first appeared in our Magazine for January 1795; but are printed with some little improvement in the Fourth Volume of the "*Anecdotes*," ART. MILTON.

liam Penn, the legislator of Pennsylvania, and others from Thomson the poet to Lord Melcombe.

We have also, in this Supplement, a very curious paper, illustrative of the unshaken integrity of Judge Hales, in the reign of Queen Mary. This article we should have extracted; but it is of too great length for our purpose.

Our readers are not, from any thing we have said of selection, to consider the labour of the Compiler as having been that of selection merely: he has the merit of much originality. Most of the Anecdotes which he introduces are accompanied with appropriate remarks, either explanatory of the facts he relates, or illustrative of the sentiments of the person under consideration.

The following reflections are well-timed. They occur under the article

“ J. J. ROUSSEAU.

“ THIS eloquent Writer was very much chagrined when he was not permitted by Voltaire's friends to add his Louis-d'or to those that had been collected for raising a statue to him whilst living at the Comedie Francaise at Paris. When his friends represented to him as a Philosopher their surprise at this, he replied, ‘ *Mais, Messieurs, je meurs de gloire.*’ This passion for glory and distinction seems to have been the leading principle of his conduct. His literary career began in paradox; he took the wrong side of a question long since settled, and, flattered by the success of his efforts, he proceeded to his too famous ‘Contrat Social,’ the political creed of a neighbouring Nation, who with, like Malomet, to propagate it with arms in their hands throughout Europe. Yet, as if conscious that what was merely a display of pernicious ingenuity in him might be taken as a serious truth by others, he says, in another place, ‘In the misery attendant upon human affairs, what thing is valuable enough to be purchased at the expence of the blood of our brethren? Liberty itself costs too dear at that price. It is vain,’ continues he, ‘to attempt to confound liberty and independence: they are things so different in themselves, that it is impossible to unite them. When

every one acts as he pleases, he must often do what is unpleasant to others; and who can call that situation a state of freedom. Liberty consists less in having our own way, than in not being subject to the will of others. It consists, likewise, in being unable to submit the will of another person to that of one's own. Whoever has continually his own way cannot be free; and, in-reality, to command is to obey.’

“ He says, in his ‘*Lettres ecrites de la Montagne* :—‘After having, during the whole course of my life, been the panegyrist of a Republican form of Government; must I, towards the end of it, be obliged to confess, that of all the Governments that exist, Monarchy is that in which there is the greatest regard paid to the true liberty of man?’

“ Had Rousseau, who was rather capricious than malignant, rather a man of no fixed principles than of bad principles, lived to have seen the pernicious effects of his paradoxes upon the happiness of mankind in our time, he would have been the first to have execrated his own seductive talents, and to have broken that magical wand, which, though like that of Prospero it could ‘set the waters in a wild roar,’ yet did not, like his, possess its more salutary power of allaying them.”

On a subject which nearly concerns the public health in populous cities, some judicious remarks are adduced from the writings of

“ CARDINAL DE BRIENNE;

“ ARCHBISHOP OF SENS *.

“ THIS Prelate was of a Ministerial family, had some talents, was an elegant writer, and, like Vespasian, he would have ever appeared *dignus regnandi si non regnasset*—capable of the office of Prime Minister of a great kingdom had he never been placed in that arduous situation.

“ When Archbishop of Thoulouse, he distinguished himself by his polished manners and elegant hospitality. His Pastoral Letter against Burying in Churches is well written, and forcibly exposes that abuse, which, like the torment of Mezentius, conjoins the living with the

“ * M. de Brienne's great grandfather was Secretary of State to Anne of Austria. He published his Memoirs in three volumes 12mo. for the use of his son. They are very entertaining. The elder brother of the Cardinal de Brienne, the Marquis, had his arm shot off in the fatal attack of Fort L'Assiette, in Savoy, in 1746. He was requested to retire to his tent. ‘No, no,’ replied he, ‘I have another arm left for the service of my King.’ He persisted, and was soon afterwards killed by a cannon-ball.”

dead, and is productive of many mischievous effects on the healths of mankind.

'O ye,' says he in his Pastoral Letter, 'my dear Brethren, who continue to think our regulations too severe (although we have been as little rigorous as possible), what complaints can you make, what objections can you oppose to them? Churches, in the early times of our holy religion, were never made use of as the sepulchres of Christians. They seem to have been so little intended for that purpose, that in the office for the consecration of them, according to a learned Canon Lawyer, there is not a single prayer that relates to it, though there are some expressly destined for the consecration of church-yards; and can you suppose that pretensions, against which their abuse will ever protest, can prevail against the dignity of our sacred fabrics, the holiness of our altars, and the conservation of the human race?

'Will you then have recourse to your situation, your consequence, the rank which you hold in society?

'Our grounds of confidence are so great, that we are inclined to think those persons who have the greatest claims to distinction will be the last to exert those claims. Exceptions always cause jealousy and multiply pretensions. Who will dare to complain when the prohibition becomes a general law? and surely in the grave at least there ought to be no exception made for any one.'

'M. Hecquet says, in his 'Collection of Tracts relative to the Exhumation of the great Church of Dunkirk,' that the

town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up. The house of the God of Mercy,' says he, 'then ceased to be the cavern of Pestilence, and the Sanctuary of Religion was no longer the grave of pollution.' Similar effects produce similar causes; and when the exhalations from putrid animal matter are added to the smoke, the filth, and the closeness, of great towns, the philosopher will behold them no less as the destroyers than the corrupters of the human race*."

With the following sketch of the late Sovereign of France, we shall conclude our extracts from this interesting Work:

"LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

"THE situation of this excellent Prince is thus emphatically described by that great Politician, Frederic, the last King of Prussia, in one of his letters to Voltaire:

'June 18, 1776.

'I HAVE lately learned that the King of France has displaced some of his Ministers. I am not astonished at it. I look upon Louis the Sixteenth as a young lamb in the midst of wolves. He will be in great luck if he gets out of their claws. A person who should chance to have been in the habits of Government would be at present much puzzled in France;—watched and surrounded with artifices of every kind, he would be forced to be guilty of mistakes. How much more likely then is it, that a young Prince, without experience, should be hurried along by the torrent of intrigue and cabal.

* See 'Pièces concernant les Exhumations faites dans l'Eglise de St. Eloy en Dunkerque imprimées et publiées par l'Ordre du Gouvernement, Paris, 1785.' The ancien regime of France was in general very careful of the lives and healths of its subjects, within the kingdom at least. Were they threatened with any epidemical disease, or did any particular complaint appear, the best Physicians were appointed by the Government to examine into the nature and causes of them; and their reports were printed at the expence of the King. It did not wait for the slow and uncertain exertions of benevolence in the individual, it considered itself as the 'nursing father and the nursing mother of its people.' The same remarks may be extended to any improvement in Agriculture, Manufactures, Navigation, &c. The ablest Chemists, the best Mechanics, &c. were employed and paid by Government to make experiments, to furnish models, &c. a paternal care well worthy the notice of other Governments, who, though blessed with more freedom, are but too apt to have less attention and use a less degree of exertion respecting these objects. The merit indeed of a chemical process to arrest the baleful power of contagion, discovered by a learned, polished, and benevolent Physician, has lately attracted the notice of our Board of Admiralty, and induced it to make use of a method so simple and so certain to preserve the healths and the lives of those persons committed to their care. No remuneration nor no distinctions have as yet attended the discoverer, who in this, as in some other benevolent exertions, has merely been gratified with the applauses of his own virtuous mind; those applauses which the whole course of his liberal and intelligent practice has ever secured to him.—See 'A Letter addressed by James Carmichael Smyth, M. D. F. R. S. to Lord Spencer.'

‘Those persons who have talked of the French Government to you, have doubtless, my dear Voltaire, exaggerated many things. I have had an opportunity of getting at the true state of the revenues and of the debts of that kingdom. Its debts are enormous, its resources exhausted, and its taxes multiplied beyond bounds. The only method to diminish in time the load of these debts, would be to put its expences within certain limits, and to retrench every superfluity. But, alas! this I fear will never be done; for, instead of saying, I have such an income, and I can afford to spend so much of it, we are but too apt to say, I must have so much money, find out expedients to procure it for me.

‘Those rogues of Monks should be made to bleed pretty freely. This, however, would not be sufficient (though it would undoubtedly afford some resources) to pay off the debts in a short time, and to procure for the people of France all that assistance for which they have at present so great an occasion. This distressful situation took its rise in the preceding reigns, which contracted debts for the payment of which they had made no provision.

‘It is this derangement of its finances which so materially influences every part of its Government. It has put a stop to the wise projects of M. de St. Germain. It has prevented its Administration from having that ascendancy in the affairs of Europe, which France has been ever used to take since the reign of Henry the Fourth. With respect to your Parliaments, as a thinking man, I have constantly condemned the revocation of that of Paris, as contrary to every principle of logic and of good sense.’

‘Is it then any wonder, that when M. de Malherbes came to request his dismissal from Administration, the King exclaimed, ‘I can, indeed, grant you your dismissal. I wish I were able to procure my own!’

‘His short-sighted Ministers, in these distressful circumstances, engaged him to

assist the Colonies of a great Nation that were at war with the parent Country; and not only to add to the immense debt already incurred in France, but to effect the propagation of that spirit of revolt which has ended so fatally for that kingdom.

“On an application made to him by Tippoo Saib, not long before he suffered, to assist him in taking possession of some Provinces in India from the English, and annexing them to the Crown of France, Louis nobly refused his assent, and said, ‘In the American War, my Ministers took advantage of my youth and inexperience. Every calamity that we have suffered in France took its rise from that event.’

“During his infamous mock trial, this Prince was asked, What he had done with a certain sum of money—a few thousand pounds. His voice failed him, and the tears came into his eyes at this question; at last he replied, ‘*J’ai jamais à faire des heureux.*—I had a pleasure in making other people happy.’ He had given the money away in charity.

“On the night preceding his execution he said to M. Edgeworth, ‘I do not know what I have done to my cousin the Duke of Orleans, to induce him to behave to me in the way in which he has done; but he is to be pitied; he is still more wretched than I am; I would not change situations with him.’

“A few hours before he died, he said to the same Gentleman, ‘How happy I am to have retained my faith in religion. In what a terrible state of mind should I have been at this moment, had not the grace of God preserved this blessing to me. Yes, I shall now be able to shew my enemies that I do not fear them.’

“As this Monarch, the most benevolent, the best intentioned Prince, and the most affectionate lover of his people that Time has ever produced, was ascending the scaffold to suffer the sentence inflicted upon him by his unprincipled and infamous Judges, his virtuous and intrepid Confessor exclaimed, with all the energy

“* That Minister of routine, M. de Vergennes, grown old in intrigue and cabal, used to exclaim with rapture after the American War, ‘I have cut off one arm from the proud Islanders, I will soon cut off the other.’ The direction of that arm, however, like the teeth of the serpent of Cadmus, has produced armed legions, which have not only destroyed each other and the Country by whose folly and treachery they were produced, but threaten the destruction of Europe itself, and all that has been held sacred for ages by the inhabitants of it.”

“† ‘*Il n’y a que moi & M. Turgot qui aimons le peuple,*’ said this unfortunate Prince; who, during the Revolution, was continually saying, ‘I cannot bear to have a drop of my people’s blood shed on my account.’

of Cœurneille himself, *‘ Digne Enfant de Saint Louis, monte au Ciel.’*

“ O true descendant of a Sainted King,

“ Let this sad scene to thee no terrors bring ;

“ Ascend the scaffold then with dauntless pace,

“ It leads to join in Heaven thy sacred race.”

The documents to which the Compiler has had recourse for the materials of the

present Work, must have been very various, and in some cases rare. The Bodleian MSS. have been explored with diligence and effect.

We sincerely thank this Gentleman for the entertainment he has afforded us, and shall be heartily glad to greet him on some future occasion.

J.

Sketches and Observations made on a Tour through various Parts of Europe, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794. Johnson. 387 pages. 8vo.

THE Tour before us was made from Harwich through Holland, Cleves, Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Frankfort, Leipzick, Mayence, and Dusseldorf: from thence, by Presburg and Wesel, to Brussels and other Towns in the Low Countries: from thence, our Traveller returns to Germany; and, passing through Dresden, Prague, and Vienna, arrives at Trieste; hires a Venetian Galley, lands at Farina, beautifully situated on the shore of Dalmatia; and where, at a Convent of St. Francis, he was made acquainted with the following interesting story of a young Monk :

“ The bell having done tolling, the Monks retired into the chapel, and I bid adieu to those who had attended me. I then continued my walk along the Convent wall, till I reached an eminence that commanded a beautiful but confined view of the Adriatic, not unlike (as Giovanni informed me) the lake of Geneva. It was a spot which the lovers of solitude would have highly prized, and I was in a fit mood to enjoy it; so resolving to indulge my inclination, I desired Giovanni to go and amuse himself on the seashore. A thousand delightful ideas presently rushed on my mind; the thoughts of what I had passed, and the prospect of what I was going to enjoy. The enchanting coast of Italy lay before me, and my imagination was fully disposed to paint the scene in the fairest colours. I sat more than an hour in this reverie; when having Goldsmith's Traveller in my pocket, I took it out to read, thinking it remarkably suited my situation. I had just got to these lines :

‘ E'en now—where Alpine solitudes extend,

‘ I sit me down, a pensive hour to spend ;

‘ And plac'd on high, above the storm's career,

‘ Look downward where an hundred realms appear :

‘ Lakes, forests, cities, plains, extended wide ;

‘ The pomp of Kings, the shepherd's humbler pride.’

“ I had scarcely finished reading them, when I heard some one behind me; it was the young Monk from the Convent. ‘ Pardon,’ cried he, ‘ this intrusion of a stranger!’—I started at hearing him address me in my native language.—‘ As you, Sir, are the first of my countrymen whom I have ever seen on this sequestered shore, and as you certainly will be the last, I cannot help asking of you a confidence, which my situation and misfortunes claim. This, however, I should not have done, if I had not thought (for in the chapel, Sir, I watched you narrowly, and perhaps rudely)—if I had not thought, from some things which dropped from your lips, that your heart was not wholly a stranger to the sympathies and sufferings of humanity.’ I thanked him for the compliment paid me; he said he did not intend it as such: he then took from his pocket a little cross, which he begged me to kiss; not, as he said, to evince a want of confidence, but to give a greater sacredness to what he was going to reveal to me. He then proceeded nearly as follows :

‘ The opportunity which now presents itself of disclosing my unfortunate history, I have the highest reason to rejoice in; and, as I find that my end is very fast approaching, I shall do it without the least reserve; only requesting, that it may remain faithfully deposited in your breast till six months are past, by which time the voice that now addresses you will be for ever silent.

‘ I am of an antient and respectable family in the North of England; my parents dying during my infancy, the charge of myself and an only sister devolved on an uncle, whose residence is on the banks of one of the Lakes.

‘ After being some years at Eton, I was sent to College, where I contracted an intimacy with a young fellow, who, though not of equal birth or expectations with myself, yet possessed qualities so dear

dear to my heart, that we became constant and inseparable companions: his name is Harry T——. After having passed some years together at College, in the most perfect friendship, I solicited and procured of my uncle the living of P——dale for my friend; his natural pensiveness, as well as his want of fortune, having inclined him to the church. We retired from College together; Harry to his living at P——dale, and myself to the beautiful mansion of my uncle, situated about four miles on the opposite shore of the lake. Harry's household consisted of himself, a widowed mother, and a lovely sister, whose name was Harriet (here the stranger sighed): our family was composed of my uncle, my sister Amelia, and myself.

Our time was principally passed in each other's society; either in parties upon the lake, or among the delightful scenery which surrounded the mansion of my uncle. In a situation so favourable to the nature of the tender passion, and with a heart by no means a stranger to the sensibilities of life, it is not surprising that I became enamoured of the lovely sister of my friend; or that Harry should not be insensible to the attractions of Amelia. As we concealed nothing from each other, our mutual feelings, on a subject which so much interested us both, were most freely communicated. The communication, if possible, cemented our friendship still closer, and rendered our parties on the lake, and our rambles in the woods, still more interesting. On mentioning to my uncle my attachment to Harriet, he, with a nobleness natural to his character, applauded my choice; but, as he destined me to be the heir to his great estate, he, previous to my settling in life, wished me to make the tour of Europe; that I might enrich my mind with every thing worthy the pursuit of a Gentleman and a scholar, so as to qualify me to enjoy, with elegant delight, the retirement of which I was so fond.

Won by the generosity of his motives, and inspired with an ardent desire of visiting those remains of ancient art which Italy presents to the enquiring mind, I prepared for my tour. I scarcely dared, however, to communicate my intentions to Harriet; and the last evening we passed together was too convincing a proof of the extreme sensibility with which it impressed her heart: it was on the lake, with Harry and my sister Amelia.

'The last words of Harriet still vibrate in my ear, at this distant moment. When I handed her from the boat to the shore, she pressed my hand with tenderness; and, with the emphatic solemnity of a departing spirit, faintly articulated, "Remember me!" The looks which accompanied these words are scarcely ever absent from my imagination.

I left Amelia to pass the evening with Harriet, and rowed back again across the lake alone, with a heart almost broken by the painful situation in which I had left the object of all my hopes. On the morrow I took leave of C——park; and in the following week embarked for Calais. I crossed France, and made the complete tour of Switzerland; the wild and romantic scenery of which greatly interested me. Having passed Mount Cenis, I hastened with the most ardent curiosity towards Italy. My winter was divided betwixt Florence, Rome, and Naples. My route home I purposed to make across the Tyrol, and down the Rhine. During the course of my tour, I had received the most pleasing accounts from Amelia; and every day which brought me nearer to the close of my travels, illumined my imagination with the idea of the bright prospect which awaited me at home. However, on my arrival at Venice, every hope was blasted for ever!—I found the following letter from the brother of my Harriet:

"Dear Charles, I am distracted! I am about to communicate to you a scene, which will give the darkest colouring to every hour of my future life! and how shall I unfold it to my friend?—Oh, Charles! now summon all your philosophy, all your fortitude, all your religion. But, alas! if I find these so feeble to my own support, how inefficacious will they be to you!—How shall I write it?—How can I bear to tell the dismal tale?—Harriet is dead!"

The circumstances of the death of this lady are related, and the consequent resolution of Charles to pass the remainder of his days in a Convent.

Our Traveller passes on to Venice, of which he relates many singularities; goes up the Brentia to Padua; visits Ferrara and Bologna; crosses the Apennines to Florence; and from thence proceeds, by Montefiescone, Bolsano, and Vitabo, to Rome. "As he was waiting in his carriage at the gate of the Farnese, a little circumstance occurred that diverted us greatly:—A child about seven years old, who happened to be passing, had

had occasion to stop at the gate to tie up her garter. Her hair was full dressed and powdered; she had on a deep veil, and a fan in her hand. Her womanly appearance induced Mr. S. to remark to me the early maturity of females in this country, compared with those in a more northerly climate. As soon as the little gipsy turned round and observed us to notice her, she reclined her head on one shoulder, and with a look of wickedness that could not have been surpassed by the most hackneyed of the Cyprian tribe, ran off, exclaiming, '*Non c'è niente di vedere la signori!*' As the little creature was too much of a child, for our attention to have been at all attracted towards her garter, my friend, at this speech, expressed the utmost astonishment; and, as he is a great enquirer into causes and effects, he declared he would spend

another month in Rome, to investigate the cause, why both vegetable and animal nature should ripen earlier in Italy than in most other countries in Europe."

From Rome our Traveller made excursions to Naples, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Puzzuoli, Bajæ, and other places. He returned to Florence; passed from thence to Pisa; and, embarking on board a Spanish vessel bound for Gibraltar, visited Cadiz and Lisbon.

Though there be very little novelty in these sketches, yet they are written in a pleasing, good-humoured manner; and with good sense and just observation. The Tour is very extensive; and though there is not much in it that is not quite familiar to readers of such books, there is an interest kept up by the frequency of the transitions, and the rapidity of the narration.

Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs: being a Classical and Topographical Survey of the Ruins of that celebrated City. Illustrated with Engravings. By Andrew Lumisden, Esq. Member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies of Edinburgh. 504 pages. 4to. Fine Paper. Nicol. 1797.

THE Author of this Work, who resided many years at Rome, committed his Remarks to writing for his own private amusement. But having shewn them to several of his friends, in whose taste of learning he has much confidence, he now ventures to present them to the public. He has corrected many mistakes that various Authors have fallen into, and carefully cited his authorities. The Work might have admitted of an extensive number of Engravings; but these would have greatly increased its price, and thereby rendered it, though more splendid, less universally useful.

This is the substance of the Author's apology for this publication. What he says of Engravings is perfectly satisfactory. As to the utility of the book, it is confined within a very narrow circle: a few enthusiasts, who carry their curiosity to an extreme degree of minuteness; and, in the true spirit of Antiquarianism, abhorst to ridicule. To such minute enquirers this Work may be of some advantage; for Mr. Lumisden is the most minute in his enquiries, on several points, of all the writers on the Antiquities of Rome that have yet fallen into our hands. He appears to be a man of tolerable erudition, of plain good sense, and great sincerity and candour of disposition. Rome awakens in such men

as Thomson the Poet, and Gibbon the Historian, the fire and the fancy of genius, which calls forth various images by various associations of ideas: the mere Antiquarian applies his microscope to the least as well as to the greatest objects, and creeps, like a purblind mole, through ruins, without ever glancing at others with which they may be in different ways related. This constitutes the difference between the Philosopher and the Poet, and the man of true industry. It is in the latter class that we rank Mr. Lumisden: his Work is, however, far from doing him discredit. Perhaps books of this kind may be thought to derive new importance from the present devastations of Italy, not yet terminated; for books so flimsy in their texture, yet form the most durable monuments of fame.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Andrew Lumisden, the Author of this Work, is the eldest son of the late William Lumisden, of Inner Gully, Fifeshire; to whom we find him addressing a letter on the Ruins of Herculaneum, published in an Appendix. Our Author joined the Pretender in Scotland, in 1745; he afterwards accompanied him to Rome, where he lived at his Court, such as it was, in the character of his private Secretary.

Travels in Hungary, with a Short Account of Vienna, in the Year 1793. By Robert Townson, LL.D. F.R.S. Edin. &c. Illustrated with a Map and Sixteen other Copper-plates. 506 pages. 4to. Robinsons. 1797.

IN these Travels the Author is chiefly attentive to subjects of Natural History, particularly to Mineralogy and Botany, but without neglecting the state of the Arts and of Society. He appears, from different tenets and allusions in this Work, to have received his physiological education at the University of Edinburgh; and to have imbibed not a little of the ardour of investigation which has for half a century distinguished * that seminary. It is dedicated to Mr. Dundas; through whom he aspires to an appointment, for exploring the Natural History of India.

Dr. Townson sets out from Vienna, after describing its libraries, public institutions, amusements, and other objects, described by every traveller. Having crossed the Leitha, he entered Hungary at Wimpassing, where is an Hungarian Custom house. "As an order had a short time before been published by the Austrian Government, prohibiting any Frenchman from residing in the distant provinces, or going indeed beyond a certain distance from the capital, I expected to have been examined; but I passed on unquestioned. The Austrian Government was very careful to prevent French principles and opinions from being disseminated in the provinces: in the capital the French emissaries were more easily watched; and there, to judge from the general indignation of all ranks (a few pseudo-philosophers excepted) on the news of the murder of Louis the Sixteenth, they had little hopes of success. On this atrocious act being made known, many of the French residing here (some probably of quite different principles) were ill-treated; they hardly dared to shew themselves; some of the *traiteurs* and innkeepers would not receive a Frenchman into their houses; the French language, so general here, was laid aside. Their expressions of disapprobation were indeed only momentary, though the

disapprobation still remained, and I hope ever will."

Hungary is described as an uneven country:—"It is well cultivated; chiefly corn land, and some pasture. Its gentle elevations fit it for the Vine, which is planted on the banks exposed to the Sun."

Dr. Townson came to an old town, "called Edinburg, which serves for the winter residence of many of the neighbouring Nobility. Its population is given at about 12,000; and it must carry on a considerable trade in hogs and cattle. Mr. Korabinsky says, that in 1781, there was 2,300 weight of honey sold; and the sale, in 1782, of its own wine, which is chiefly sent into Silesia, amounted to 28,000*l.* sterling. The celebrity of this wine, which, according to my taste, is but indifferent, led to a singular mistake: In travelling through Bohemia, I saw, in a list which was hung out at a wine cellar of the wines which were on sale, Edinburg (in which manner the name of this city is sometimes written) as the place of growth of one of them. This surprised me much; for, though I knew that Scotland was noted for its cakes, I had never yet heard of its wine. I therefore conjectured it was whisky; but, to prevent an error, I got off my horse and enquired, and then learned that it was an Hungarian wine."

The following will convey to our readers an idea of the present condition of the peasants or country people in Hungary; which has also been, at one period, that of every Nation in Europe:

"The management of an estate in a country where the *glebe adscriptio* exists, and where the rents of lands are paid in personal services and the produce of the soil, is very different from, and far more troublesome than the management of one where the cultivators are free, and where money is the substitute for both. This is not the case here; and the management of an Hungarian estate is

* The salaries of the Professors are but trifling, and they depended chiefly on the fees of their pupils, and consequently on their own reputation, and the fame of their University. This being, great numbers crowded to it from all parts of the world; the annual income of a Professor became very considerable; and the nomination of Professors, which belonged to no other body than the Town Council of Edinburgh, became of course a great political privilege. They have of late begun accordingly, in their choice of Professors, to be more guided by political motives than a regard to the interests of the University. Hence, it is evident that the tide of its celebrity is on the turn.

hardly less troublesome than the carrying on of a manufactory: for the former state renders a number of stewards, bailiffs, &c. necessary, and a great authority must by the laws be invested in the hands of the land-holders over their peasants; from whence arise, and often not ill-grounded, complaints of the peasantry against the oppression and extortion of their lords; and the complaints of these of sloth, laziness, and dishonesty of the peasantry; yet this is the state in which I think almost every part of Europe has been in, or is in at present: it is the infant state of society."

But we are informed by our Author, in other parts of his book, that the condition of the peasants has been gradually ameliorated by an increase of privileges; and that, in fact, the *adscriptio glebe* has ceased; though he does not speak with precision, nor, apparently, with perfect consistency, on this subject:—compare the passage just quoted with pages 102, 103, 109, &c. and 134, 140.

Our Traveller visits *Gran*, and gives an account of its hot springs, which keep alive a large tribe of frogs in winter as well as summer, and various hills and rocks, with their contents, in that neighbourhood. He passes on to Buda, the capital of Hungary, and gives an account of what appears most remarkable in that city. Here, as at Vienna, is a theatre for combats of wild beasts.

The population of Hungary our Traveller estimates at upwards of seven millions. The whole Austrian revenue is about nine millions sterling and a half, of which Hungary furnishes only about one fifth; though its population amounts to near one third of that of the whole dominions of Austria. Hungary, even in its present state of feudal rudeness,

might furnish a great deal more, were there a greater cordiality between the Emperor and his people. "But the Nation will not, and by its law cannot, grant any kind of supplies, except in public Diet; and the Sovereign unwillingly assembles the States."

"The soil of Hungary, the possessors of it say, is *allodial* [independent]. When its produce is taxed when in the hands of the peasants, it is not the soil that is taxed, but the labour of the peasants; but as soon as the lands of the peasants fall, by the failure of heirs, &c. to his Lord, the taxes cease to be paid. On the military frontiers there are no nobility, and the King is the only allodial possessor of the soil: as such, he has divided this district into parcels, which he has granted as fiefs, on the condition of the occupier rendering military services."

From Buda, Dr. Townson passes on to Gyonges, at the foot of the mountains of Matra, which are described, with their fossils, alum-works, pseudo-volcanic crater, curious pitch stone and volcanic Tafa. He proceeded on his route to Eolan, and investigated the volcanic appearances which he had observed on entering this city. He gives an account of the immense wealth, caprices, and inconsistencies of the Bishop of Eolan, and of the Inns and University of that city. Journeying from Eolan, by the route of Peritolo, towards Delmetran, the widest part of the kingdom, and inhabited by the most uncorrupted part of the Nation, he takes an opportunity of making several observations on the rural economy of the people, and the natural, particularly the mineralogical, productions of the kingdoms.

[To be continued.]

History of Great Britain, from the Death of Henry the Eighth to the Accession of James the Sixth of Scotland to the Crown of England. Being a Continuation of Dr. Henry's History of Great Britain, and written on the same Plan. By James Petit Andrews, F. S. A. 2 Vols. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

MOST of our readers, we presume, are acquainted with the plan of Dr. Henry's History, which is calculated to afford information which the generality of Histories do not supply; and which is, at the same time, not the least useful or entertaining part of the Historian's labour. The progress of

learning, the improvement of the arts, the increase or decrease of commerce, the virtues, vices, customs, caprices, petty habits, or diversions of the people, at different periods of time, we consider as important as the details of battles, the intrigues of Kings or Statesmen for power, or the violence of contending parties. The Volumes now before us continue the History of England through three reigns, each big with events of the greatest importance; through many storms leading to that state of constitutional sober liberty, which the people of this country, if they consult their own happiness, will cherish and support in defiance of the open exertions

or the secret influence of all its enemies, whether foreign or domestic. Mr. Andrews has executed his task with diligence, taste, and fidelity; free from any party or other prejudices. This Work exhibits proofs of care, of extensive reading, of impartiality, and of a mind free from every bias to any crooked system of politicks, or fanatic system of religion. We hope to see this Work continued to the present time. In the octavo edition, we observe great inattention in the compositor respecting the dates.

A Layman's Protest against the profane Blasphemy, false Charges, and illiberal Invektive, of Thos. Paine, Author of a Book, entitled "The Age of Reason," Part I. and II.: being an Investigation of true and fabulous Theology. By I. Padman, jun. 12mo. Hughes and Walsh. 3s. 1797.

So contemptible an attack on Religion as that which the arch-traitor to his country, Thomas Paine, has thrown on the public, though intitled only to neglect, we are not sorry to see answered. In the present superficial age, miscalled the Age of Reason, silence might have been considered as acquiescence; and a profligate and blasphemous sarrago of ten times answered objections might have been esteemed irrefragable. Bishop Watson's confutation, therefore, was not unseasonable; and the present Protest will not be without its use. Mr. Padman professes his observations to be merely the result of a careful perusal of a few of those passages in Mr. Paine's book which the Bishop has passed unnoticed. "They were first, penned in the margin of a borrowed copy, and the Author claims no further merit from them than that of the under officer, who, when his commander has routed the army of an enemy, pursues and makes prisoners of the straggling fugitives."

Remarks on Boswell's Life of Johnson; including the real History of the Gold Medal given to the Author of the Tragedy of Douglas. By Edward Atterbury Whyte. 8vo. Dublin. 1797.

A vindication of the late Mr. Sheridan from the censures of Dr. Johnson, and a justification of the resentment he shewed at the treatment he had received from that Author. In both these particulars we think Mr. Whyte has been successful. He has shewn that Mr. Sheridan did not deserve the contempt his name was attempted to be disgraced with by Dr. Johnson, and he has shewn that he was (as we can ourselves testify from our own knowledge) a man deserving of every respect; with many virtues and few foibles. Two of his letters

we have printed in our present Magazine, and they do credit to their author. Mr. Whyte has also corrected our account [see Vol. xiv. p. 210.] of the birth-place of Mr. Sheridan and his family. Of this circumstance we were informed by one much connected with the family, who, we admit, from the evidence produced, must have been mistaken. The narrative of the Gold Medal is perfectly satisfactory, and entirely clears Mr. Sheridan's memory from the charge of vanity in that business.

A History, or Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia in the Year 1762. Translated from the French of M. de Rulhiere. 8vo. Debrett. 1797.

Monsieur Rulhiere was at Petersburg during the events which form the subject of this History, and wrote the present account at the solicitation of the Countess d'Egmont, daughter to the Marechal de Richlieu, whom he had accompanied into his Government, in quality of Gentleman-attendant. It contains a narrative of very extraordinary events, interspersed with curious and apparently authentic anecdotes of those persons who were active in the deposition of the Emperor, and the elevation of his Consort, a stranger to the country, to his throne. It details the causes which led to the overthrow of the Russian Monarch; the steps which were taken by the actors in the Revolution to the final catastrophe, the death of the Emperor. We have no reason to doubt the truth of the narrative, which appears to have given so much uneasiness to some of the persons mentioned in it, that measures were taken to suppress the publication of it.

Thoughts on the Defence of Property. Addressed to the County of Hereford. By Uvedale Price, Esq. 12mo. Debrett. 1797.

In this small but sensible and well-written Pamphlet, Mr. Price recommends a plan similar to one already proposed by Mr. Arthur Young, of an Association of Property, in defence of itself. His scheme is, that each man of property should be armed, trained, and always ready to rise and meet at the first summons to repel insurrection, before it can be organized sufficiently to be formidable. His plan, we think, might be easily carried into execution; and therefore is entitled to the notice of those for whose security it is intended.

A Fair Statement of the Real Grievances experienced by the Officers and Sailors in the Navy of Great Britain; with a Plan of Reform, which is calculated to benefit and satisfy all those Parties: at the same Time it would oc-

again a considerable Saving to the Country, and obviate the Necessity of the Impress Service in future. By a Naval Officer. 8vo. Bell. 1797.

This Naval Officer addresses himself very properly to Mr. Dundas, and points out many errors and abuses which have crept

into the service much to its detriment. The particulars we shall not enumerate, as we think the Pamphlet itself should be perused and considered by those who have the means of remedying the grievances complained of; some of which are of a very pernicious nature.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 9.

THE FOLLY OF AGE; or, **THE ACCOMPLISHED LADY**; a Pantomimic Extravaganza; was performed at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Delpini. This piece of grimace was calculated for the performer only, and deserves no other notice.

12. The Haymarket Theatre opened for the season with **THE AUTHOR, A MOGUL TALE**, and **PEEPING TOM**.

13. Covent Garden Theatre closed with **LOVE FOR LOVE** and **THE DEVIL TO PAY**; in both which Pieces Mrs. Jordan performed for the benefit of Mr. Haymes.

On the same evening Miss Andrews, a pupil of Dr. Arnold's, appeared the first time on any stage at the Haymarket, in **Laura**, in **The Agreeable Surprise**.

14. At Covent Garden, **THE COUNTRY GIRL**, **PEGGY'S LOVE**, **NO SONG NO SUPPER**, and the grand Ballet of **CUPID AND PSYCHE**, were performed for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the glorious action of Feb. 14 1797, under Lord St. Vincent. On this occasion, Mrs. Jordan, Storace, and other performers of both theatres, came forward to assist the charity; as did Mrs. Abington in an epilogue, and the whole troop of dancers from the King's Theatre. The house was much crowded, to the great advantage of the charity.

16. Drury Lane closed.

21. Covent Garden Theatre was opened for a single night, for the benefit of the Lying-in-Hospital at Bayswater; when **THE DUENNA**, **PEGGY'S LOVE**, and **CUPID AND PSYCHE**, were performed; in which Kelly, Dignum, Braham, Storace, and others, as well as the Opera troop, again voluntarily gave their assistance for the benefit of the charity.

26. **THE IRISH LEGACY**, a Musical Farce, by Mr. Arnold, was acted the first time at the Haymarket; the music by his father, Dr. Arnold. This piece

met with so little approbation from the audience, that it was immediately withdrawn for alteration, and has since been entirely laid aside.

JULY 4. Mr. Phillips, a pupil of Dr. Arnold's, appeared the first time at the Haymarket, in **Cheerly**, in the **Lock and Key**. This Gentleman is small and rather effeminate in his appearance, has a tolerable voice, which by care and attention may certainly improve. His manner awkward and embarrassed, and which will demand all his exertions to get rid of.

6. Mrs. Upsdell, a daughter of the elder Palmer, made another essay on the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of **Cecilia** in **The Chapter of Accidents**. This lady, who has already appeared on the Stage, is tall and genteel; has a family likeness; and may be esteemed a good stage figure. She performed the part with great delicacy, appeared to understand the character, and was received with much applause. On her first appearance she was much embarrassed; but in the progress of the part she exerted herself with some effect. Her voice was rather weak; but on the whole, she gave some expectation of future improvement.

15. **THE HEIR AT LAW**, a Comedy, by Mr. Colman, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The characters as follow:

Lord Duberly,
Dick Dowlas,
Henry Moreland,
Dr. Pangloss,
Mr. Steadfast,
Ezekiel Homespun,
Kendrick,
Lady Duberly,
Caroline Dormer,
Cicely Homespun,

Mr. Suett.
Mr. Palmer.
Mr. C. Kemble.
Mr. Fawcett.
Mr. Aickin.
Mr. Munden.
Mr. Johnstone.
Mrs. Davenport.
Miss De Camp.
Mrs. Gibbs.

FABLE.

The Play opens with a scene at breakfast between Lord Duberly and Lady Duberly. Lord Duberly was plain

Daniel Dowlas, a chandler at Gosport, in the Isle of Wight, and was unexpectedly raised to the dignity of the Peerage while he was retailing all his ludicrous miscellany of articles, which he is often inclined to describe, amidst the splendor of his exaltation. His wife, as vulgar as himself, is constantly reproaching him for alluding to his shop, and not endeavouring to assume the habits suitable to his rank. In order to improve himself, he employs Dr. Pangloss, a needy pedant, to mend his diction. The frequent mistakes of the Peer constitute a chief source of entertainment in the Piece. It appears that the late Lord Duberly had lent his son, Henry Moreland, to Quebec, in a military station; and that he died under a belief that his son was drowned, as the vessel was lost in its passage to this country. Old Dowlas, though very distantly related to Lord Duberly, was the next heir, if that Nobleman had died without issue. Having kept up no connection with the Duberly family, Daniel Dowlas was discovered by a public advertisement, inserted by an attorney, from motives of malice towards the Duberly family. Soon after this chandler is invested with his title, it appears that Henry Moreland had been saved, when near expiring after the wreck, by Mr. Steadfast, a fellow passenger, and they both arrived safely in this country. Henry Moreland does not know of the death of his father, and hearing of Lord Duberly, he naturally supposes that the elevated chandler is that father. Fearful, however, of agitating an affectionate parent, who supposed him dead, by the sudden surprise of an unexpected return, he begs his friend, Mr. Steadfast, will wait upon his father, and reveal the agreeable event. Henry Moreland first pronounces an high eulogium on the talents, knowledge, and dignified character of his father, and prepares his friend Steadfast for certain marks of Aristocratic importance, and perhaps too flourishing a parade of language, the result of parliamentary speaking. Steadfast readily undertakes the office, and much diversion arises from his disappointment in finding Old Dowlas so different from what he expected, according to Henry Moreland's account of his father. The interview produces no explanation, for Steadfast concludes that he had been misled by filial regard, and Old Dowlas supposes, when Steadfast informs him that his son was safe, that he meant Dick Dowlas, his own offspring, whom he had

articled to an attorney in Derbyshire, and whom he sent for to town, that he might participate in the new-obtained honours of the family. When Steadfast rejoins Henry Moreland, a quarrel is likely to ensue, on account of the different opinions they entertain respecting the late and present Lord Duberly. Before Henry Moreland quitted England, he had formed an attachment to Caroline Dormer, the daughter of a respectable Merchant, who dies, however, in embarrassed circumstances. She comes to London, and applies to a man who had been raised to affluence by her father; but meets with nothing but a cold profession of pity, and the Banker, who possessed the wreck of her fortune, two hundred pounds, failing, she is brought to great distress. Dick Dowlas, who has arrived in town at his father's desire, is accompanied on his journey by a country friend, named Ezekiel Homespun, and his sister, Cicely Homespun, to whom Dick Dowlas is attached, and intends to marry, before he hears of the prosperous turn in the affairs of his father. The sudden elevation intoxicates him; and, after some struggles between his old honest feelings and the new-born pride of rank, he proposes to Ezekiel to take his sister into keeping. The honest rustic feels the utmost indignation, and renounces all connection with Dick Dowlas. The latter, however, is in reality a good lad; and sensible of his misconduct, and of the merit of Cicely, he waits on her, avows his penitence, and offers her his hand. Caroline Dormer, before she knew of the loss of her money at the Banker's, and while she expected protection from the friend of her father, had advertised for a maid servant, and had taken Cicely into her service. Ezekiel Homespun, having found a lottery ticket purchased by his late father, applies to know the event; and has the good fortune to get a prize of twenty thousand pounds. As Miss Dormer had behaved with great kindness to his sister, he lays his Bank Notes upon the table, and bids her take what she likes. At this time, however, Kendrick, her old faithful Irish servant, meets Henry Moreland in the street, and leads him to Caroline, whose happiness in finding a lover she supposed dead, is exquisite. At length, Old Daniel Dowlas finds that he has possessed a title and estate to which he has no right, and he quietly resigns it to *The Heir at Law*, who promises him a liberal provision. The real Lord Duberly marries Miss Dormer,

Dormer, Dick Dowlas is united to Cicely, and all the parties are finally happy, except poor Dr. Pangloss, who having been promised an annuity of three hundred pounds a year by the pretended Lord Duberly, his lady, and their son, if he pursues the mode of education which each recommends, is, by their degradation to their original state, reduced from his supposed *nine hundred a year* to the hopeless prospect of living by *his wits*.

In this Piece, Mr. Colman has not attempted to entertain the Public by any

intricacy of plot. Character seems to have been his object, though there is no original one in the Piece, except Dr. Pangloss, which has been successfully hit off. The rest are such as we have already seen. They are, however, well contraited: the scenes are skilfully varied, and the pathetic and the ludicrous very happily mingled. On the whole, Mr. Colman's reputation will suffer no diminution from this performance.

It was well received, and the performers did justice to their several characters.

POETRY.

ON THE BIRTH OF A POSTHUMOUS CHILD,
BORN IN PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES
OF FAMILY DISTRESS:

BY THE LATE ROBERT BURNS.

(Not in his Works.)

SWEET flow' ret pledge o'mickle love
And ward o'mony a pray'r,
What heart o' stane wad thou na move,
Sae helpless, sweet, and fair!
November hurples o'er the lea,
Chill on thy lovely form;
And gane, alas! the shelt'ring tree
Should shield thee frae the storin'!
May he who gives the rain to pour,
And wings the blast to blow;
Protect thee frae the driving show'r,
The bitter frost and snaw!
May he, the friend of woe and want,
Who heals life's various stounds;
Protect and guard the mother plant,
And heal her cruel wounds!
But late she flourish'd, rooted fast,
Fair on the summer morn;
Now feetly bends she in the blast,
Unshelter'd and forlorn!
Blest be thy bloom, thou lovely gem,
Unfeathered by ruffian hand;
And frae the many a parent stem,
Arise, to deck our land!

MRS. ROWE'S FIFTEENTH LETTER FROM
THE DEAD TO THE LIVING
PARAPHRASED.

BY G. WALKER,

AUTHOR OF THEODORE CYPHON.

THIS past! the voyage of this life is o'er!
Ere while, I touch'd upon Hindostan's
shore
To happier climes I safely found the way,
Where sullying tempests never cloud the day.

How sad our parting, when your burning
tears

Wept for my danger, and encreas'd my fears
When love at once restrain'd; and bade me
go,

To gain those riches so much priz'd below.

Sad were my thoughts, when winds with
cruel haft,

Bore me relentless o'er the wat'ry waft;
When ev'ry surge, recoiling from the stern,
Seem'd a new barrier to my with'd return:
And ling'ring fancy round thyself, and home,
Reproach'd the silly pride that made me
roam;

And seem'd to say—How short is life at best?
Then why for future ease change present
rest?

Why quit the social joys of lover, friend?
Why in a sultry clime thy vigour spend?
What joys can wealth bestow on wrinkled
age?

What lux'ry charm, or what fair form en-
gage?

Such were my thoughts, but soon new
scenes arose:

Scenes that our plans, and æreal hopes op-
pose.—

The black'ning clouds with more than mid-
night gloom,

Come hurrying on, the heralds of our doom.
The timid day with trembling seems to fly,
While clouds on clouds embattle thro' the
sky:

The howling winds tear up the stubborn
deep,

And o'er the Ocean's surface wildly sweep:
The ruffling sails at once are split to shreds,
The yards come tumbling on our fated
heads:

On liquid mountains now we seem to rise,
Now touch the sea bed, and now grasp the
skies.

Embath'd in briny waves, the sailor clings,
As thro' the shrouds the hissing tempest
sings.

The plant masts recoil like tighten'd bows,
And in the whirling gulph the seaman throws.
The mighty waves, with unresisting dath,
Heave o'er the sides, and ev'ry timber crash:
The winds remorseless down the rigging tear,
And gust on gust augments our *still* despair:
Till the mad deep rear'd up a pond'rous
wave,

And clos'd the vessel in a briny grave.

O'erwhelm'd with billows, in confusion
toft,

Life hung suspended; ev'ry thought was
lost:

I breath'd no more, in mortal chains con-
fin'd,

Each sense with some new pleasure was
combin'd.

The storm loud thund'ring rag'd above my
head,

While calm I mov'd, all sense of terror fled:
The pervious Ocean open'd to my way,
And fishes sportive round me seem'd to play;
The shapeless *Polypus*, the Divers dread,
In vain its ligamentous tendons spread;
The monstrous Shark came crouching to my
side,

Torpedos harmless thro' the waters glide.

An aerial form, array'd in softest green,
With sweetest aspect and benignant mien,
Advanc'd thro' floods, translucent to my
sight;

Around him beam'd effulgent rays of light.
The mighty Regent of the waves was he,
Whose voice could charm to peace the angry
sea;

He smiling led me thro' those still domains,
Where more than midnight darkness ever
reigns.

Beneath the ancient hills, what wonders lie
Hid thro' all ages from the mortal eye:
Alcoves of amber, breathing rich perfumes,
With crystal pannels and transparent domes.
O'er beds of pearl, midst coral groves I
stay'd,

Charm'd by the Syren and the gay Mermaid.
While thus I gaz'd, insatiate with the sight,
An Heav'nly spirit, clad in radiant white,
Beckon'd the way; and from the ocean borne,
Uncheck'd we rose above the star of morn
On wings ethereal; as we tower'd away.
Ten thousand suns rose on the blazing day.
From star to star we cours'd our rapid flight,
Each sense was drown'd and ravish'd with
delight:

From Heav'n to Heav'n the milky way we
trod.

Th' imperial palace of th' eternal God
Shed brightness thro' the vast expanse of sky
In beams impervious to Creation's eye.

But here I cease: no words, no thoughts can
trace

A faint idea of this wond'rous place;
Where saints, where angels, loud hosannas
sing,

And Heav'n's high domes with praises ever
ring;

The ravish'd senses lost, consum'd in joy,
Make praise their pleasure, praise their sole
employ.

Then, Harriet, come; the world demands
no care:

Come, and with me immortal pleasures share,

THE DEATH OF LAURA.

I.

WINTER o'er all the dreary scene,
Had spread his hoary vest;
And dusky-mantled Coe had call'd,
The village nymphs to rest:

II.

Save Laura—most afflicted maid
Of Sorrow's pensive train;
Her, the departed beams of day
Had warn'd to rest in vain.

III.

Desponding, near a willow stretch'd,
O'erhanging Deva's wave,
Her thoughts were borne on frenzy's wings,
To Henry's wat'ry grave.

IV.

Her woe the Moon alone beheld,
Fair Regent of the night;
Then darting, 'mid the snow-clad boughs,
Her glimm'ring rays of light.

V.

"Now, ye once smiling groves!" she cry'd,
"Divested of your bloom;
"Bemoan with me my Henry's fate,
"In sympathetic gloom!"

VI.

"Oft thro' yon wild romantic maze,
"Mine eager feet have rov'd;
"To gain this lonely dear retreat,
"And had the youth I lov'd.

VII.

"Alas! the youth I lov'd no more
"This dear retreat can share:—
"The haunt of joy whilst Henry liv'd,
"Now, that of dark despair.

VIII.

"My humble lot hath been the source,
"Th' unhappy source of woe;
"For which this heart must ceaseless heave,
"These eyes must ceaseless flow.

IX.

"His fordid parent from mine arms,
"The gen'rous youth withdrew;
"And why?—all love his av'rice spurn'd,
"Where Fortune's gifts were few.

X.

"To Libyan shores paternal rage
 "His offspring hence remov'd;
 "Like him, with brutal hand to seize
 "That liberty he lov'd.

XI.

"Ill could thy hands, my Henry, drag
 "From huts they priz'd before,
 "The sorrowing Afric and his mate,
 "To glad a servile shore:

XII.

"Thyself to faithful love a slave,
 "With sanction'd force to part
 "The lover from his lover's arms,
 "Must wound thy gentle heart.

XIII

"O Servitude! thy galling scourge,
 "We view with proud disdain;
 "How can those men who freedom prize,
 "Their fellow-men enchain?

XIV.

"Shall Christians, who in tenderness
 "Should rival e'en the dove,
 "In other ties the *guiltless* bind
 "Than those of Christian love?

XV.

"Yes, wretched Negroes! whom the fangs
 "Of prowling Panthers spare;
 "For you, enlighten'd Christians lay
 "Their greedy blood-stain'd snare!"—

XVI.

Here Laura paus'd; and, as a cloud
 Obscures the lamp of night,
 A mania o'er her senses stole,
 And darken'd reason's light.

XVII.

From the cold bank, with feeble limbs,
 The poor lymphatic rose,
 And cried—"Ah! circling waters, now
 "My Henry's corse enclose.

XVIII.

"Why of my love this bow'r bereave?
 "No bow'r he valu'd more.
 "Why tear from Laura's arms the youth,
 "Her heart must e'er deplore?

XIX.

"Hush, hush! thou chilling wintry blast!
 "His well-known voice I hear!
 "No more is life of bliss forlorn!
 "My Henry, lo! is near.

XX.

"He calls! and now his manly shape
 "Appears in yonder glade!"—
 With haste she seeks that airy form,
 Her frantic mind pourtray'd.

XXI.

Awhile her wand'ring feet in vain,
 The pathless maze explore;
 Till with unguarded steps she falls
 Adown the craggy shore.

XXII.

Ill fated Maid! thy peerless limbs
 Divide the pitying wave;
 And now thy clay-cold relics seek,
 In Deva's flood, their grave.

D. W. D.

TO EDWIN,

ON READING HIS ODE WRITTEN ON THE
 BANKS OF THE WANDLE, AND HIS
 OTHER LYRICAL COMPOSITIONS, PUBLISHED IN THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

To Edwin, *his kindest friend*, who, when
 Orestes was without a home, received him
 under his hospitable roof, and by every
 generous attention poured oil and wine
 into the wounds of his sorrowing spirit,
 the following Lines from *the heart* are
 addressed.

"Which now of these, thinkest thou, was
 neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves?"
 JESUS.

"A friend is worth all hazards we can run:
 "Poor is the friendless master of a world;
 "A world in purchase for a friend is gain!"
 YDUNA.

NIGH Wandle's stream, when pensive
 Edwin strays,

The Muse propitious tends the favour'd
 youth;

To classic themes attunes his plaintive lays,
 And leads her votary to the fane of truth.

Graceful as Hammond *now* he strokes the
 lyre,

To his soft touch the chords complacent
 prove;

Thrills his mild breast with elegant desire,
 And all his raptur'd soul dissolves in love.

anon with bolder sweep he wakes the wires,
 The chords arous'd, confess a master's
 skill;

With Virtue's love the Muse his bosom fires,
 The trembling wires her high behests fulfil.

Hence his pure heart with gen'rous friend-
 ship glows,

And scowling envy droops beneath *his* eye;
 Her shafts with salt'ring hand fell malice
 throws,

Wide of their mark they broke and scat-
 ter'd lie.

Thro' rural scenes she still conducts her boy,
From factious folly and tumultuous strife;
In fancy's mirror bids her hard enjoy,
The simple blessings of a cottage life.

This dear delusion, had Orestes pow'r,
From Edwin's dazzled view he'd *not* re-
move;

Pleas'd e'en in thought with him to pass each
hour,

Sacred to friendship and inspiring love.

To Emma's praise, while Edwin builds the
rhime,

I'll sing alternate *much-wrong'd* Mary's
worth;

In learned ease forget the lapse of time,
And laugh at wealthy fools, mere clods of
earth!

Alas! a different lot the Fates decree
For *lost Orestes*, from his Edwin far;
Minds that harmonious on all themes agree,
Divided, find one sad malignant star.

Devon, June 1, 1797. ORESTES.

LINES,

WRITTEN AFTER VISITING CORRY.

YE few who court the sylvan shade,
The moss-clad hill or deep cascade;
The hanging wood, th' enamell'd grove,
The hollow rock, sweet scene of love!
Where echo, many a rustic's tale
Bears soft upon the balmy gale:
Around—the birds are heard to sing;
Around—the flow'rs are seen to spring;
Around—the damask roses bloom,
Whose sweets th' ambient air perfume;
The fragrant woodbine hangs its head,
The ivy'd oaks their branches spread;
The pine trees wear their evergreen,
And beautify the vernal scene;
The bubbling rill in sadd'ning sound,
Steals o'er the bank with poplars crown'd;
The peaceful vales and verdant hills,
Each pensive breast with transport fills.

Here silver Eden glides along,
And murm'ring joins the woodlark's song;
As near the rugged rocky steep,
The Naiads sport along the deep;
Here rev'ling Mab, the fairy queen,
In harmless gambols oft is seen;
Attended by her sportive train,
As Cynthia gilds the dewy plain;
Or tripping round the spangl'd thorn,
'Till banish'd by th' approach of morn:—

Whilst some pursue the pomp of Courts,
Or vainly seek gay Pleasure's sports;
In wand'ring o'er her mazy round,
Content, alas! is seldom found;
But oft her paths the feet betray,
That venture on her thorny way!
Here far from busy scenes of strife
True joys attend the rural life;

Then you who would these pleasures share,
To Corby's lone retreats repair,
For Peace and Virtue waits you there.

Let others praise the Leafow's plains,
Where Shenstone tun'd his lovelorn strains;
What tho' he sung of groves and bow'rs,
Of winding paths bestrown with flow'rs;
His lambkins wand'ring near the brook,
His garland, pipe, and shepherd's crook;
'Twas art and fancy brought to view,
What Nature here presents to you.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

SONNET TO THE SKY-LARK.

BY THOMAS ENOBT.

MINSTREL of morn, whose wild mel-
liferous strains,

As blithe Aurora paints the opening day,
Now sweetly echo o'er the rural plains,
Ere yet bright Phœbus lifts his golden ray,
Ere yet each songster from the leafy spray,
Pours his "wild carol" on the rustic's ear,
Thou haltest Nature with thy grateful lay,
As fleet thy pinions cleave the azure air.
To me, whose bosom love hath fill'd with
care,

Now as alone I shape my pensive way,
Wrapp'd in deep thoughts of her deluding
fair,

Whose treach'rous wiles first led my heart
astray:

Thy notes, sweet warbler, ease my bosom's
throes,

And give awhile kind respite to my woes.

Borough, July 2, 1797.

SONNET,

WRITTEN AFTER RETURNING FROM A
TOUR IN THE COUNTRY.

WHEN last yon radiant Sun's enliv'ning
saw
Had charm'd the mists and frantic storms away,
And the young blossoms of the strength'ning
year,

Blushing and weak, as now, began t'appear;
Then, as the town's unceasing crowds I flew,
Successive op'd the fertile plains to view,
Till solemn rose each tow'ring mountain scene,
Reflected by the lake that scarcely wav'd be-
tween.

Nurs'd by the Graces, breathing purest air,
Lovely, all lovely bloom'd the gentle fair;
Thrice blest in their and Freedom's magic
smiles,

Exult thy youths, O Britain! first of Isles!
Faithful! when danger frowns, I hear them
cry,

These—these will we defend, or, falling,
gladly die.

E. HOLT.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 426.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

THE Duke of Bedford acquainted the House, that he should bring forward the Motion he had originally fixed for this day, on Monday next; and he moved, "That the House be summoned for that day," which was ordered accordingly.

Several Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

After the ordinary business of the day was disposed of, the Order for summoning their Lordships, pursuant to the Motion of the Duke of Bedford, was read.

The Duke of Bedford said, that in pursuance of the notice he had recently given, he rose for the purpose of calling the attention of their Lordships to a very difficult, important, and delicate subject, the Report lately made by their Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes that produced the important Order of Council of the 26th of February last.

It had been alledged on the part of Ministers, when the Order had first issued, that the almost incredible drain upon the Bank was the result of ill-founded alarms in the Country. Of the assertions he had his doubts at the time; but these were confirmed, when Committees of both Houses of Parliament were nominated by Ministers, to inquire into the embarrassments and situation of the Bank; which Committee, in one House, consisted, in the one-third of it, of persons actually in Administration. That the causes which produced the Order were not those alledged on the part of Ministers, was evident from the first view of the correspondence and papers which detailed the intercourse between the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. From the repeated remonstrances made by the Bank Directors to the Minister on the subject of their advances, it clearly appeared to be their apprehension, that these must, if not liquidated to a

considerable extent, eventually involve the ruin of the Bank. His Grace having referred to a variety of evidence which had appeared in some shape before the Committee, or before the House, drew conclusions from the whole, materially different from those stated in the Report, and contended that the Order of Council was produced by causes which were to be attributed to the misconduct and incapacity of Ministers, founded on the Report of the Secret Committee of Finance, and the causes which produced the Order of Council of the 26th of February. His Grace spoke with much warmth; and, in an animated peroration, conjured the House to accede to his propositions, as it appreciated its own dignity and independence, and the safety and welfare of the Nation at large. He concluded by moving the first of a string of Resolutions, which were founded on the different statements and conclusions of his speech.

On the Resolution being read from the Woolsack, and the question put,

The Earl of Liverpool went into some counter statements against those brought forward by the noble Duke, from which he drew entirely opposite conclusions; he referred to particular parts of the account of the intercourse between the Bank Directors and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which were read by the clerk; he also commented upon those parts of the same papers which referred to the affair of the Emperor's Loan; and contended, that the whole of the Minister's conduct was unobjectionable.

The Duke of Leeds declared himself no party man; but thought it was a gloomy day, when in that House they were to come to something like special pleading to understand the Report of their Committee. Very strange indeed was it, that a noble Duke, with what would be called an Opposition Motion, should defend it from the same sources which were adduced to defeat its reasoning.

Lord Grenville said, that at that late hour of the night he should not trespass much upon the attention of their Lordships, particularly after the very full and satisfactory reply that had been given to the arguments of the noble Duke. With respect to the arguments which the noble Duke had drawn from the evidence, they appeared to him wholly inconclusive. This, his Lordship observed, was the first time that a Peer had accused a Committee of their Lordships of making a wilful mis-statement in a Report; and when such a charge was made without the least support in fact, the noble Duke should recollect, that these expressions must recoil upon himself.

Lord Guildford said a few words; after which the previous question was put, and carried without a division.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges on the subject of the Earl of Lauderdale's Petition, Lord Walsingham in the chair.

Mr. Adam was heard on behalf of the noble Petitioner; and the Attorney General (in the absence of the Lord Advocate) addressed their Lordships on the part of the Crown; after which, their Lordships ordered that the subject be taken into consideration on Friday next.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, in order to take into consideration the allegations of the petition of James, Earl of Lauderdale, complaining of an undue Election and Return of the Sixteen Scots Peers, in the instance of the person assuming the title of the Earl of Errol, who had no legal right to such Peerage, &c.

The Lord Chancellor, in a speech of very considerable length, took a copious view of the question on all sides, and concluded by moving their Lordships to resolve, "That the Earl of Errol is duly elected."

The question being put, passed the Committee *nem. diss.*

On the Motion of Lord Grenville, the House voted Addresses of Congratulation to their Majesties, on the occasion of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg; which were ordered to be presented in the usual form.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

The Emperor's Loan Guarantee Bill was presented by Mr. Hobart from the House of Commons, and the Merchant

Seamens' Bill by Col. Gascoyne, which were read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

Lord Auckland moved for the production of a variety of State Papers, preparatory to the business of Tuesday next; which were ordered to be laid before the House.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Emperor's Loan Bill for 1,600,000*l.* the new Stamp Duties Bill, the Bill for amending the Promissory Note Act, the Scots Small Bank Note Bill, the West-India Governors' Indemnity Bill, the Middlesex County Rates Bill, and 29 Bills of a local or private description. The various Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages; after which a few private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

Mr. Hobart presented the Tower Hamlets Militia Bill from the House of Commons, as did Mr. Ryder the Trinidad Free Port Bill.

The Duke of Bedford stated, that he deemed it incumbent on him to acquaint their Lordships with the nature of his proposed Motion on Tuesday next, which was, to move an Address to his Majesty relative to the present situation and circumstances of the Country, in which he should suggest the measures which seemed to him the most necessary and expedient to be adopted thereupon.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

The Order of the Day being read, the Duke of Bedford rose to move an Address to his Majesty, setting forth the distresses brought upon the Country by the present unfortunate and calamitous War; the inability of Ministers to carry it on; the loss of our Allies upon the Continent; the alarming situation and the danger which seemed to threaten this Country; concluding with praying his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers for ever, as a necessary preliminary to the salvation of the Country; which he introduced by a long speech, wherein he took a review of the commencement and progress of the War, and insisted, that if it was ever just and necessary, the House had never been in possession of its object; but that Ministers had totally and invariably disappointed the confidence which had been reposed in them; and that, in every instance, they had demonstrated their incapacity for negotiation. He next adverted to the situation of Ireland, and

prayed his Majesty to allay the discontents of that Country by speedily ordering a radical change of system for its Government.

The Address was read from the Woolfack; and, on the question being put, Earl Strange (the Duke of Athol in Scotland) rose to express his disapprobation of the Motion. He would agree with the noble Duke, that the crisis called for the united exertions of all parties; but he differed from him as to his proposed application of these — as he also differed respecting many of his arguments and inferences.

The Duke of Grafton observed, that the more he had considered the arguments advanced by the noble Duke in favour of the Address, the more he was convinced that they were right and unanswerable. He was not in the habits of frequently trespassing upon the patience of their Lordships; but if they refused to concur in the salutary proposition of the noble Duke, he would no longer trouble them even with his attendance, but retire into the bosom of his family, and prepare his mind and theirs against the calamitous events which he considered were fast approaching. In urging these suggestions, he did no more than his duty, and he hoped the House would give him full credit with respect to his sincerity.

Lord Romney spoke in disapprobation of the Address.

Lord Grenville said, the object of the present Motion was to drive him and the other Ministers from his Majesty's presence. He could not but feel it as a severe punishment to be driven from the presence of a master, who was served not only with zeal, but with affection. It was not to be supposed that, under the present circumstances, those who composed his Majesty's Councils enjoyed a state of ease; but they were zealous for the welfare of the Country, and would, he hoped, be able to defeat the attempts both of our foreign and domestic enemies. The question which their Lordships were to determine upon, was of the most important nature; the happiness of millions depended upon it. For his own part he should never shrink from the contest, but would be ready to give his services in whatever situation he might be employed. He had the firmest reliance upon the justice of the House, and he was satisfied that if it appeared that Ministers had in no one instance abandoned those grounds upon which they had hitherto acted, and which had so repeatedly received their Lordships' sanction, that their Lordships would not now desert them.

After a few words in explanation from the Duke of Bedford, the House divided. Contents 12, Proxies 2; in all 14: Non-Contents 65, Proxies 26; in all 91.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

MR. Manning brought up the Report of the Middlesex County Rate Bill.

The Bill for enabling the East-India Company to pay the two Regiments raised for defence of their Warehouses, was read a second time. Several amendments made by the Lords upon the Bill for allowing the issue of small Promissory Notes for a limited time, were agreed to by the House.

Mr. Abbot brought up a Report from the Select Committee of Finance, which, with the Appendix, was laid upon the Table, and ordered to be printed.

The Merchant Seamen's Bill went through a Committee, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Debtors' Increased Rate Bill went through a Committee, in which the allowance was raised from 4d. to 6d. and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Speaker informed the House, that he had been in the House of Lords, where the Royal Assent was given to the new Loan Bill.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Canterbury Election reported to the House, that the former Committee upon the said Election had decided against J. Baker, Esq. and Samuel E. Sawbridge, Esq. on the grounds of Bribery and Corruption only; that G. Gipps, Esq. and Sir John Honeywood ought to have been returned; that the defence of J. Baker and S. E. Sawbridge, Esqrs. was not frivolous or vexatious; and that the Petition of the persons subscribing themselves Electors of the City of Canterbury was frivolous and vexatious. The Chairman of the Committee at the same time moved, that the latter Petition do lie upon the Table,

in order that some further notice might be taken of it. Agreed to.

The Clerk of the Crown amended the return for Canterbury, by inserting the names of Mr. Gipps and Sir John Honeywood, in the room of Mr. Sawbridge and Mr. Baker.

Mr. Alderman Combe, in obedience to the instructions of his Constituents, gave notice, that on Friday next he should move an Address to the King, praying that he would remove for ever from his presence and councils his present Ministers.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

The Report of the Debtors' Relief Bill was brought up.

Mr. Alderman Lushington obtained leave to bring up a Petition from the different Lecturers in London and Westminster, stating the difficulty of collecting their stipends; and that the mode of doing it was degrading to their sacred functions, and praying for general relief; and moved, "That the Petition be referred to a Select Committee."

Mr. Baker wished to know, whether the measure to be founded on the Petition was to be of a general operation? If it was intended to increase the parochial assessments he should certainly oppose it.

Mr. Alderman Lushington replied, that the Petition was from Gentlemen within the bills of mortality, and the measure would either have a general or local operation, according to the pleasure of Parliament. With respect to increasing the parochial assessments, he was not aware that it would have that effect.

Mr. Wilberforce thought, that the stipend of a Minister ought to be certain and ascertained, and upon this general principle he should support the measure. The Petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee.

The Bill for enabling persons intituled to Common-right to divide and allot the same, where they agreed, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed; as was the Bill for enabling persons intituled to Waste Lands to divide and hold the same in *severalty*, where they did not agree.

Mr. Wilberforce prefaced his Motion on the Abolition of the Slave Trade by remarking, that the question had already so often engaged the attention of the House, and had undergone such ample discussion, that it would only be wasting their time to enter upon a recapitulation of the arguments, in order to induce the

House to agree to his proposition. 'He called on the House, as they valued their character and respected their proceedings, to act consistently with their former Resolutions; and having taken a rapid review of the principal incidents, since the first agitation of the subject to the Resolution of the present Session, for an Address to his Majesty, praying him "to recommend it to the Colonial Assemblies to make regulations for the amelioration of the state of the Negroes;" and contended that the proposition he now intended to make was consistent with that Resolution.

He concluded by moving for "leave to bring in a Bill for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade at a time to be limited;" and next, "That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the said Motion."

Mr. Ellis entered upon a general defence of the Slave Trade; recapitulated the former arguments against the Abolition; vindicated the conduct of the Planters from the charge of inhumanity; asserted the consistency of the House in voting the recent Address to the King, as calculated to effect a *gradual* Abolition; and contended, with much warmth, that the proposition for an immediate Abolition was unjust in its principle, and would be nugatory in its operation. He concluded by giving his most decided negative to the Motion.

Mr. Hobhouse thought the traffic in human blood so repugnant to justice and humanity, as to admit of no modification.

Mr. W. Smith made an animated speech in favour of the Motion, and remarked, that in a century and a half only the lands in Jamaica had been cultivated, and according to this mode of reasoning, we must wait 150 years for this *gradual* Abolition.

Colonel Gascoyne deprecated the present Motion.

Mr. Pitt said, the subject had been so often under discussion, that he should only advert to a few of the most prominent points. So far were the last and present questions from being incompatible, he contended the ends were precisely the same; and the only distinction was in the means for accomplishing those ends. The advocates for the late Resolution were for a *gradual*, while those with whom he acted were for an immediate, Abolition. So far from impeding the effect of that Resolution, the present proposition would essentially facilitate the internal regulations, and would operate

as an incentive to the Colonial Legislatures. After touching on a variety of topics, he concluded by giving the Motion his most cordial support.

Mr. Fox, in a most animated and energetic speech, supported the Motion.

Mr. Wilberforce made a general reply.

A division ensued, when there appeared for Mr. Wilberforce's Motion: Ayes, 74; Noes, 82; Majority against the Motion, 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

Mr. Ryder gave notice, that to-morrow he should move the House to resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making the Island of Trinidad a free port, with a view to the introduction of a Bill to that effect.

Sir G. Langton moved for leave to bring up a Petition from Mr. Palmer, Surveyor-General of the Post-Office, setting forth a variety of grievances, and praying the interference of the House in his behalf.

The Speaker informed the House, that no Petition for the payment of public money could be received, without a previous recommendation from the Crown.

Mr. Pitt said, from what he had collected respecting the Petitioner's case, it certainly was of a nature not to warrant him in giving his Majesty's recommendation; at the same time he wished it to be understood, that he had no desire to preclude future investigation.

Mr. Sheridan moved for the production of the warrant of Mr. Palmer's appointment to the office of Comptroller of the Post-office. This Motion was agreed to, and that for the bringing up of the Petition withdrawn.

Sir W. Pulteney gave notice, that on Thursday se'night he should bring forward a Motion for the establishment of a new Bank.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that on Monday next he should bring forward a Motion for the augmentation of the pay of the Army and Militia.

Mr. Fox signified his intention to bring forward, on Tuesday next, a Motion for the repeal of the two obnoxious Acts of the last Session.

Mr. Grey, in conformity to notice, rose to submit several Resolutions to the House, founded on the proceedings of the Secret Committee of Finance, with a view to criminate the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He proceeded to consider

the Report under two heads: 1. The necessity of the Order of Council of the 26th of February; and 2. The causes which produced that Order. In order to lay the foundation for the Resolutions which he intended to submit to the House, he read the substance of the Reports of the Finance Committee, commented on the evidence, as he proceeded, with great ingenuity and strength of argument, and applied his reasoning to the effect produced upon the Bank and Public Credit. He took a review of that Company from its establishment, and pointed out the mischievous consequences of the Bank Directors not acting as Merchants, but as Politicians and Statesmen. Though the Motion he intended to submit was directed chiefly against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet it was not his intention to exempt his co-adjutors from the resentment of an injured and almost ruined Nation. He concluded a speech of three hours, by moving a string of Resolutions, of which the following only was read from the Chair: "That the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank did, at various times, represent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the danger to the Bank, from the diminution of its specie, &c."

Mr. Pitt said, he did not conceive it necessary to go into any great length upon this subject, he should therefore confine himself to the most prominent points of Mr. Grey's speech. The question, in his view of the subject, was, whether the necessity of the occurrence, prior to the 26th of February 1797, justified the proceedings of Government. He argued at considerable length in support of the affirmative of the proposition, and then entered into a vindication of his conduct in the issue of Treasury Bills to an enormous extent, and the various Loans from the Bank, which were absolutely necessary, on account of the very extensive and complicated transactions of the Empire.

Mr. Fox spoke at great length in support of the Resolution, as did Mr. W. Smith, and

Mr. Thornton opposed them.

A division took place on the first Resolution: For it, 66; Against it, 206; Majority, 140.

The previous question was then moved on the remaining Resolutions; on the last of which another division took place; For the previous question, 206; against it, 60. Majority, 146.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that on Friday se'nnight he, or some friend of his, would bring forward a Motion for a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament.

The Bill for permitting, for a time to be limited, the Importation of Foreign Cambrics and French Lawns, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that their Lordships had agreed to several public and private Acts. The public Acts were, the Scots Small Note Bill, the West-India Governors' Indemnity Bill, the Attorneys' Certificate Stamp Bill, &c.

In the Committee of Supply the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the sum of 1,620,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, in order to pay Bills drawn and accepted by the Treasury; also, that 833,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty towards the farther payment of Exchequer Bills. Agreed to.

In the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Pitt also moved, that the said sum of 1,620,000*l.* be paid out of the Loan of 14,500,000*l.* Agreed to; and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder moved, that a Free Port be established in the Island of Trinidad; which was agreed to.

THURSDAY, MAY 18.

The Bill for establishing a Free Port in the Island of Trinidad was brought in, and read the first time.

The Levant and Mediterranean Trade Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. St. John said, he should not have brought on his Motion in so thin a House, unless he had already repeatedly postponed it. The afflicting scenes which St. Domingo exhibited of the scourge of war and pestilence, excited in him the most ardent wish to rescue from that land of death the small remains of our gallant army. He entered into a history of the proceedings in St. Domingo from 1791, and detailed with much precision the various events that have been officially announced in the London Gazette from the commencement of the war, remarking upon each as he proceeded. The general result of this investigation was, that after the loss of nearly nine thousand valuable lives, and an expenditure of nearly four millions and a half, we possessed nothing in the Island, except Port-au-Prince, that we did not conquer in a few days after the first debarkation.

He should therefore move an humble Address to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give directions that the British troops should be forthwith withdrawn from the Island of St. Domingo.

Mr. Secretary Dundas reproached the proposition; represented the importance of the island, either as an accession to our colonial possessions, or an object of negotiation; and declared, that he had no hesitation in asserting, that it were better that the island should pass into the hands of the French, than be subject to the controul of barbarism.

Mr. Fox thought it advisable to surrender Domingo by capitulation, and suffer the French to take care of it themselves. It was absurd to employ British lives and treasure out of kindness to the enemy, and therefore he should vote for the Motion.

Mr. St. John replied; after which a division took place: For the Motion, 31; against it, 116.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

The Bill for the prevention of regrating and forestalling live cattle was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Private Committee.

Mr. Pitt moved, that Addresses of Congratulation should be presented to their Majesties on the happy nuptials of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Wirtemberg; and to her Royal Highness and his Serene Highness, on the same happy occasion. Agreed to, *nem. con.*

Mr. Alderman Combe, in conformity to the notice he had given, moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would dismiss from his presence and councils his Ministers, as the most likely means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace."

Sir W. Milner seconded the Motion.

After a long debate, which was a mere repetition of the facts and reasonings which are already before the Public, a division ensued, when there appeared, For the Motion, 59; against it, 242.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

The Weights and Measures Bill was read a third time and sent to the Lords.

The Inclosure Agreement Bill went through the Committee.

A Bill was brought in for enabling his Majesty to call out and embody the Tower Hamlet Militia.

Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a Bill for allowing persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion to serve as Officers in the Supplementary Militia

Militia and Provisional Cavalry. Leave given, and Bill ordered.

Mr. Rose, in consequence of some points not yet finally adjusted in one of the articles in the Additional Stamp Duty Bill, moved, "That the Order for the commitment of the Bill should be postponed to Thursday next." Agreed to.

The Secretary at War brought up an estimate of the increased pay and allowance to his Majesty's land forces, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday.

All the other Orders of the Day were postponed.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

Read the third time and passed the Imperial Loan Guarantee Bill, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, and the Cambrick and French Lawn Importation Bill.

The Trinidad Free Port Bill went through the Committee.

Mr. Sheridan moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the nature and extent of Mr. Palmer's claims upon Government, for his exertions in reforming and improving the revenue of the Post-office, and to report their opinion thereon.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that it might be necessary, for the information of the Committee, to have an account of the sums already advanced to the Petitioner, and other particulars. After the appointment of the Committee, which was done by nomination, Mr. Pitt moved, "That the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records."

Mr. Fox, in conformity to notice, rose to move for a direct repeal of the Sedition and Treason Acts of the last Session. His reasons for wishing them not to remain on our Statute Books were, first, because they extended our Treason Laws, which the wisdom of our ancestors had narrowed by the 25th Edw. III. and thereby destroyed that reverence which their simplicity impressed on the minds of the people; and so far from giving additional protection to the life of his Majesty, they were calculated to produce a contrary effect. They also enabled the Judges, on the second conviction under the Act, to go far beyond the letter and spirit of the ancient law. It enabled them to inflict the ignominious punishment of transportation to Botany Bay on persons who might discover more zeal than prudence in supporting the principles of the Constitution. To shew the readiness with which Ministers would act upon a law of so barbarous a tendency,

he instanced the execution of the sentence of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, whereby persons had been doomed to end their days in degradation and misery, for expressing a love of the British Constitution.

He next proceeded to remark upon the operation of the Bill of Rights, and contended that it went to circumscribe, in a very extraordinary degree, the inherent fundamental Right of the Subject to petition the King. He might be told that the Act did not prohibit meetings to petition; that it only prevented improper meetings. If there be a distinction, he contended that it ought to be the other way; if any one could forego that right, it ought to be the man who was represented; but he who was only virtually represented in the mails was without influence, and ought to enjoy the free exercise of the right to petition. It was obvious, that in proportion to the difficulties put in the way of free discussion, the people were driven to the expedient of traitorous correspondence and treasonable practices, and in that proportion the national energies were weakened, because Liberty was the safeguard of order and tranquillity. The constitutional spirit of Englishmen was not to be annihilated; if it was checked, it would deviate into other channels; every attempt to abridge the Rights of the People would increase the danger in a hundred-fold degree. He concluded by moving, that the Acts alluded to should be read; and this being done, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Acts.

Mr. Serjeant Adair opposed the Motion, and contended that as the necessity which gave birth to the measures had not subsided, their continuance was essential to the security and general interests of the Country. He entered upon a detailed vindication of the Acts. The penalties alluded to were not, he asserted, confined to libels, but annexed to writings, which, if acted upon, would constitute High Treason; and who, he asked, would say that the punishment of transportation was too severe for an offence of that aggravated nature? That the Scotch Judges had banished persons to a distant country, which terminated in death, for expressing their love for the British Constitution, was a circumstance which he had never heard stated before. That the Acts repealed the Bill of Rights he positively denied, neither were they liable to the objections that had been urged

urged against them. It had been said, that Liberty was the safeguard of order and Government; it would also be conceded to him, that Liberty could not long exist in any State, where it was not cherished and protected by good Government. The learned Serjeant concluded by remarking, that he was for the continuance of the Acts until the necessity that produced them had subsided.

Sir R. C. Glynn and Major Elford severally spoke at some length against the Motion.

Colonel Fullarton considered this Motion as a tissue of the web that Mr. Fox had been weaving for the last four years, which had tended to degrade this Country in the eyes of Foreign Powers. But for these Acts, he believed that the French National flag would have been hoisted on the Tower of London; and, till we were assured of our internal security, he hoped they would be continued in force.

Mr. Pierrepont declared that he should exert all his energies for continuing the Acts.

Mr. Escourt spoke on the same side.

Lord Morpeth said, he considered the measures at first as necessary for the preservation and security of the Country; and being still of opinion that the same necessity existed, he should give his decided negative to the Motion.

Mr. Ellifson spoke on the same side.

Mr. Fox made a general reply to all the arguments against his Motion; after which a division took place: For the Motion, 52; against it, 260; Majority, 208.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means voted an additional Stamp Duty of 2d. on Promissory Notes payable on demand, which may be re-issuable at the same place, between 40s. and five guineas.

2d. between 5 gs. and 30l.

3d. 30l. 50l.

4d. 50l. 100l.

6d. 100l. 200l.

A Stamp Duty of 2d. on ditto, re-issuable at the same or any other place, between 40s. and five guineas: and between five guineas and 30l. 4d.; a Stamp Duty of 8d. on Promissory Notes on demand above 200l. a Stamp Duty of 6l. upon any Grant of Office, or employment above 100l. per annum. Ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Secretary at War stated the in-

tended distribution of pay and allowance to the Military to be as follows:

The first was 6d. a day subsistence, paid in money.

Second—2½d. consolidated allowance.

Third and fourth—each 2d. extra allowance for bread, the other for meat.

The fifth was an allowance for beer-money; when in barracks it was supplied by Government, and in inns, was found by inn-keepers.

In lieu of the above articles of pay and allowance, the soldier would, by the proposed regulation, receive 1s. instead of 8½d. which was his present receipt.

On the same principle, an allowance would be granted to all descriptions of infantry and cavalry; then a proportionate correspondent advance to non-commissioned officers—to corporals, instead of 2d. an increase of 2½d. per day, and to serjeants 3d.

The Secretary at War then moved, "That a sum not exceeding 224,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the additional allowance to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, from the 25th May 1797, to the 27th December following." Agreed to.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

The Catholic Militia Bill was presented and read a first time.

Sir William Pulteney postponed his Motion, for the erection of a new Bank, to Tuesday next.

Mr. Rose moved to put off the Committee on the additional Stamp Duty Bill until to-morrow.

Mr. Sheridan wished that that part which related to Newspapers had been a distinct Bill, and had not been wrapped up in this manner among other Stamp Duties. If it had been in a separate Bill, he should certainly have opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He did not consider this a Bill of Revenue, which he should prove would not be benefited by it, but as a Bill of pains and penalties against the Liberty of the Press, and tending to stop the circulation of Papers. It would be very unpleasant for him, in consequence of his objection to this part of it, to oppose the whole of the Bill. He should therefore move, "That it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill."

Mr. Rose said, that the part relative to the Newspapers was very properly arranged with the other Stamp Duties, and the Hon. Gentleman might easily have informed himself upon the subject. The Honourable Gentleman might, if he thought

thought proper, oppose any part of the Bill when it was in the Committee; he therefore saw no reason for dividing the Bill.

Mr. Sheridan said, as he had given notice of his intention to oppose the Bill, he thought some intimation might have been given to him of the mode in which it was brought in. When the proper time came for discussion, he should certainly propose that the increase of Duty should only be a Penny, and that Proprietors of Papers should be allowed a discount of 4 per cent.

Sir W. Pulteney said, he did not now mean to give an opinion upon this tax; but as it was one to which great objections had been made, he thought the Honourable Gentleman ought to waive the point of form, and consent to the Bill's being divided. The Bill had created much anxiety, and he thought the House ought not to shew an unwillingness to deliberate upon it fully.

The House divided upon Mr. Sheridan's Motion: Ayes 19; Noes 45.

Mr. Alderman Lushington, after having previously obtained leave, presented a Petition from several Owners and Masters of Ships, praying for leave that a Bill might be brought in to relieve them from the consequences of a decision lately made in the Court of King's Bench, that they were to be answerable for all damages sustained by the cargoes in their ships. Ordered to lie on the Table.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

The commitment of the Additional Stamp Duty Bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

Mr. Grey, in conformity to the notice given by Mr. Fox, rose to submit to the House a Motion for a Reform in the Representation in the Commons' House of Parliament. He then proceeded to investigate the state of the representation, and contended, that the only remedy for the evils arising from the present system, was to give the people a voice in their own House of Commons. He then disclosed the outlines of his plan. His object, he said, was to obtain for the People of England a full, fair, and free Representation in the Commons' House of Parliament. For the happiness of the people he wished the Constitution to remain in King, Lords, and Commons. Proceeding upon this principle, it was his wish to leave nearly on the present footing the county representation. The alteration he should propose would be to

increase it from 92 to 113 Members. For instance, instead of only two Members for the County of York, he wished each of the Ridings to send two, to make up for the inequality of representation. To prevent jobbing and bribery in the mode of election, each county should be divided into two districts, each of which should return one Member. To the Freeholders he meant to add the Copyholders, and even the Leaseholders, under certain qualifications.

The next alteration was of a more extensive nature; the right of voting in towns, &c. for the remaining 400, he meant to extend to Householders paying taxes all over England. He proposed likewise to make Parliaments triennial. To carry this plan into effect, he stated a variety of subordinate means. To prevent expence, he proposed that the votes should be taken as nearly as possible at the same time, in presence of the candidates, in parochial or similar subdivisions. By this means the landed Gentleman would be elected with greater facility by his connections in the country, and the Merchant by his in town; and many would be excluded who occupied their seats not for the interest of the people, but for their own private emolument. This plan, the House would perceive, was not founded on Universal Suffrage, but on Universal Representation. It was his intention to move for a Bill to the above effect; not, however, with a view to its passing this Session, but that the people might have an opportunity of knowing the details, and expressing their sentiments on the measure at the next meeting of Parliament.

He then stated, that notwithstanding the inutility of the resolution, he still considered it his duty to continue his seat; but when his best exertions had been treated with obloquy and insult, he should not, after this night, unless his proposition was adopted, take any share in the discussion, though he should still continue to vote for the good of the Constitution and his Country. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill in conformity to the above plan.

Mr. Erskine seconded the Motion.

Mr. Pitt entered at great length on the subject, and affirmed that the Motion, instead of invigorating the Constitution, would debilitate and impair it; and concluded by giving it his most decided negative.

Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Milbanke, Mr.

Sheridan, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Pollen, and Mr. Fox, spoke in favour of the Motion; and Lord Hawkebury, Sir W. Young, Mr. Barham, Sir G. P. Turner, and Mr. R. Thornton, against it. At three o'clock a division took place, when there appeared for the Motion, 91; against it, 240. Majority, 149.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

Mr. Tierney presented a Petition from certain Freeholders, Householders, and others, in and near Boston, attributing the grievances under which they labour to the defective state of the Representation; urging the necessity of a Parliamentary Reform, and stating it to be their opinion, that at the present conjuncture every Householder ought to be furnished with arms. Ordered to lie on the Table.

Sir W. Pulteney rose to submit a Motion for the erection of a rival Bank. Of the event of his proposition he was not anxious; he performed his duty, by giving the House an opportunity to adopt a measure of precaution for the security of the public, and the Bank itself. He entered into a detailed statement of transactions, and enumerated a variety of facts, to convince the House that the Bank had forfeited their charter, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of another Bank, in case the Bank of England did not pay in specie on the 24th of June 1797.

Sir F. Baring contended, that the erection of a New Bank would be highly injurious to the interests of the Country.

Mr. Thornton (the Director) entered into a general defence of the Bank Directors, and deprecated the idea of a rival Bank.

The Solicitor General considered the question in two points of view; whether the public credit was most likely to be restored by the erection of a new Bank, or by continuing the monopoly to the existing Bank. Convinced that the continuance of the monopoly was best calculated for that purpose, he opposed the Motion.

Mr. Sheridan wished for a Bank that would adhere strictly to its engagements with the public, and withhold accommodation to Government, which had produced the late failure. He pressed the Gentlemen connected with the Bank to state, whether it was in their power to resume their operations on the 24th of June. If they did not, he should prefer a rival Bank.

Mr. Pitt saw no reason to suppose that the Bank would not resume their operations at the time proposed, and entered into a long argument to prove the superiority of practical experience over theoretical speculations.

After which a division took place: For the Motion, 15; against it, 50.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

In a Committee of the whole House, on the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and America, several Resolutions were read and agreed to.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, on the Indemnity to be granted to the Subscribers to the Loan of 18 million,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his reluctance to submit any proposition that had a tendency to increase the public burthens; at the same time he hoped that the Committee, feeling that the Subscribers were more actuated by zeal for the public interest than personal emolument, would consider theirs as a fit case for indemnification, on the grounds of equity and policy. He then entered into a statement of the Funds at the time the Loan was made, and observed upon the various circumstances that had depreciated them, to shew that it was negotiated at a better price than the state of the Funds warranted. The relief he meant to propose was in the shape of a Long Annuity of 7s. 6d. for every 100l. subscribed, which would be between 60 and 70,000l. a year. He then moved accordingly.

Mr. Dent argued against the policy and justice of the proposition, pointed out the mischievous effects of establishing a precedent of indemnifying persons who embarked in mercantile speculations with a view to personal emolument, and concluded by moving the Order of the Day.

Mr. Tierney considered the proposition pregnant with mischief, and urged a variety of arguments to prevail upon the Committee not to acquiesce in it.

The Amendment was supported by Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Bastard, Mr. Nicholls, General Tarleton, Lord W. Russell, and Mr. Husley.

A division took place: For the Amendment, 26; against it, 40.

The Resolution was agreed to; and, on the resumption of the House, the Report was ordered to be received tomorrow.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CONGRESS, ON OPENING THE SESSION.

May 16.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE personal inconveniencies to the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion which had rendered the convention of Congress indispensable.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction to have been able to congratulate you on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquillity—but we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme Dispenser of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through extensive territories, for civil, political, and religious liberty; while other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations: solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty; increasing daily in the attachment to a system of Government, in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from reason, and resting on the only solid foundation—the affection of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us that some of these felicities may not be lasting; but if the tide of our prosperity is full, and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us, that we may meet our reverses with fortitude, and extricate ourselves from their consequences, with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommending to their consideration such measures

as appear to me to be expedient or necessary, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary Session will be explained.

After the President of the United States received information that the French Government had expressed serious discontents at some proceedings of the Government of these States, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country a new Minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such candid explanations as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French Government, and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow-citizens a character whose integrity, talents, experience, and services, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation. The direct object of his mission was expressed in his Letter of Credence to the French Republic, being “to maintain that good understanding, which from the commencement of alliance had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impressions, banish suspicions, and restore that cordiality which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union.” And his instructions were to the same effect, “faithfully to represent the disposition of the Government and People of the United States, their disposition being one, to remove jealousies and obviate complaints, by shewing that they were groundless, to restore that mutual confidence, which had been so unfortunately and injuriously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both countries, and the real sentiments of his own.”

A Minister thus specially commissioned, it was expected, would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two Republics: the first step of the French Government corresponded with that expectation; a few days before his arrival at Paris, the French Minister of Foreign Relations informed the American Minister, the President at Paris, of the formalities to be observed by himself in taking leave, and by his successor preparatory to his reception.

These formalities they observed, and on the 9th of December presented officially to the Minister of Foreign Relations, the one a copy of his letters of Recall, the other a copy of his letters of Credence. These were laid before the Executive Directory; two days afterwards, the Minister of Foreign Relations, informed the recalled American Minister, That the Executive Directory had determined not to receive another Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American Government, and which the French Republic had a right to expect from it. The American Minister immediately endeavoured to ascertain whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended that he should retire from the territories of the French Republic, and verbal answers were given that such was the intention of the Directory. For his own justification he desired a written answer; but obtained none until towards the last of January, when receiving notice in writing to quit the territories of the Republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instruction from this Government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Police—but with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations, due to him as the known Minister of a foreign Power. You will derive further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences, and as they can treat only by Ministers, the right of Embassy is well known and established by the law and usage of Nations; the refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our Minister is then the denial of a right; but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands without discussion, and without investigation, is to treat us neither as Allies, nor as Friends, nor as a sovereign State.

With this conduct of the French Government, it will be proper to take into view, the public audience given to the late Minister of the United States on his taking leave of the Executive

Directory. The speech of the President discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a Minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the Government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the Government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests, from those of their fellow Citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a Colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honour, character, and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America, and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity, that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast; it is my sincere desire, however, that it may be healed; it is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you, and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all Nations, and believing that neither the honour nor the interest of the United States, absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of the Nation;—if we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them: if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them, and equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other Nation. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the Government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheless

these there is reason to believe; that the Executive Directory passed a Decree on the 2d of March last, contravening in part the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, injurious to our lawful commerce, and endangering the lives of our Citizens.—A copy of this Decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all our differences with France by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has become an interesting object of attention, whether we consider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation. With a sea coast of near two thousand miles in extent, opening a wide field for fisheries, navigation, and commerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprise to these objects; any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders; to prevent it from being undetermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man, who considers the injuries committed on our commerce, the insults offered to our citizens, and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised; as the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection—to resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of Government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence, of the United States. The experience of the last war would be sufficient to shew that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have

baffled many formidable transportations of troops, from one State to another, which were then practised; our sea coasts, from their great extent, are more easily annoyed, and more easily defended by a naval force than any other; with all the materials our country abounds; in skill, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily and extensively as the present crisis demands. Hitherto I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East Indies, where general usage, and the danger from pirates, appeared to render the permission proper, yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collusion with the powers at war, contravening the Act of Congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of Nations, and at the same time restrain them from committing acts of hostility against the Powers at War. In addition to the voluntary provisions for defence by individual citizens, it appears to be necessary to equip the frigates, and provide other vessels of inferior force to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers whose depredations have been most injurious have been built, and some of them partly equipped, in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised by the wisdom of Congress to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention, that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command or entered on board of them, and committed spoiliations on the com-

commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishments.

But, besides protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well-known promptitude, ardour, and courage of the People, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion; nevertheless, to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal seaports demands your consideration; and, as our country is vulnerable in other interests besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure which even in time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the country efficacious. Although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it if we can; yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation, is no less necessary, than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparation against them; however we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial power of the world will consider the United States of America as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe, which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale; it is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits; at the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and

Sweden, one of which is expired, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is particularly your province to consider the state of our public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them as exigencies shall be found to require; the preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds to defray any extraordinary expences will, of course, call for your serious attention, although the imposition of new burthens cannot be in itself agreeable, yet there is not ground to doubt that the American People will expect from you such measures as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interest demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE present situation of our country imposes an obligation on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the Government and People of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary; but to repel by decided and united councils and insinuations so derogatory to the honour, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

It must not be permitted to be doubted whether the People of the United States will support the Government established by their voluntary consent and appointed by their free choice; or whether by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own Government, they will forfeit the honourable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence, and constantly witnessed the patriotism, fidelity, and perseverance of my fellow citizens, on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate

hesitate or abandon a cause in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements, to innovate upon principles which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government; to enable me to maintain this declaration I rely under God with entire confidence on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

ANSWER OF CONGRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

May 27.

THE Senate of the United States request you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehensive and interesting detail you have given in your Speech to both Houses of Congress, on the existing state of the union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the Legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct, in convening it on this momentous occasion.

The superintendence of our National Faith, Honour, and Dignity, being in a great measure constitutionally deposited with the Executive Authority, we observe with singular satisfaction the firmness and promptitude exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your Administration—And we are sensible it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the Government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous with you to preserve peace and friendship with all Nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honour nor interest of the United States forbid advances for securing these desirable objects, by an amicable Negotiation with the French Republic.

This method of adjusting National differences is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane; and with a Government disposed to be just, can

feldom fail of success, when fairly, candidly, and sincerely exercised. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate for the injuries which may have been consequent thereon; and we trust the French Republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of National policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences with that Republic by Negotiation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of our Nation; and you may rest assured of our most cordial co-operation, so far as it may become necessary in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all Nations is our sincere wish; but such being the lot of humanity, that Nations will not always reciprocate peaceful dispositions, it is our firm belief, that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that National self-defence and confidence at home, which is the unfailing source of respectability abroad, to check aggression, and repel war.

Whilst we are endeavouring to adjust our differences with the French Republic by amicable Negotiation, the progress of the War in Europe, the depredations on our Commerce, the personal injuries to our fellow-citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, prove to us your vigilant care in recommending to us effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence, by permitting our citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing sea convoys; or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of Artillery and Cavalry, by forming a Provisional Army, by revising the Militia Laws, and fortifying more completely our Ports and Harbours, will meet our consideration under the same just regard for the security, honour, and interest of our Country, which dictated your recommendation.

Practices so unnatural and iniquitous as those you state, of our Citizens converting their property and personal exertions into the means of annoying our trade and injuring their fellow-subjects, deserve legal severity commensurate with their turpitude.

Although the Senate believe, that the prosperity and happiness of our Country

does not depend on general and extensive political connexions with European Nations, yet we can never lose sight of the propriety, as well as necessity, of enabling the Executive, by sufficient and liberal supplies, to maintain and even extend our foreign intercourse as exigencies may require, reposing full confidence in the Executive, in whom the Constitution has placed the powers of Negotiation.

We learn, with sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow citizens from their Government. Attempts so wicked, wherever they exist, cannot fail to excite our utmost abhorrence. A Government chosen by the People for their own safety and happiness, and calculated to secure both, cannot lose their affections, so long as its Administration pursues the principles upon which it was erected.—And your resolution to observe a conduct just and impartial to all Nations, a sacred regard to our National engagements, and not to impair the rights of our Government, contains principles which cannot fail to secure to your Administration the support of the National Legislature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealousies among us, and to convince the world that our Government, and your Administration of it, cannot be separated from the affectionate support of every good Citizen. And the Senate cannot suffer the present occasion to pass without thus publicly and solemnly expressing their attachment to the Constitution and Government of their Country; and as they hold themselves responsible to their Constituents, their Consciences, and their God, it is their determination, by all their exertions, to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the People from the Government, so highly injurious to the honour, safety, and independence of the United States.

We are happy, since our sentiments on the subject are in perfect unison with yours, to declare, that we believe the conduct of the Government has been just and impartial to Foreign Nations, and that those internal regulations, which have been established for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy in possessing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your station, to maintain untarnished the honour, preserve the peace, and support the independence of our country, to acquire and establish which, in connection with your fellow-citizens, has been the virtuous effort of

To aid you in the arduous and honourable exertions, as it is our duty, so it shall be our faithful endeavour. And we flatter ourselves, Sir, that the proceedings of the present Session of Congress will manifest to the world, that although the United States love Peace, they will be independent. That they are sincere in their declarations to be just to the French, and all other Nations, and expect the same in return.

If a sense of justice, a love of moderation and peace shall influence their Councils—which we sincerely hope, we shall have just grounds to expect that Peace and Amity between the United States and all Nations will be preserved.

But if we are so unfortunate as to experience injuries from any Foreign Power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjusted between Nations shall be rejected, the determination, "*Not to surrender in any manner the rights of the Government;*" being so inseparably connected with the dignity, interest, and independence of our Country, shall, by us, be steadily and inviolably supported.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Vice-President,

And Gentlemen of the Senate,

IT would be an affectation in me to dissemble the pleasure I feel in receiving this kind Address.

My long experience of the wisdom, fortitude, and patriotism of the Senate of the United States, enhances, in my estimation, the value of those obliging expressions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the past, and an affecting encouragement to constancy and perseverance in future.

Our sentiments appear to be so entirely in unison, that I cannot but believe them to be the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the state of the Nation. While such principles and affection prevail, they will form an indissoluble bond of union, and a sure pledge that our Country has no essential injury to apprehend from any appearances abroad.

In a humane reliance on Divine Providence, we may rest assured, that while we reiterate with sincerity our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with France, the independence of our Country cannot be diminished, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarnished, by any Nation, or combination of Nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

I SEND you an ingenious Tract on the Analogy of the High German and English Languages. It is written by a great Linguist, and is not sold. If you chuse to insert it in your Magazine, the Copy is much at your service for that purpose. I remain, Sir,

Your's and the Magazine's faithful servant,

CURIOSUS.

ANALOGY OF HIGH GERMAN AND ENGLISH;

EXHIBITING THE CHANGES OF LETTERS AND SYLLABLES IN THE TRANSITION FROM ONE TO THE OTHER.

IN shewing the changes of letters and syllables from High German into English, I must premise, that the sound only is to be attended to, not the spelling.

On this principle, in German, *ä*, or *a*", *ee*, and *o*"*, are one sound, answering to the *a* in *make*, English. *A*"*u*, *ei*, *eu*, are one sound, answering to the *i*, in *sine*; as pronounced in the north of England; *i*, *ie*, and *u*", are one sound, as in *kēp*, *lēp*, in English. In *English*, *ea*, and *ee*, are one sound, as *fēe*, *pēu*—*i*, is the same sound short, as *ship*.

Ew, and *ue*, have the same sound as *dew*, *blue*.

I, pronounced long, and *y*, are the same as *shine*, *fly*.

I, short, is the same as in German.

Gh, English, in *laugh*, *cough*, *enough*, &c. has the sound of *f*.

CHANGES.

A, *aa*, or *ah*, in *German*, into *ēā*, or *ēē* English: as *schat*, *sheep*; *schlaf*, *sleep*; *aal*, *eel*; *stahl*, *steel*; *mahl*, *meal*, &c.

A, before *cht*, into *i* English: as *macht*, *might*; *nacht*, *night*.

A, before *lt*, into *o* English: as *alt*, *old*; *halten*, *hold*; *kalt*, *cold*.

Au, German, sometimes into *oo* English: as *raum*, *room*; *baum*, *boom*, &c.

— often keeps its sound: as *haus*, *house*; *maus*, *mouse*, &c.

— oftenest into *ēā*, or *i*: as *hauffen*, *heap*; *kauffen*, *cheapen*; *tauffen*, *dāp*; *sauffen*, *sip*; *auch*, &c.

— sometimes into *ū* English, pronounced as in the word *cūp*; as *tauchen*, *duck*; *rauch*, *rough*; *daum*, *thumb*; *auf*, *up*.

— sometimes into *ew*: as *thau*, *dew*; *blau*, *blue*; *kauen*, *chew*; *brauen*, *brew*.

B, in the middle of a word, into *v*: as *haben*, *have*; *geben*, *give*; *leben*, *live*.

B, final, oftenest into *f*: as *stab*, *staff*; *dieb*, *thief*.

— sometimes into *v*: as *grab*, *grave*; *sieb*, *sieve*.

B, or *be*, final, after *l*, into *ow*: as *schwalbe*, *swallow*; *salbe*, *fallow*; *gelb*, *yellow*.

Ch, medial, into *g* or *k*: as *drache*, *dragon*; *rechen*, *rake*.

— sometimes into *f*: as *lachen*, *laugh*; *sacht*, *soft*.

Che, after *l*, or *r*, final, into *o*: as *talch*, *tallow*; *furche*, *furrow*.

Ck, into *tch*, or *dg*: as *strecken*, *stretch*; *hecke*, *hedge*; *bru"cke*, *bridge*.

D, generally into *th*: as *dafs*, *that*; *daum*, *thumb*; *faden*, *fathom*.

— sometimes keeps the sound: as *doppel*, *double*; *decke*, *deck*.

E, before *b*, into *i*: as *geben*, *give*; *leben*, *live*.

Echt, into *ight*: as *fechten*, *fight*; *recht*, *right*.

Ee, and *eh*, into *o*: as *schnee*, *snow*; *gehen*, *go*; *zehe*, *toe*.

Ei, into *o*: as *heim*, *house*; *stein*, *stone*; *pfeil*, *pole*.

En, final, generally dropped: as *helffen*, *to help*; *schlafen*, *to sleep*; *hauffen*, *heap*.

F, initial, keeps the sound: as *fallen*, *fall*; *fufs*, *foot*.

— medial and final, into *p*: as *helffen*, *help*; *schlafen*, *sleep*; *tief*, *deep*.

— sometimes into *v*: as *ofen*, *oven*; *hafen*, *haven*.

G, beginning, keeps the sound: as *geben*, *give*; *gold*, *gold*.

— medial, between vowels dropped, and the syllables contracted into one: as *segel*, *sail*; *regen*, *rain*; *cragen*, *craw*; *magen*, *maw*; *hagel*, *hail*.

G and *ge*, after *l* and *r*, turned into *ow*: as *folgen*, *follow*; *morgen*, *morrow*; *forzen*, *sorrow*.

K into *ch*: as *kauen*, *chew*; *kauffen*, *cheapen*.

* *O*", and *u*", in the lower dialects of German, are pronounced as the French *œu*, *u*.

K sometimes keeps its sound : as kalt, cold, &c.

O, into ea, and ee : as ohr, ear ; ohm, eam ; (old English for uncle) oft, east ; woche, week.

— oftener keeps its sound : as kohl, coal ; dohm, dome, &c.

— sometimes into ū : as ober, upper ; ofen, oven.

— sometimes into ī : as hoch, high.

Pf, into p : as pfeffer, pepper ; pfeil, pole, &c.

S, and ff, medial and final, into t : as wasser, water ; fusa, foot ; das, that.

Schl, schm, sch, drop the ch in pronunciation : as schlaf, sleep ; schmal, small ; schnee, snow.

T sometimes keeps the sound of t : as treten, tread.

T, and th, sometimes into d : as tief, deep ; thau, dew ; thal, dale.

Z, or tz, into t : as zoll, toll ; saltz, salt.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCIV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 417.)

RICHARD WARREN, M. D.

THIS celebrated Physician, being asked one day what was the best School of Physic, replied, " The best School of Physic that I know is a large London Hospital *." Lord Mansfield said of Lord Chancellor Hardwick, that Wisdom herself would have chosen to speak by his mouth : Sagacity itself would have chosen that of Dr. Warren to record its observations ; his expressions were so neat and forcible, and plainly evinced that they arose from a mind pregnant with information and acuteness. On every subject on which he conversed he always went to the leading feature, the discriminating trait ; and left every hearer convinced, that, had he pursued the Law, had he studied Theology, had he taken to Politics, he would have been as distinguished in them as he was in his own particular science.

MR. GAINSBOROUGH.

This ingenious and self-taught Painter used to say of the Gothic architecture, that it was a pudding made of plumbs only. Sir Joshua Reynolds said of him, that he could copy Vandyke so exquisitely, that at a certain distance he could not distinguish the difference between the copy and the original. His manner of painting was his own, and produced great force of effect. Sir Joshua was one day examining with attention a picture of his for a great while together, and at last exclaimed, " I cannot make out how he produces his effect." On pronouncing the eulogium on him in

the Royal Academy, his praises of Mr. Gainsborough were interrupted only by his tears. With his landscapes this great Painter was enamoured to a degree of enthusiasm.

DENZEL, LORD HOLLES.

This excellent man, a true lover of his country, thus addresses his brother-in-law, Lord Strafford (then Sir Thomas Walworth) in the year 1627, during the war which this country had then the unhappiness to be carrying on with France.

" You say that to us Western lads the prizes make amends for all. No : the prizes now a-days are the prizes *du corps* of you rebellious Gentlemen, who will not open your purse-strings and supply his Majesty's wants for the maintenance of the wars, and my Lord Duke's (Buckingham's) expences by sea and land, in war and peace. I hear there are more of you sent for ; fourteen out of Yorkshire, eight out of Cornwall—*cum multis aliis quæ nunc præscribere longume est*, or rather *quos non proscribere longume est*, for this is the English of it—It will not be long before many of you are banished your own homes. I hope now you see we play fighting in earnest, take towns and countries, whole islands, scare our enemies, beggar ourselves, for the end of our victories (I am afraid) will be, as the good wife said to my Lord Bishop by her medicine, we shall be never the better, nor they much the worse. In the mean time we have lost many good

* This, however, like every other aphorism, must be understood with allowance. The great Physician who made it supposed that a certain portion of medical reading and lectures had been gone through before the student observed the practice of that useful and arduous

men, yet let us make the best of it ; and I hope it will make our wives, instead of bearing wenches, which of late you say they have been much given to, fall to bringing of boys, young soldiers, for the recruiting of our army."

PETER THE GREAT.

Maliginity, and that spirit of leveling the human character which but too often takes place in little and vicious minds, endeavoured to blast the memory of this honour to humanity with the stain of indulgence in spirituous liquors. Mr. Bell, who made many enquiries respecting the truth of this aspersions upon so illustrious a character as that of Czar, tells us, that those persons who by their offices about the person of Peter the Great might be supposed to be the best acquainted with his disposition, always disavowed his drinking to excess, and insisted on his being a sober Prince. "I can myself aver," adds this intelligent Traveller, "that during the campaign of the expedition to Derbent, in Persia, the Czar was not once guilty of the least excess, but rather lived abstemiously. Peter occasionally suffered his anger to prevail over his reason : in one of his paroxysms of fury he without cause struck the conductor of his gardens at Peterhoff over the back with his cane ; the man, indignant at this violent treatment, which he was conscious he had not deserved, took to his bed, and died soon afterwards. During his illness Peter visited him, and made every apology in his power to his offended servant ; but it was too late. On this, as on some other occasions of too similar a kind, the Czar was heard with an afflicting sigh to exclaim, "I have civilized my nation, I have conquered other nations, yet I have not been able to humanize myself, or to subdue my passions."

This Prince was at Paris in 1717, and was treated with every mark of respect that so distinguished a character deserved.

The Regent sent the Royal carriages to take him to the capital, and ordered that all his expences upon the road should be paid, and that he should be treated as King of France in every place through which he passed. On his arrival at Paris he was conducted to the Louvre, where the Queen's apartment was fitted up for him. He said the apartment was too magnificent, and desired to be taken to a private room, and got immediately into his carriage. He

guieres, near the Arsenal, with which for the same reason he found equal fault ; and seeing that it was in vain to remonstrate any more, he ordered a smith, who waited upon him in his suite, to get him a tent bed, and to put it up in a closet. A table was kept for him of forty covers a day, and he was continually attended by a detachment of the King's life-guard.

However careless he might be of etiquette, there were certain occasions on which he was attentive to it. Whatever impatience on his arrival at Paris he shewed to go into and see the city, he would not quit his Hotel till the King had paid him the first visit.

The Czar's dress while he was at Paris was extremely simple ; he wore a suit of plain cloth, a large belt to which hung a sabre, a round wig without powder, and a shirt without ruffles. He had ordered a new wig ; the wig maker brought him one of those full-bottomed ones then in vogue. The Czar took it coolly up in one hand, and with the other took a pair of scissors and cut it round. In no respect whatever could he bear the least restraint. When he was tired of the company that was with him, he either abruptly quitted the room, or dismissed them with a nod ; and when his carriages were not ready at the moment he wanted them, he would get into the carriage of the first person that was waiting, and take it to the place to which he wanted to go. On receiving the visit of the King (who was then a child), the Czar went out of his room to receive him, conducted him into it, and gave him the elbow chair ; then took him in his arms, and conversed patiently with him by means of an interpreter. Matters of mere taste and pleasure affected the Czar very slightly ; every thing that had an object of utility, whatever related to commerce, to trade, to the mechanical arts, arrested his attention. The Regent made him a present of some fine Gobelin tapestry, and a sword enriched with diamonds : he accepted the first, and refused the latter. He was much pleased when, being at the Mint, he saw a coin struck before him, which he took up, and found his own portrait on one side of it, and on the other a figure of Fame, thus inscribed, "Vires acquirit eundo." According to Duclos, from whom the preceding account is taken, he was much affected at quitting France, and said that he saw with grief that it was hastening to ruin itself by

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MUTINY IN THE FLEET.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 430.]

"I NOW come to that part of my narrative on which you will be most desirous to obtain information, I mean the arrest of Parker, and the surrender of the Sandwich. On this subject various false stories are in circulation even here, and no doubt the most absurd of them have found their way into the London Papers. The following facts may be depended on. I have been at particular pains to ascertain them.

"The falling to pieces of the mutiny, as I have already stated, made Parker as well as others despair of their object; and since Sunday he seems to have refrained both from harsh conduct and intemperate language. On Tuesday morning the crews of all the ships were extremely desirous of submitting, provided a general pardon was granted. The crew of the Sandwich was particularly desirous, and Parker did not oppose this spirit; a spirit which was rendered extremely strong by the arrival on board of Lieutenant Mott, with the Proclamations, Acts of Parliament, &c. of which the men complained they had been kept in ignorance till that time, Tuesday forenoon. In the course of the evening, the men resolved to submit to the King's mercy, conceiving that it would, no doubt, be extended to them, who had not known to what extent they had offended. In the state I have already described, the Sandwich came up under the guns of the fort about three o'clock on Wednesday morning; and about half past six, Admiral Buckner's boat, commanded by the Cockswain, and containing a piquet guard of the West York Militia, went on board to bring him on shore. The service was regarded as pregnant with danger. Several of the Officers of the Sandwich were on deck, and but very few of the men appeared. As soon as Parker heard a boat was come for him, he surrendered himself to four of the ship's crew, to protect him against the outrages of the other seamen, whose vengeance he feared. Admiral Buckner's cockswain told the Officers on deck his business, and claimed their assistance. The Lieutenant drew his sword, and the party, consisting of eight or ten,

went down below, where Parker was surrendered into their hands. They tied his hands together behind, and the Officers, in a very quiet manner, conducted him into the boat, which had eight or ten rowers, and a party of the West York Militia, seated in the head, with their faces towards the stern, and their muskets held upright in their hands ready charged. Parker was seated in the stern part, with his face towards the head; behind him was the Cockswain, with his knees upon Parker's shoulders, so that Parker seemed to be laying back between his legs; and before Parker was seated the Lieutenant of the Sandwich, holding a drawn sword over him. In this situation the boat left the ship, and the rowers pulled with such vigour that perhaps never boat skimmed over the water more swiftly. The top of the stairs and the surrounding parts were crowded with spectators, principally soldiers. Parker being landed, as he passed, was much hissed by those around him.—He appeared a little disconcerted, but not so much abashed as might have been expected; and he said aloud, "Do not hoot me. It is not my fault. I will clear myself!" or words to that effect. He was then marched through the Dock-yard by a party of the West York, and imprisoned in one of the cells under the chapel of the garrison. These cells, in which the other prisoners are since lodged, lay three on each side as you pass through the gateway; and overhead, forming the roof of the gateway, is the chapel of the garrison. The cells appear to be about ten feet square each, with thick doors covered with plates of iron. Not the slightest ray of light can enter them. In one of these Parker was lodged for several hours, after which he was conducted to the Commissioner's house to be examined, and committed to Maidstone goal. The acting Magistrates here, sent down by Government, are Mr. Graham, of the Police-office, Hatton-garden, and Mr. Williams, of the Police-office, White-chapel. No questions were put to Parker, nor did he say a single word respecting the examination.

"His person was merely identified as

the person of him who had been the principal in the mutiny; after which a warrant was made out to commit him to Maidstone Gaol. About twelve o'clock he was sent off for that prison. He was seated in a post-chaise between two constables of this town. A rope tied his elbows together behind his back, and twenty-four soldiers of the West York guarded the chaise, part of whom were before, and part behind. They were headed by a Lieutenant; and as they all walked, the chaise of course proceeded very slowly. In this way they marched to Maidstone Gaol.

"The Chief Constable who conducted him to Maidstone says, Parker appeared to be in very good spirits, calm and collected, and rather cheerful. When asked what he thought of his fate, he appeared to entertain no fear of punishment; said, that what he had done was not his fault; he was persuaded to it, and forced to it; he should clear himself when the day of trial came, &c. &c.

"Having now dismissed Delegate Parker, I shall relate a few other facts that have come to my knowledge. All the ships, as they have come in and surrendered, have been immediately cleared of their gunpowder, for fear some desperate mutineers would blow them up. It is a certain fact, that after the *Repulic* had surrendered, an Irishman attempted to blow up the vessel. He had reached the door of the powder room with a lighted match in his hand, and had knocked down the sentinel, when he was seized, and stopped from executing his infernal purpose. Fears were entertained that the same desperate attempt would be successfully made in the *Monmouth*, and even in the *Sandwich*. Those ships, and all the mutineers, were therefore deprived of their powder; and, as an old Irish invalid said to me, they might throw their bullets as far as they pleased.

"Since Parker was sent off, a great many more of the Delegates and Committee-men have been brought on shore. Ten have been brought from the *Brilliant*, and sent to *Queenborough* gaol. I guess that about twenty more have been brought on shore besides those I have seen landed. Among that twenty, whom I have not seen, is Davis. I have been at the stairs from five till eight o'clock, and in that time there have been landed three boats full of prisoners; two of them containing six each, and one of them two. The principal part of them have been brought from the *Sandwich*.

Of these the most notorious are Joseph Hughes, Brooks, a Serjeant of Marines, and Oakleys, a Quarter-master of the *Sandwich*. The spectators did not insult them. They were all guarded in much the same manner as Parker, and lodged in the cells I have already described.

"The three ships of the line, the *Montague*, *Inflexible*, and *Belliqueux*, still hold out. They are at the *Great Nore*, about four or five miles hence, but have no red flags flying. The *Union Jack* is hoisted on all of them. Two of them are lying close together, and the other is about a mile distant. They all have their sails unturled, for the purpose of drying them. This has given rise to a report of their being on their way to surrender to the Fort, but the fact is otherwise. I can see them very plainly; their sterns are towards this place, and they are not moving. A very large ship looked up to the *Nore* this morning about four o'clock. She is certainly a line of battle ship, and it is supposed came to join the mutineers; for on her seeing only three ships at the *Nore*, and those without red flags, she tacked about and stood down the *Swin* towards *Harwich*. She appeared to come from the *Downs*.

"The *Sandwich*, that theatre of abominable scenes, is no longer to have existence. She is very old and very leaky, and is to be broken up. There are now 1400 men on board her; she, as a receiving ship, contained 2200.

"Lord Keith and some Magistrates are now on board the *Sandwich*, inspecting who are most guilty. Those who are to be tried for their lives are to be given over to the Civil Power. Those on whom punishment of an inferior nature will be inflicted, are to be tried by a Court Martial.

"The Captains and other officers of the various ships are now going through them, beating up for volunteers to man the gun-boats, for the purpose of attacking the three ships still refractory at the *Nore*. You may rely on this fact: they will be attacked to-morrow or the next day, unless they surrender. I think they will surrender.

"Two boats with ten prisoners from the *Director* are come to the stairs in the dock-yard. The first boat contains six oars, six marines at the head, with their muskets upright in their hands, and they themselves facing the stern, where in the middle a Lieutenant of the *Director* is sitting,

sitting, with three prisoners on each side of him. They are no way bound. One of them is a Serjeant of Marines, another a private, and four seamen. They do not appear much dejected, excepting one. The second boat contains four seamen, but no Lieutenant, and in other respects like the other boat. They are landed on the stairs, and there ranged two and two. Six Marines are drawn up on each side of them. The Lieutenant calls them over by name, and they each walk up into the middle of a party of the West York Militia, stationed at the top of the stairs, who conduct them in this manner to the prison. The attention has been drawn from the prisoners to a very afflicting circumstance:—A respectable looking woman, about fifty, who has been here a fortnight enquiring for her husband without obtaining any account of him, has just seen him pass as one of the prisoners, and has fallen down in a fit. She is now recovering. Several women are round her. She weeps bitterly. Her husband appears to be about fifty, and is the most respectable looking man of the party."

Order and subordination being thus restored, it became the painful task on Government to inflict punishment on those who had, by their atrocious conduct, dishonoured their country and the British navy. Accordingly, the trial of Parker commenced the 22d of June. At eight o'clock a gun was fired from the Neptune of 98 guns, Captain Stanhope, at anchor off Greenhithe, when the Union Jack was hoisted at the mizen-peak, as a signal for the trial. It was near ten before the Court was formally assembled, and the doors were thrown open; when Richard Parker, late a supernumerary seaman on board the Sandwich guard-ship lying at the Nore, was brought into Court, in custody of a Deputy Marshal Provost of the Admiralty, and placed at the left hand of the Judge Advocate—the Provost standing by his side with a drawn sword. The charge was now read by the Judge Advocate, Mr. Benfield. It accused the prisoner of various acts of mutiny committed on board his Majesty's Fleet at the Nore, of disobedience of orders, and of contempt of the authority of his Officers.

President Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Palley, Bart.; Commodore Sir Erasmus Gower, Neptune, 98; Capt. Stanhope, ditto; Capt. Markham, Centaur, 74;

Capt. Williamson, Agincourt, 64; Capt. Wells, Lancaster, 64; Capt. Lane, Acasto, 44; Capt. Sir Tho. Williams, Endymion, 36; Capt. King, Syrius, 36; Capt. Pierrepont, Naiad, 36; and Capt. Riou, Mary Yacht; were now sworn, and the list of evidences was called over on both sides. Captain Mofs, of the Sandwich, attended as prosecutor on the part of the Crown. Robert Sims, Gunner of the Sandwich, a witness for the prisoner, was excused from attending on account of severe indisposition. Captain Mofs then called Vice-Admiral Buckner, who being sworn, his testimony was to the following effect:—That on or about the 20th ult. he had seen the prisoner parading about the town of Sheerness, with a red flag displayed;—that on his going on board the Sandwich for the purpose of announcing to the Mutineers his Majesty's Proclamation of pardon, provided they immediately returned to their duty, he was not received with the respect due to his rank—the Officers of the ship had been deprived of their side-arms and of all command; after waiting for a considerable time on board, Parker and others went on the quarter-deck, and said, "that none but themselves should be present there." The prisoner then tendered the Admiral a paper, containing what he and others called a *list of grievances*, saying, at the same time, that "until they were redressed, they would not give up the power they held in their hands;" and that "they must have the attendance of the Board of Admiralty to ratify the same."

Admiral Buckner continued thus:—"On or about the 22d of May, certain troops arrived at Sheerness, when the mutiny began to assume a still more formidable appearance. On the 23d my flag was struck on board the Sandwich, without any orders from me. About that time, or in the evening of that day, while I was examining the complaints alleged against two marines who had been brought in by a party of the military, the prisoner and a man named Davis, with, I believe, three or four others, came abruptly into the Commissioner's house at Sheerness, and demanded, 'why those men (the marines) were in custody?' informing me, at the same time, that 'my flag was struck, that I had no longer any authority, and that the power was in their hands!' They then, Parker being their spokesman, took the men away, as they said,

'to

'to try them for being on shore;' Parker telling me, on my remonstrating with him on the outrageous nature of his conduct, 'that he was not to be intimidated.' About the 4th of June, I received a letter from the prisoner Parker, in which he styled himself *President of the Committee of Delegates*, stating, 'that the Administration had acted improperly in stopping the provisions for the men, and that their foolish Proclamation was calculated to inflame the minds of honest men.' The Admiral stated other instances of disrespect on the part of the prisoner, who always acted as the spokesman of the other delegates. Admiral Buckner, in his cross-examination by Parker, admitted, that Parker was not in the Sandwich at the time of his going on board; that he knew not whether he was the cause of the disrespect with which he had been treated, and that the prisoner had apologized for the same, and imputed it to error. The prisoner, to a question from the Court, answered, that he had no observations to make which might invalidate that part of the Admiral's evidence relating to taking away the Marines, and his assertion to the Admiral, that his authority was at an end.

Lieutenant Justice, of the Sandwich, proved a general mutiny, and that his orders, he then being the commanding officer, had been disobeyed. Captains O'Bryen, of the Nassau; Fancourt, of the Agamemnon; Cobb, of the Clyde; Parr, of the Standard; and Harcourt, of the Leopard; were asked if they knew the prisoner, and if the prisoner had been on board their respective ships—their answers were in the negative. Mr. Snipe, the Surgeon of the Sandwich, proved having been ordered by the Delegates to attend the punishment of a man, sentenced to be flogged by them for drunkenness, and that Parker, standing on the gangway, told the ship's company, "that whoever disapproved of the sentence, and did not obey the orders of the Committee, might expect to share the same fate." He had afterwards occasion to attend the Committee respecting the sick, and on all such occasions Parker acted as spokesman and president, and had directed the witness to address himself to him.

Capt. Surridge, of the Iris, and Capt. Dixon, of the *Ésperion*, the latter of whom accompanied Admiral Buckner on board the Sandwich, confirmed the Admiral's testimony.

SECOND DAY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

The Court met at ten o'clock; immediately after which the prisoner said he did not wish to give Lord Northesk or Capt. Knight the trouble of attending as witnesses for him. Their evidence would only go to prove his general good behaviour; and it was not so necessary to him but that he could *dispense* with it; but as he did not say the evidence could be of no use, the Court held that Lord Northesk and Capt. Knight should appear as witnesses.

Capt. John Wood, of the Hound sloop, sworn.—I know the prisoner perfectly; he was on board the Hound in April last, and was sent from the Hound to the Tender. I saw nothing of the prisoner till the 2d of June, when he came on board the Hound, on her arrival at the Nore: he then told me, "he had the honour of representing the whole fleet, an honour which he should never forget; that he had understood I had been very violent with some of the Delegates, and he advised me not to be so violent, or I must take the consequences." He then told me, "he did not like the ship's company; that he knew they were attached to me, for which reason he should put the ship in a safe birth, where she could not make her escape." He ordered the pilot "to put the ship under weigh, and carry her as close to the Sandwich as possible." The pilot told him, "it was an improper time of tide." He replied, "that if the pilot did not choose to put her under weigh immediately, he would find means to make him," and at the same time pointed to the yard-rope. The pilot got her under weigh, and laid her close to the Sandwich, when the prisoner ordered the anchor to be let go. We were then hailed from the Sandwich, and told that we were too near; the prisoner replied, "I think we are, Mr. Davis." He immediately turned to the pilot with threatening language, "You have committed one mistake, take care you don't commit another; if you do, I'll make a *beef-steak* of you at the yard-arm." He ordered him to get under weigh again, and moor the ship between the Sandwich and the Inflexible. This was done, and she was laid under the Sandwich's quarter; when the prisoner had the hands turned up, and harangued them forward: he asked if they had any complaints

against their Officers ; that those that they disliked were to be turned on shore ; and those they liked to be kept on board. After this, about ten o'clock, I was taken out of the ship ; I asked by whose order it was done ? a man, who called himself a Delegate from the Sandwich, said, by order of Parker the President. I afterwards saw the prisoner rowing about the fleet with a red flag and a band of music, with others sitting along with him in the stern sheets, going from ship to ship, and talking to their crews, who cheered him as he passed. There was a man on board the Hound put in irons by order of Parker. The prisoner did not confine me, nor any of my officers ; but he told me I must have nothing to do with the ship. He also told me and the other officers, that he pitied our situation, but he must go on for the good of the cause they had embarked in.

Lieut. Flatt of the Sandwich sworn.—My first knowledge of the prisoner was upon Admiral Buckner's coming on board ; I then saw him giving a paper to Admiral Buckner, stating the grievances of the fleet, and heard him say, that he was President of the Delegates of the fleet. On the 2d of June, he desired me to go over on the starboard side of the deck and receive orders, " You are ordered, Sir (said he), to receive 111 men from the tender, and to give a receipt for them as usual, and we are answerable for what we do." He mustered the men, and I gave the receipt. I was sent for again, and ordered to give a receipt for 15 men from the Lynn tender, which I complied with. I was told by Davis, that it was by order of the prisoner and the Committee. On or about the 9th of June I was a prisoner in the ward room ; I saw the prisoner passing under the stern of the ship in a boat, and heard three cheers given him over head. The prisoner turned round, and said, " he was going on board the Director to bring a spring on her cable, and would send her and them (meaning, I believe, the Repulse) to the Devil." The Repulse was then a-ground. I saw the prisoner go on board the Director, and saw a spring on the cable. A very heavy fire then commenced on the Repulse from that ship. I did not see the prisoner return. On the 14th, Parker proposed that Lieutenant Mott should be sent on

shore for the King's Proclamation, which being received and read, the prisoner gave three cheers, gave me the keys of the magazine, and said, " I give up the charge of the ship to you." The prisoner afterwards came and desired me to confine him. I then told him, I would order him to the cabin, and put two centinels over him : he refused going, and said he would heave at the capstern. This was on Tuesday evening. I consulted whether it was proper to confine the prisoner while we were under weigh, or wait till we got into the garrison of Sheerness ; and it was agreed upon that he should be confined immediately. Lieutenant Mott and myself went and met the prisoner on the quarter-deck ; Lieutenant Mott laid hold of him by the collar, and brought him down to the lower deck, put him in a Lieutenant's cabin, and placed two centinels over him. The morning after, I went down at four o'clock, and by Admiral Buckner's orders put him in irons. The prisoner was afterwards carried on shore by Captain Moss's orders. In his cross-examination by the prisoner, Lieutenant Flatt observed, that Parker's conduct, subsequent to the reading the Proclamation, was submissive and respectful.

Mr. Levington, boatwain, and Samuel Hillard, carpenter, of the Director, swore to the prisoner's having gone on board their ship, while the Repulse was a-ground : they severally deposed, that when the prisoner came on board, he came aft on the quarter deck, and requested a boat to go with a flag of truce on board the Repulse to save innocent blood ; but then he ordered all hands to be called. The boat was denied. He then wanted to slip the ship's cable to go along-side of the Repulse, which was denied. He upon this ordered a spring to be got on the cable, to bring her broadside to bear on the Repulse at once. When the spring was on, he ordered it to be hove in, and to bear away the best bower. As the ship came round, he ordered them to point her guns at the Repulse. A gun was fired from the Repulse. Then the prisoner gave orders to fire at the Repulse from all the decks, as she had fired first ; and the order was repeated by one of the Delegates of our ship, and was complied with.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 27, 1797.

Captain Harvey, of his Majesty's Ship *Prince of Wales*, arrived at the Admiralty this morning, with a dispatch from Rear Admiral Henry Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated off Port D'Espagne, in the Gulph of Paria, February 21, 1797, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy :

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that it having been determined an attack should be made on the Island of Trinidad, both with a view to that colony, and to the Spanish Squadron which had been there for some time past, the troops intended for this expedition from Martinico were accordingly embarked in the ships of war and transports, and I sailed from Fort Royal Bay the 12th instant, with the ships and vessels of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, as per margin *. Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby embarked with me in the *Prince of Wales*.

The *Invincible* had previously sailed for Barbadoes, with two transports, to embark a part of the 14th regiment, and the *Thorn* and *Zebra* were ordered to receive the detachment from Tobago. The *Favorite* was sent to St. Vincent to collect some troops from that Island, and the whole were ordered to rendezvous at the Island of Cariacou, one of the Grenadines, on or before the 13th; and on my arrival at that Island, the 14th, I found all the ships and transports were assembled.

On the 15th, in the morning, I sailed with the Squadron and transports, passing between Cariacou and Grenada; and, on the 16th, arrived off Trinidad, and stood toward the Gulph of Paria; when, having passed through the Great Bocas Channel at half past three in the afternoon, the Spanish Squadron were discovered at anchor in Shagatamus Bay, consisting of four sail of the line, under the flag of a Rear-Admiral, and one frigate.

As the day was well advanced before I approached the Bay, and the enemy

appeared in strength on the *Gasparaux* Island, which commanded the anchorage, by batteries erected for that purpose, I ordered the *Arethusa*, *Thorn*, and *Zebra*, to proceed a little farther up the Gulph, and anchor with all the transports. The *Alarm*, *Favorite*, and *Victorieuse*, were ordered to keep under sail above the transports during the night, and prevent any vessels sailing from Port Espagne.

In the evening, just before dark, I anchored with the ships of the line in order of battle, opposite the enemy's Squadron, within random shot of their ships and batteries, and in constant readiness to prevent their escape during the night, which I suspected they might attempt, as all their sails were bent, and they appeared perfectly ready for sailing.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 17th we discovered one of their ships on fire, and soon after three others, all of which burnt with great fury until near day-light, when they were entirely consumed. One of them having escaped the conflagration, the boats were sent from the Squadron, and she was brought out without having received any damage.

I have great satisfaction of acquainting their Lordships, that this Squadron of the enemy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, were destroyed or captured according to the list I herewith inclose: and although this service was effected without any other act, on the part of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, than being placed in such a situation as to prevent their escape, I am fully convinced that, had they remained at their anchorage until the next day, the Officers and men whom I have the honour to command, would have completed, by their exertion and zeal, the capture of the whole, notwithstanding the advantage of their situation, under the cover of about twenty pieces of cannon and three mortars, which were mounted on *Gasparaux* Island, and had been placed there for the sole purpose of defending the ships in the bay: that Island, which, like the ships, had been abandoned during the night, was taken

possession of soon after day-light by a party of the Queen's regiment.

General Abercromby, early in the morning, joined the Arethusa, and the troops were all landed in the course of the day, under the direction of Captain Wolley, covered by the Favorite sloop, about three miles from the town, without opposition: the General took possession of the town the same evening, and the 18th the Governor desired to capitulate for the whole Island, and the articles were agreed to, and signed the same day; a copy of which I herewith transmit*.

Captain Harvey, of his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, from whom I have always experienced the greatest zeal and attention to his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY HARVEY.

List of Spanish ships of war burnt and captured in Shagaramus Bay, in the Gulph of Paria, Feb. 17, 1797, by the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Harvey.

San Vincente, 84 guns, Rear-Admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, Capt. Don Geronimo Mendoza, burnt.

Grallardo, 74 guns, Don Gabriel Sorondo, burnt.

Arogante, 74 guns, Don Raphael Benasa, burnt.

San Damafo, 74 guns, Don Toref Jordan, captured.

Santa Cecilia, 36 guns, Don Manuel Urtefel, burnt.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 27.

THE Letters, of which the following are Copies, were this day received by Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Barbadoes Leeward Islands.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Jamaica and St. Domingo, to Mr. Nepean, dated 23d Dec. 1796.

YOU will please to inform their Lordships, that Captain Roberts, of his Majesty's ship Magicienne, has taken the French corvette, La Cerf Volant, and Captain Cooke of the Quebec, L'Africaine; the particulars are fully stated by their several letters, copies of which are inclosed.

La Magicienne, off Allavella, St. Domingo, Nov. 2, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I yesterday captured La Cerf Volant French corvette, *armée en Parlementaire*, and commanded by Mons. —, Enseigne de Vaisseaux, having on board Delegates from the Southern Department of St. Domingo to the French Legislative Body, and concealed dispatches for the Directory.

General Rigaud, the Commander in Chief of Aux Cayes, expedited her, and flattered himself that she would evade the scrutiny of the British cruizers. A Midshipman belonging to the Hindostan, who had been taken prisoner some months ago, and six seamen, were compelled to embark on board her, to carry the appearance of her being a flag of truce.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. RICKETTS.

To Sir Hyde Parker, *Knt. Vice-Ad. of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c.*

(A Copy.) H. PARKER.

La Magicienne, off Jacamel, St. Domingo, Dec. 4, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. Cook, Commander of the King's ship Quebec, giving an account of his having captured yesterday L'Africaine French corvette, of 18 guns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

H. RICKETTS.

To Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, *Knt.*

Commander in Chief, &c.

(A Copy.) H. PARKER.

Quebec, off Cape Jacamel, St. Domingo, Dec. 3, 1796.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday morning at day break, we discovered a ship in the South-West, which at first we supposed to be the Magicienne, but as it became lighter I was soon convinced, from her appearance, she was an enemy, and gave chase to her.

It being very light winds, we did not get within shot of her till near noon, when, on firing a few chase guns, she struck her colours, and proved to be L'Africaine French corvette, of 18 guns and 99 men, commanded by Mons. Scray, Enseigne de Vaisseaux; was

twenty-two days from Aux Cayes, but had only retaken one of our prizes.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
JOHN COOK.

To Henry Ricketts, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*.

(A Copy.) H. PARKER.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Jamaica and St. Domingo, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated the 27th Dec. 1796.

ON the 10th instant, the *Resource* and *Mermaid* arrived from the Windward at Jamaica; in their passage down, off the East End of St. Domingo, they took the General Leveau French brig corvette, of sixteen guns and eighty men, which sailed from South Carolina sixteen days before; also off Allavelle, the South side of Domingo, they took a Dutch brig and Spanish schooner, the former having on board several thousand dollars, and a valuable cargo of dry goods, the latter laden with raw hides.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 18, 1797.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is an account of Spanish vessels detained, and an account of vessels recaptured by his Majesty's ships and vessels respectively expressed against their names.

I am, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

An Account of Spanish Vessels, detained (by Admiralty Order, being Spanish property) by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. Leeward Islands.

Schooner *Pastora*, laden with oxen, hides, and cocoa, sent in by the Bull-Dog.

Sloop *Maria Manuel*, laden with cattle, sent in by the George armed sloop.

Launch *Delbarmen*, laden with mules, sent in by the Alarm.

Schooner *Flora*, laden with sundries, sent in by the Alarm.

Sloop *Prince of Asturias*, in ballast, sent in by the Alarm.

Launch *Rosaria*, laden with 900 dollars and some hogs, sent in by the Alarm.

Launch *San Joseph de Arminas*, laden with corn, sent in by the Alarm.

Launch *Del Carman*, laden with mules, sent in by the Alarm.

Sloop *San Nicholas*, in ballast, sent in by the Alarm.

Launch *Rosario*, laden with mules, sent in by the Alarm.

Launch *Del Carmen*, laden with corn, sent in by the Alarm.

Ship *Anna Maria*, laden with dry goods, sent in by the Fury.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

An Account of Vessels recaptured by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief, &c. Leeward Islands Station.

Ship *Britannia*, in ballast, sent in by the Bull-Dog, recaptured, having been taken by a French privateer.

Brig *Lady Mary Fitzmaurice*, laden with merchandize, sent in by the Lapwing, recaptured, having been taken by a French privateer.

Sloop *Ferdinand*, laden with merchandize, sent in by the Lapwing, recaptured, having been taken by a French privateer.

Schooner *Syren*, laden with sugar and cotton, sent in by the *Ariadne*, part of the cargo condemned as a lawful prize.

Schooner *L'Alexandre*, laden with warlike stores, sent in by the *Ariadne*, condemned as a lawful prize.

Guinea ship *Helen*, laden with slaves, &c. sent in by the *Vengeance's* Tender, captured the 7th of December, 1796, by the *Scipion* French corvette.

Ship *Aspinall*, laden with slaves, sent in by *L'Aimable*, recaptured.

Ship *Thomas*, laden with sugar, coffee, and mahogany, sent in by the *Invincible*, recaptured.

HENRY HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, January 18, 1797.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Lapwing*, commanded by Captain Barton, on the 23th of last month, captured off Montserrat a French privateer, called the *Maria Topaze*, of ten guns (six of which she threw overboard when chased) and sixty-four men, belonging to Guadalupe: She had sailed the day before from St. Eustatia on a cruise. I am, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, January 18, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that Captain Fellowes, in his Majesty's ship *Alarm*, being on a cruise off Grenada,

Grenada, fell in, on the 23d of November last, with a Spanish brigantine corvette, called the Galgo, carrying eighteen six-pounders, six swivels, and 124 men, commanded by Don Barber, from Porto Rico, bound to Trinidad, having on board 80,355 dollars and some provisions for the Government of that Island, which he captured, and carried into Grenada.

I am, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay,
Martinique, January 25, 1797.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship Bellona, on the 7th inst. captured a French schooner privateer, called La Legere, of six guns and forty-eight men, to windward of Defeada, and on the 10th instant following, the Bellona and Babet drove a French schooner privateer on shore on that island, and, in attempting to get her off, by employing the former privateer, both the vessels were lost on the rocks and destroyed; in which service Lieutenant Hitt, of the Bellona, who had exerted himself with great gallantry and good conduct on the occasion, was much wounded by the fire of musquetry from the Island. The Babet on the same day chased a brig, prize to the latter schooner, which ran on shore off Defeada; and not being able to get her off, she was burnt.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Prince of Wales, Trinidad,

SIR,

Feb. 21, 1797.

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships that very few vessels of the enemy have been taken possession of at the surrender of this Island: What have been captured are chiefly small craft of little or no value. Two merchant vessels and a French privateer were set fire to when the ships of war were destroyed. The other vessels at Port D'Espagne belong to Neutral Powers.

Some naval stores, consisting chiefly of small cables, cordage, and sail-cloth, were found in the magazines on shore, which I shall cause to be embarked, and sent to Martinique.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. Commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cambridge, in Hamoaze, March 26, 1797.

SIR,

INCLOSED I send you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Captain Wittman, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Suffisante, whose enterprise and exertions I much approve of.

I am, &c.

J. ORDE.

La Suffisante, March 26, 1797.

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders of the 22d inst. I proceeded, with his Majesty's sloop under my command, to cruise off the Start, and on the morning following gave chase to an armed brig, which led me to the Eastward as far as Several Point, with little prospect of coming up with her, which induced me to relinquish the pursuit. On my way back to the Westward on Saturday afternoon I chased and captured La Buonaparte, a small cutter privateer, of fourteen guns, three days from St. Maloes, and had not made any captures. I have the honour to be, with respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. WITTMAN.

*Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde,
Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Prince of Wales, Gulph of Paria, Trinidad, Feb. 21, 1797.

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship Lapwing on the 31st ultimo, captured off Barbuda, and sent into St. Christopher's, a French privateer schooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, called L'Esperoir, mounting four guns, and ten swivels, and having on board 48 men.

You will likewise be pleased to inform their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship Matilda, on the 13th inst. fell in with and captured, to windward of Barbadoes, a French National schooner, armed with two six-pounders and some swivels, and having on board thirty-eight men, which Captain Millford sent into that Island.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 1, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from the Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 29th of March 1797.

SIR,

WE beg to transmit, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Kent, commanding the Dover armed transport, stating his having captured a Spanish brig, bound with dispatches to Buenos Ayres.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

A. SERLE.

J. SCHANCK.

J. MARSH.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Henry Kent, commanding the Dover Armed Transport, to the Commissioners for the Transport Service, dated at Spithead, March 27, 1797.

AGREEABLE to orders I received from Sir John Jervis, I sailed with the ship under my command from Lisbon on the 9th instant, with a fresh breeze from the Northward. On Sunday the 12th, at noon, I discovered a brig, bearing N. N. W. I instantly crowded all the sail I could carry, and having the advantage of squally weather, I gained on her fast. At midnight I got within reach, and after firing a few shot at her she hove to. I immediately boarded her, took possession, and put Mr. Isaac Garman, Master of the Dover, into her as Prize Master. She proves to be his Catholic Majesty's brig, the Magallanes, commanded by Don Jacinto de Vargas Machuca, a very fine copper-bottomed vessel, pierced for eighteen guns (had only four mounted), and navigated by thirty-six men; sails remarkably fast, and is well fitted for her voyage.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 4, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Nepean, dated at that Settlement on the 15th of January last.

ON the 31st ult. his Majesty's ships Jupiter and Sceptre returned here from their cruise off the Mauritius, having captured three small vessels, two of which they destroyed; the third, a brig, arrived the 12th inst. Capt. Losack left that station on the 23th of Novem-

ber, having previously detached the Crescent, Braave, and Sphynx, to look into Foul Point and Augustine Bay. On the 13th these last ships returned to this place, having captured five vessels, as per inclosed List, and also destroyed an establishment of the enemy at Foul Point, upon the island of Madagascar; the Articles of the Capitulation of which I now inclose, together with Captain Spranger's Letter to me on the subject.

Inclosures referred to in the foregoing Letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle.

*Crescent, Cape of Good Hope,
Jun. 14, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of my orders, I proceeded with his Majesty's ships Braave and Sphynx under my command to Foul Point, in the Island of Madagascar; and having landed the marines and small arms, men of the Squadron, and summoned the French Resident to surrender, I took possession of the Fort and Factory in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, and remained there till I had completed the demolition of the establishment, agreeable to my directions.

The French had a considerable dépôt of arms and ammunition, stores and merchandize for trading with the natives, the destruction of which must greatly distress the enemy, as the Island of Mauritius draws its principal supplies of provisions from this settlement.

I have also the honour to transmit you the Capitulation of M. Raffelin, the Resident, whom I sent, together with other prisoners, in a cartel to the Isle of France; and remain with great respect, Sir, &c.

J. W. SPRANGER.

Rear-Admiral Pringle, &c.

Translation of a Letter from Mons. Raffelin, Resident at Foul Point, to Capt. Spranger, containing the Terms for the Surrender of that Settlement.

SIR,

HAVING been summoned by you to surrender this Settlement, I am to acquaint you, that the superior force you have brought against it renders all resistance on my part useless: I have therefore to desire, before I lower the French colours, that you will cause a few guns, unshotted, to be fired at the place, which I will answer in the same manner, and then the three-coloured flag

flag shall be hauled down; but I must repeat my desire that no shot may be fired by you, lest any mischief or alarm should be occasioned to the natives. Foul Point, Island of Madagascar, 12th Frimaire fifth year of the French Republic.

RASSELIN.

These Articles, proposed by Mons. Rasselins, Agent for the Republic of France at Foul Point, Island of Madagascar, are agreed to by

J. W. SPRANGER,

Captain of his Majesty's ship Crescent, and Senior Officer of his Majesty's Forces at Foul Point.

Witness, D. WALKER.

List of Enemy's Ships and Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Capt. Spranger, of his Majesty's Ship Crescent, viz.

Ship La Reunion, 320 tons, in ballast, bound from the Isle de Bourbon to Foul Point.

Ship Le Navigateur, 300 tons, in ballast, bound from the Isle de France to Foul Point.

Brig La Diane, 80 tons, cargo of slaves, pepper, salt, &c. bound from Mofambique to the Isle de France.

Cutter L'Euphrasie, 46 tons, in ballast, bound from Foul Point to the Isle de France.

Lug boat Le Tigre, 18 tons, cargo of slaves, bound from Quiloa to Foul Point.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated March 31, 1797.

SIR,

ENCLOSED I send, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter just received from Lieutenant Elliott, Commander of the Plymouth armed lugger, of whose great activity and successful exertion I hope their Lordships will approve.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

J. ORDE.

Plymouth Lugger, March 31, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 29th, after a chase of eight hours, and exchanging a few shot, I captured (the Gasket Light bearing E. by N. distant three leagues)

L'Amite, a French privateer of 14 guns (six of which they had thrown overboard) and 55 men, belonging to St. Malo, but last from Relcof, from which port they had been but three days; during that time they had made no captures; she is schooner rigged, sails fast, and about 60 or 70 tons burthen.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Sir John Orde, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Orde, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated April 3, 1797.

HEREWITH I transmit an Extract of a Letter which I have received from Captain Seymour, of the Spitfire, acquainting me of his having brought in here a small French privateer called the Bons Amis, of six guns and 32 men, which he captured yesterday off the Edystone.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Seymour, commanding his Majesty's Sloop Spitfire, to Sir John Orde, Bart. dated April 2, 1797.

THE Spitfire has this moment captured, after a five hours chase, Le Bons Amis, late Friends Endeavour, of Powey, French privateer cutter, of six guns and 32 men, out three days; had not made a capture.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Sharp, commanding the Dover hired Cutter in his Majesty's Service, to Mr. Nepean, dated Falmouth, April 3, 1797.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have captured, in his Majesty's hired armed cutter Dover, under my command, three leagues E. by S. off the Lizard, Le Prends Garde a Loup, French cutter privateer, carrying two three pounders besides swivels, with 28 men, out four days from Roscoufe, and had not taken any thing.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
WILL. SHARP.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief

Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at and about Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, Feb. 2, 1797.

SINCE my letter of the 12th of January, five National vessels belonging to the French Republic have been captured by his Majesty's ships under my command, viz. one of six guns and 40 men, by the Canada; three by the Magicienne; one of 24 guns, called the Brutus, which had done great mischief to our trade, and two others of 10 guns each; but not having received official report from Capt. Ricketts, am not yet informed of the particulars. The prizes are arrived at Jamaica.

The Swallow brig also captured a small schooner privateer (armed with swivels only and 18 men), on her way from Providence to this port.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 3, 1797.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Colonel Graham, dated Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, at Vippach, March 20, 1797.

IN my last dispatch from Udine, of the 14th instant, I had the honour of informing your Lordship, that the Archduke's Head Quarters were just going to be moved forward to Paperiano, near Codroipo, in consequence of a report of the French army being in motion towards the Piave. This intelligence was soon after confirmed, with the additional account of General Massena's having penetrated by Feltri into the upper valley of the Piave, and defeated General Lufignan near Belerno; but it was still doubtful whether their principal corps was advancing towards the Tagliamento, merely to cover General Massena's column, or to undertake offensive operations. On the 15th General Hohenzollern, who had been left with a detachment on the Piave, retired behind the Tagliamento, where the Imperial army was cantoned. On the 16th, about ten A. M. the enemy advanced by the high road of Valvasone, and pushed some small parties of cavalry and infantry across the river, which, from the extraordinary drought of the season, was every where fordable, but these were driven back with some loss. A distant cannonade was then

kept up during the rest of the day till four P. M. when the enemy, having formed a very strong column of a demi-brigade in front, intermixed with cavalry and artillery, advanced rapidly, and crossed the river near the upper end of the extensive and open plain, occupied by twelve weak squadrons. His Royal Highness's personal exertions could not prevent these from yielding to such superior force. After this successful attack by the enemy's left, their right wing crossed the river without opposition; but the progress of their numerous cavalry was checked by the steady behaviour of the regiment of Puis, posted at the end of the plain next to Codroipo.

The rest of the infantry was under arms further back, near their cantonments, and was not engaged. On seeing the enemy's force, which both in cavalry and infantry was greatly superior to that of the Imperial army, the Archduke ordered a retreat after sunset.—The Head Quarters were that night at Ontagnaul, and were removed on the 17th to Visco, behind Palma, which, not being in a state of defence, was evacuated on the 18th; the Head Quarters being removed to Corice.

On the 19th the enemy advanced towards the Isonzo, in two columns, above and below Gradiska, which served as a Tete-du-Pont over that river. Their left was repulsed in an attempt to storm Gradiska; but their right found little difficulty in crossing the river near Caslegliano, though in ordinary seasons it is scarcely any where fordable; and as they might there turn the left of the position of Gorice it became necessary to abandon it.

The Head Quarters came here this morning.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain George Fowke, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Swallow, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Nassau Harbour, the 24th of February 1797.

I ARRIVED here on the 29th of January, having in my way up from Cape Nichola Mole captured La Molinette, a small French privateer, carrying two swivels only, with eighteen men; had fourteen on board when taken, four having been put on board an American schooner they had captured the day before. She had left Gonaives six days before I

fell in with her on the 27th of January, for the purpose of intercepting American vessels bound to and from the British ports.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain James Cornwallis, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Sheerness, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 13th of January 1797.

ON the 8th of January, in latitude 37 deg. 23 min. North, longitude 15 deg. 16 min. West, we discovered at day-light a strange brig a little to windward of the convoy. I permitted the Zephyr to chase her; and, from Captain Laurie's good management, I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships he took possession of and brought her into the convoy next morning. I have inclosed a copy of Capt. Laurie's Letter, giving me an account of the capture. The prisoners, all but nineteen, I have distributed among the merchantmen of the convoy, not thinking it prudent for them to remain on board the Zephyr. I have directed her to proceed with Captain Laurie to Barbadoes.

Zephyr, at Sea, Jan. 9, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that at half past ten last night, I came up with and captured Le Refuge privateer, of 12 guns, six and four-pounders, pierced for 14, and 67 men, commanded by one Pierre Soufra, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, thirty-three days from Bayonne; has only taken the ship John and Thomas, James Johnston, Master, of Petersburg, Virginia, from London, bound to Madeira and Bengal. She is said to sail well, and is quite new, this being her first cruise; is victualled and watered for two months, and is completely equipped.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

ROBERT LAURIE.

James Cornwallis, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Polyphemus, Cork Harbour, April 3, 1797.

SIR,

PLEASE to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on intelligence brought me of a cruiser of the enemy's having been seen off the Skellocks, I immediately dispatched Captain

Ruddach, in the Hazard, on the 28th ult. to scour that coast; and on the 1st instant he fortunately fell in with, and captured, Le Hardi brig privateer, of 18 guns, and 130 men, from Brest, a remarkably fast sailing vessel, with which he has just returned here. Inclosed is his Letter to me on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Copy of a Letter from Alexander Ruddach, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Hazard, to Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, dated April 2, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that in following your orders, we yesterday (close to the Skellocks) captured a very fine coppered French brig, Le Hardi, of 18 nine-pounders and 130 men, after a chase of seven hours. She then carried away both top-masts; it was otherwise very doubtful whether we should have come up with her. I understand she was built at Cowes, about two years ago, for the Spaniards. She left Brest the 17th of March, was soon after chased by two frigates, but escaped, after many of their shot went through her sails, and one struck her hull. She has only made one prize, a Portuguese of little value.

I am, &c. &c.

ALEX. RUDDACH.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 15.

BY accounts received from Colonel Graham, dated at the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Clagenfurt, March 27th, it appears, that on the 22d an engagement had taken place at Tarvis, between the French, under General Massena, and four battalions of Austrians, commanded by Major-General Gontreuil. The numbers of the French are said to have been from 12 to 15,000 men.

The Archduke Charles having travelled post from Leybach, arrived at Tarvis during the affair, and immediately mounting a prisoner's horse, during the remainder of the day encouraged the troops by his example, displaying the most signal proofs of personal bravery and exertion. — In the afternoon the great superiority of the enemy's numbers prevailed. General Gontreuil and Count Wratilaw, his Royal Highness's first Aid-de-Camp, were severely wounded, and the loss of men was considerable.

By accounts from Vienna, dated April

18, it appears, that letters of the 30th ult. had been received there from Clagenfurt, where the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles still were on that day. Nothing had happened in that quarter since the affair of Tarvis.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 15, 1797.
Extract of a Letter from Captain White, of his Majesty's Ship the Vestal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Whitebooth Roads, April 11, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to request you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my return this day to the Humber, having brought in with me the Voltigeur French privateer schooner (formerly the Vengeur lugger), which I captured yesterday morning, Flamborough Head bearing about W. by S. seven leagues; she mounts eight three-pounders and as many swivels, and had 40 men when she left Calais, about 12 days since, 14 of whom she had put on board a brig and two sloops, which she had taken on the 2d and 3d inst. between St. Abb's Head and Flamborough.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 15, 1797.
Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 12th of April 1797.

SIR,

INCLOSED I send you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an Extract of a Letter, which I have received from Captain Boyle, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, whom I had sent out to look after a brig laden with provisions, that had separated from his convoy in their way from Ireland, acquainting me with the capture of La Sophie French cutter privateer, of fourteen four-pounders and forty men.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Boyle, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Kangaroo, to Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. dated in Mount's Bay, the 10th of April 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in consequence of your orders of the 8th instant to proceed to sea, on the 9th, at eight P. M. the Lizard bearing N.W. two leagues, I fell in with and captured La Sophie French cutter privateer, pierced for fourteen four-pounders (eight of which she bore overboard), and having forty men.—She sailed from Havre-de-Grace on the 7th instant, being her first cruise, and had made no captures.

VOL. XXXII. JULY 1797.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, June 7.

YESTERDAY the Members of the Directory received Citizen Barthelemy in great state, in the hall where the Sittings are held. On this occasion the new Member addressed his Colleagues to the following effect :

" Citizens Directors,

" The first sentiment that occurred to my mind, on receiving from the National Representation the right of a seat among you, was a conviction of my incapacity. A distant spectator of the glory of the French Republic, and struck with admiration at her prosperity, I knew not to what cause I ought to ascribe this excess of kindness and confidence, which called me to the exercise of the first office in the State. But, soon forgetting my incapacity, I became sensible of my good fortune. To contribute, at the close of a glorious revolution, for the consolidation of its happy effects; to preside at the execution of the laws; to co-operate with you and the Legislative Body in repairing the mischief necessarily produced by a long and dreadful tempest, is to me a glorious and an enviable duty. Need I mention, that on entering upon my office, I cherish the sanguine hope of finding in the Directory the foundation of a general pacification? I did imagine, that after a grand display of power and energy, the French Republic would pursue a just and pacific line of conduct, and manifest a disposition to treat with her most inveterate enemies. The duration of Empires is guaranteed by their justice; and justice and moderation, after victory, will be the harbinger of that permanent peace, which ought for ever to confirm and consolidate the Constitution which France has acquired. Accept, Citizen Directors, the assurance of my inviolable attachment to that Constitution. Accept those sentiments of respect and esteem which are due to your characters. I derive the utmost gratification from reflecting, that our union, under the guidance of the law, will be cemented by reciprocal esteem, affection, and confidence."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

" The Executive Directory receive with the most glowing sentiments of joy in their bosom, the man whom the confidence of the Representatives of the People has selected to participate in their labours. In times of danger and difficulty you succeeded, dear Colleague, in making the Republic respected abroad,

in securing to her interest her old and faithful allies, and in neutralizing the malignity of those who attempted to incite new enemies against her. Your extensive knowledge and the spirit of moderation which influences your conduct, are the surest pledges of the success with which you will co-operate with us, in the accomplishment of our principal object—PEACE. The soundness of your principles is likewise a guarantee, that we shall establish that desirable event on a just basis, and on terms highly honourable. Remote from the scene of conflicting parties, who have so long kept

the Nation in a state of convulsion, you will be an impartial judge; and your efforts, united to ours, for the suppression of faction, will be a favourable omen of its utter extinction. We hope, on a review of the conduct of the Directory, and observing the unanimity that prevails among the Members, that you will return esteem for esteem, and will join with them in the sentiments they retain for the talents, the probity, and the civic virtues of their old colleague Letourneur, which were so conspicuous during the eighteen months that he remained in the eminent situation which you are about to fill."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 21.

THOMAS Perry and Thomas Chester, for robbing Samuel Tingey on the King's highway near Barnet, and Thos. Bennett, for forgery, were executed opposite Debtor's door, Newgate. They behaved with great devotion, Bennet remarkably so; he was attended on the machine by a young clergyman of his acquaintance, and the Rev. Mr. Villette. Chester and Perry made a solemn declaration, that they, in company with Lancaster (who was afterwards shot), were the persons who committed the robbery at Edmonton on Mr. Oldham and another Gentleman; for which, Marriott (lately executed) and Daniel Mackaway, a respite in Newgate, were tried and convicted.

24. This day, at a numerous meeting of the livery at Guildhall, Sir William Herne and Alderman Williams were chosen sheriffs for the year ensuing, by a vast majority. The popular party (as they are usually styled) were fortified by the appearance of the Earl of Lauderdale, who a few days since purchased his freedom, and became a member of the Needle-makers Company, in order to qualify him to become a candidate. Mr. Samuel Ferrand Waddington joined the noble Earl; and their pretensions were supported by the Aldermen Sir William Plomer, Skinner, Newnan, and Combe; together with all those persons who led the late Resolutions of Censure against his Majesty's Ministers, and against the Lord-Mayor, at the late Common-Halls.

JULY 5. Crossley, the attorney, stood in the pillory, in Palace-yard, a full hour; towards the conclusion of which the populace treated him rather roughly,

by pelting him with rotten eggs and dirt.

18. This night and the next morning occurred one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain, ever remembered. This very heavy storm appears to have taken a wide circuit, extending itself to Surry, Kent, Bucks, Berks, Hants, &c. The lightning commenced about nine in the evening, and continued till four in the morning; illuminating the heavens, with scarce an instant's intermission, with gleams of scarlet and blue fire; and the most awful bursts of thunder were heard in rapid succession. The following are among the effects of this storm: A man was killed by the lightning in Brick-lane, Old-street; a barn belonging to Mr. Anderson, of Petersfield, burnt, and a stack-yard in the same neighbourhood consumed; two cows killed at Hilsa, one at Hilsa Green, and one at Bury, near Gosport; the sheer hulk drifted from her moorings at Spithead, but not damaged; the foremast of the ship Elizabeth, lying at Portsmouth, entirely shivered to pieces; and a large oak tree, nearly two feet in diameter, at Church Yatton, Wilts, literally shivered to pieces. About four o'clock, a large ball of fire fell in Fleet-street, opposite Fleet-market: the man who collects the city toll was standing near the spot at the time, and it considerably affected his sight, and left a strong sulphurous smell.

During the storm, a fire broke out at the house of Lord St. Helen's, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, which it totally destroyed, and slightly damaged some others adjoining. The flames were so rapid that his Lordship could only save his jewels and cash. The servants had barely

barely time to save themselves, by running to the top of the house and getting to some of the neighbouring dwellings.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 24. Yesterday morning the Court Martial commenced on the Marines who have been so long in confinement in the cells at the Citadel here, on account of the mutiny at the Marine Barracks in Stonehouse, about a month ago. The Court was held in one of the rooms of the New Hospital, in the Garrison. Lee, the principal of the mutineers, was the first arraigned; and a great many evidences against him were examined; by whose depositions it appears, that a plan of the most diabolical and destructive nature was formed by Lee and his associates, and would have been productive of inconceivable mischief, had their designs not been early discovered: it appears, that as many as Lee won over to his purpose assembled on the hill at Stonehouse on the Sunday when the plot was intimated to the Commander of the Marine corps, and there took an oath of secrecy in the following curious manner: a book was placed on the grass, which the person about to swear was to take up, and after he had taken the oath, to replace it on the same spot, and the like ceremony was observed by all that were then and there assembled: after the whole were sworn, the nature of the plot was explained to them by Lee; the leading features of which were to fire the magazine at the Barracks, Keyham Point, &c. to liberate the French prisoners, and to do every thing in their power to overturn the established Government of the country, and to murder every person that might attempt the least opposition to their design. Lee also told them, that they were to be aided by the 58th regiment and the crews of two ships then in a state of mutiny: this seems to have been the outline of the plot.

Lee's trial ended, Coffy was immediately brought to the bar.

26. This day the Court Martial assembled on the trial of the Marines, when Coffy was again brought up, and the farther evidence against him examined, the nature of which was much to the same purport as that adduced on the trial of Lee; after Coffy was done with, McGinnis was put on his trial; and, after evidence was examined, the Court adjourned.

JULY 6. This morning, at ten o'clock, preparation was made for the execution of the sentence on Lee, Coffy,

Branhan, and McGinnis, and in consequence, the regiments quartered in this neighbourhood were drawn out and marched to the Hoe, to be eye witnesses of the execution, as also to prevent any disturbance. McGinnis was conducted to the Hoe by a party of Marines, and was immediately tied to the halberts, where he received 500 lashes, being one half of the number he is sentenced to receive: he was then put in a sedan, taken off the Hoe, and escorted to the barracks. About half after one o'clock, Lee, Coffy, and Branhan, were brought from their cells, and conducted through the Sally-port gate which leads to the Hoe: Lee was supported by the Rev. Dr. Hawker, vicar of Charles Church in this town, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Royal Hospital; Coffy and Branhan were each supported by a Romish Priest. As soon as they reached the place of execution, each joined in prayers with the Ministers who attended them, until half past two o'clock, when each of them had the cap drawn over his eyes, and knelt down on his coffin: the Ministers then shook hands with them and retired; and the Commanding Officer instantly, on all being ready, directed the execution of the fatal sentence. Coffy and Branhan fell at the first fire; but it did not appear that one shot out of 16 that were fired struck Lee, as he remained on his knees on the coffin, until a Marine discharged his musket through the front of his head: he then fell, and another musket being fired through the side of his head, he expired. The bodies were then put one in each coffin, and all the troops that were assembled marched in a circle round them. Lee and Branhan's firmness did not forsake them; but Coffy was very much agitated from the time the sentence was read until his execution.

A declaration made by Lee to Dr. Hawker ought to be as public as possible; to prevent, in some measure, the like prejudice from having a similar effect on the mind of any man, who may not be firmly fixed in the true faith of the Christian Religion; which was, that his first deviation from the path of rectitude was occasioned by too close an attention to the pernicious doctrines in Paine's "Age of Reason." He left a letter for his brother, which he wrote this morning, full of pious exhortations.

Lee, Coffy, and Branhan, were all Irishmen, and neither exceeded the age of 30 years.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 9, 1797.

AT Islington, Paul Temple, esq.
13. At York, in consequence of a duel, Mr. George Crgan, surgeon of the 46th regiment of foot, and son of Dr. Claudius Crgan, bishop of Sodor and Man.

At Glasgow, Mr. James Hay Martin, of the island of Santa Cruz, student of medicine.

14. The Rev. Archibald Arthur, professor of modern philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

Lately, in Gardiner-street, Dublin, Conolly Norman, esq. uncle to Lord Viscount Mountjoy.

15. Mr. Thomas Watson, many years a goldsmith in Aldersgate-street.

Lately, at Hinxworth, Hertfordshire, the Rev. John Sparhauke, rector of Hinxworth, and vicar of Great Hormead, both in that county, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

18. At Leicester, Lieutenant John Heyrick, of the 15th or King's own regiment of light dragoons, aged 35.

The Rev. James Salt, rector of Hildertham, in the county of Cambridge, in his 81st year.

At Redland, the Rev. William Embury Edwards, rector of Westbury, in the county of Gloucester.

At Stamford, John Neale, esq. in his 81st year.

At Ranceby, in Lincolnshire, the Rev. John Flavel, B. A. of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

19. Mr. Samuel Meriton, silversmith, opposite Goldsmith's-hall, Foster-lane.

William Kemp, esq. serjeant at law, at Malling, near Lewes, aged 76.

20. William Haggerston Maxwell Constable, esq. at Terregles-house, near Dumfries.

21. At Hereford, the Rev. Ralph Hopton, prebendary of Hereford, rector of Moccas, and vicar of Bishop Froome, both in the same county, in his 74th year.

Henry Walters, esq. of Bath Easton.

William Jenkin, esq. one of the exons of his Majesty's yeomen of the guard.

At Horn Dean, near Portsmouth, in his 29th year, Mr. David Macleish, surgeon of the 51st regiment.

22. On the road to Bath, Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, member for Plymouth, and alderman and recorder of that place.

In Dover-street, Dr. Richard Warren, physician to the King. Prince of Wales, &c. He was formerly fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1752, M. A. in 1755, and M. D. in 1762.

Dr. Warren died of spasms in his stomach, very unexpectedly, at a moment when Dr.

Pitcairn and Sir George Baker were most sanguine in their hopes of his recovery, and when the answers to enquiring friends were the most favourable. The Doctor's complaint had been a violent erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire in his head. The fortune he has deservedly amassed in the course of five-and-twenty years' successful practice, must be very considerable: it is well known, that he once received ninety-odd guineas in one day, and wished to have completed the hundred. Dr. Warren took up the profession of physic on his connection with Dr. Shaw, whose daughter he married.

C. F. Mead, esq. one of the clerks in the Tellers' office, Exchequer.

24. Captain George Coote, of Ipswich, nephew of the late Sir Eyre Coote, late commander in chief in the East Indies. Captain C. accompanied General Burgoyne on the expedition in 1776 to Canada, Ticonderago, &c. and was taken prisoner at Saratoga. Having been marched several hundred miles through the different provinces, and experiencing various hardships and difficulties, he continued captive till the conclusion of the war, when he returned home, retiring upon half-pay, with the full enjoyment of his family; where he ended this life, in the 53d year of his age, esteemed by all who knew him as a kind husband, tender parent, and sincere friend. This Gentleman was the friend and confidant of Lady Harriet Ackland, and to whom she first imparted her design of going to the enemy's camp in search of her husband, who was there wounded and taken prisoner by General Gates; which she afterwards did in an open boat, procured by him, attended by a Rev. Mr. Brudenell, chaplain to the artillery, and two servants, rowing across Lake Champlaine, and arriving over against the enemy's post; but being night, were refused to go on shore by the sentinel, when she and her companions remained seven or eight dark and cold hours exposed to the inclemency of the weather. This circumstance is represented in an engraving, well known.

At Clapham, Surry, in his 73d year, the Rev. Henry Venn, rector of Yelling in Huntingdonshire. Mr. Venn was first of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1745; from whence he removed to Queen's College, and took the degree of M. A. in 1749. He was afterwards fellow of that College, and successively curate of Clapham, and vicar of Huddersfield in Yorkshire. He published

(1) The perfect Contrast; or, The entire Opposition of Popery to the Religion of Jesus the

the Son of God : a Sermon preached at Clapham, Nov. 5, 1758. 8vo. 1758.

(2) Sermons on various Subjects, 8vo. 1769.

(3) The Variance between real and nominal Christians considered, and the Cause of it explained : a Sermon. 8vo. 1759.

(4) The Duty of a Parish Priest : a Sermon, preached at Wakefield July 2, 1760. 8vo. 1760.

(5) Christ the Joy of the Christian Life, and Death his Gain : a Sermon, preached at Haworth on the Death of William Grimshaw, Minister of that Parish. 8vo. 1763.

(6) The complete Duty of Man, or a System of doctrinal and practical Christianity. To which are added, Forms of Prayer and Offices of Devotion for the various Circumstances of Life. Designed for the Use of Families. 8vo. 1764.

(7) Man a condemned Prisoner, and Christ the strong Hold to save him. An Affize Sermon. 8vo. 1769.

(8) A full and free Examination of the Rev. Dr. Priestley's Free Address on the Lord's Supper, with some Strictures on the Treatise itself. 8vo. 1769.

(9) A Token of Respect to the Memory of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, preached at the Commemoration of Huntingdon's, Bath. 8vo. 1770.

(10) Mistakes in Religion exposed in an Essay on the Prophecy of Zacharias. 8vo. 1774.

(11) The Conversion of Sinners the greatest Charity : A Sermon preached before the Society for promoting religious Knowledge. 8vo. 1779.

26. At Yarmouth, aged 73, the Rev. Samuel Boycath, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge. B. A. 1748. M. A. 1752.

27. Mr. James Gronna, attorney of Shrewsbury.

At Skeaford, Lincolnshire, aged 48, the Rev. Robert Forisfaith.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, George Keate, esq. (see page 20.)

28. Felix Antonio Castrioto, esq. by an accident in being thrown from a single horse chaise two days before at Barnes.

At Stevenstone, Devonshire, suddenly, Denys Rolle, esq. late of East Titherley in Hampshire, and father to Lord Rolle.

Lately, in Dublin, in his 76th year, Robert Earl of Rouden, Viscount Joulyn, and Baron Newpor, in the County of Tipperary ; an auditor-general, and one of his Majesty's privy council.

Lately, John Milner, esq. of Morley, near Leeds.

30. Mr. Christopher Wood, of Warboys in Huntingdonshire, in his 94th year.

JULY 1. The Rev. Mr. Fancourt, of Luffenham, Rutlandshire, aged 90.

Lately, at Mount Plummer, in the county of Limerick, Richard Plummer, esq. justice of peace for that county.

2. Lady Erskine, sister to the Lord Chancellor.

At Buxton, Thos. Clarke, esq. of Stafford, in his 74th year.

3. At Upton, Mr. B. Ayerigg, surgeon of that town.

Captain Eaton. The circumstances of whose death are as follow :—He arrived in London in a post-chaise from Plymouth, in company with two other gentlemen. He ordered the postillion to drive to the New Exchange Coffee house in the Strand, where he took leave of his companions, and was shewn to a room. Instead, however, of going to bed, he said he would take a walk, and accordingly went out. In about an hour he returned dripping wet (as it rained) and expressed a great wish for a hair-dresser, saying, he was obliged to attend the Admiralty directly on particular business. At seven the hair-dresser came, to whom he appeared to be in a violent hurry, and expressed great impatience at being so long delayed from going to the Admiralty. The hair-dresser, after he left him, told the people of the house, that from the agitation he was in, he must be either out of his mind, or would soon be so.

Notwithstanding the great anxiety he shewed for the hair-dresser before he came, when his hair was dressed he remained two hours alone in his room. He then rang for the waiter, and desired him to bring breakfast, of which he partook and went out, but soon returned in considerable agitation ; and, going into his room, tore two letters in the wash-hand-basin, and repeated the same eagerness to attend the Admiralty. He then ordered a hackney coach, and in passing the coffee-room to get in it, desired the landlady to keep his room for him. The coach proceeded according to his directions to the Admiralty ; he there got out, and having discharged it, went in and inquired for the Board. He was told it was not then sitting, and desired to wait a little ; and accordingly joined a friend of his, Capt. Houghton, and walked into the Lieutenants' waiting-room, near the hall. This was about half past eleven ; when of a sudden, no particular conversation having taken place, he drew his dirk, and (after an ineffectual struggle or two on the part of Captain Houghton to prevent him) he stabbed himself nearly up to the hilt in the belly, and immediately after gave himself two slighter wounds on the breast.—He then staggered a little and fell, exclaiming,

"Lord Spencer, justice!" Capt. Houghton directly called for assistance; and several gentlemen, among whom was Lord Hugh Seymour, came into the room.

In about ten minutes he recovered himself a little. On this he called for Captain Houghton, saying, he would speak to no one but him. Captain Houghton then approached, and he muttered something about *Traitors* and *Treason*, which being at first conceived to relate to himself, Capt. Houghton said, "My dear Sir, is it yourself you mean? Lord Hugh Seymour is here, and declares that the Lords of the Admiralty are perfectly satisfied with your conduct." He then exclaimed, "No, no! it is not me; I have been always true to my King and Country; there are traitors on board the Marlborough; — is a traitor; the country is ruined." This was all that could be distinctly heard; he soon after became faint, and expired in an hour and 20 minutes.

He was a young man, about 32 years of age, and appointed from an hospital ship to command the Marlborough, on Captain Nichol's being sent ashore during the late mutiny at Spithead. Though acting as Captain of the Marlborough, he was only a master and commander; his commission as Post-Captain is now lying at the Admiralty, but he did not live to receive it. This circumstance explains the reason of his being superseded in the command of the Marlborough, by Capt. Ellison.

He was married about six months ago, and left his unfortunate lady at Plymouth, when he set out for London.

Lately, at Rumgay, Fifeshire, Henry Seton, esq. late captain of Emerick's British Chasseurs.

4. At Brompton, Sir Richard Simmons, Bart. many years member for the city of Hereford.

At Pitsford, near Northampton, Mr. Thomas Ward, sen. attorney at law.

5. At Bonnington in Lanerkshire, John Rois, esq. son of Sir Charles Rois, of Balnagown, Bart.

6. The Rev. Thos. Stinton, D. D. rector of Exeter College, Oxford, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and vicar of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, in his 50th year.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Chalmers, of the Marines.

7. Mr. William Ward, coal merchant. He was taken suddenly ill at the Coal-Exchange, and died immediately.

Philip Perring, esq. of Membland, in the county of Devon.

8. At Belgrave-place, Pimlico, Mr. Schwieckhardt, landscape-painter.

At his seat at Beaconsfield, Edmund

Burke, esq. (see page 4.) The following sketch of his character, said to be written by his friend Dr. Lawrence, appeared immediately in the public papers:

"His end was suited to the simple greatness of mind which he displayed through life: every way unaffected, without levity, without ostentation, full of natural grace and dignity. He appeared neither to wish nor to dread, but patiently and placidly to await the appointed hour of his dissolution. He had been listening to some essays of Addison's, in which he ever took delight: he had recommended himself in many affectionate messages to the remembrance of those absent friends whom he had never ceased to love; he had conversed some time with his accustomed force of thought and expression, on the awful situation of his country, for the welfare of which his heart was interested to the last beat; he had given with steady composure some private directions in contemplation of his approaching death; when, as his attendants were conveying him to his bed, he sunk down, and after a short struggle passed quietly and without a groan to eternal rest in that Mercy, which he had just declared he had long sought with unfeigned humiliation, and to which he looked with a trembling hope.

"Of his talents and acquirements in general it is unnecessary to speak. They were long the glory of his country, and the admiration of Europe; they might have been (had it so consisted with the inscrutable counsels of divine Providence) the salvation of both. If not the most accomplished Orator, yet the most eloquent man of his age; perhaps second to none in any age; he had still more wisdom than eloquence. He diligently collected it from the wise of all times: but what he had so obtained, he enriched from the vast treasury of his own observation; and his intellect active, vigorous, comprehensive, trained in the discipline of true philosophy to whatever subject he applied it, penetrated at once through the surface into the essential forms of things.

"With a fancy singularly vivid, he, least of all men in his time, indulged in splendid theories. With more ample materials of every kind than any of his contemporaries, he was the least in his own skill to innovate. A Statesman of the most enlarged views.—In all his policy he was strictly practical, and in his practice he always regarded with holy reverence the institutions and manners derived from our ancestors. It seemed as if he had been endowed with such transcendent powers, and informed with such extensive knowledge, only to bear the more striking testimony, in these days of rash presumption,

how much the greatest mind is singly inferior to the accumulated efforts of innumerable minds in the long flow of centuries.

"His private conversation had the same tincture with his public eloquence. He sometimes adorned and dignified it with philosophy, but he never lost the charm of natural ease. There was no subject so trivial which he did not transiently illuminate with the brilliancy of his imagination. In writing, in speaking, in the Senate, or round the table, it was easy to trace the operations of the same genius.

"To the Protestant religion, as by law established, he was attached from sincere conviction; nor was his a barren belief without influence of his moral conduct. He was rigid in the system of duties by which he regulated his own actions; liberal in considering those of all other men, warm but placable; resenting more the offences committed against those who were dear to him, than against himself; vehement and indignant only where he thought public justice insulted; compassionate to private distress; lenient even to suffering guilt. As a friend, he was perhaps too partial to those whom he esteemed; over-rating every little merit, overlooking all their defects; indefatigable in serving them; straining in their favour whatever influence he possessed; and for their sakes, more than his own, regretting that during so long a political life, he had so seldom bore any share in power; which he considered only as an instrument of more diffusive good. In his domestic relations he was worthy (and more than worthy he could not be) of the eminent felicity which for many years he enjoyed; an husband of exemplary tenderness and fidelity; a father fond to excess; the most affectionate of brothers; the kindest master; and on his part, he has been often heard to declare, that in the most anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished when he entered his own roof.

"One who long and intimately knew him, to divert his own sorrow, has paid this very inadequate tribute to his memory. Nothing which relates to such a man can be uninteresting or unimportant to the public, to whom he truly belonged. Few, indeed, whom the Divine goodness has largely gifted, are capable of profiting by the imitation of his genius and learning; but all mankind may grow better by the study of his virtues."

Mr. Bates, recorder of Winstler, Derbyshire. He fell down in a fit in Westminster-hall, and died in a few hours.

At Dublin, Robert Thornton, esq. chief clerk of the House of Commons; he put an

end to his life with a pistol, at his apartments in North Earl-street.

Lately, at Mile-end, Christopher Biffon, esq.

10. At Bristol Hot Wells, Joseph Lawson, esq. of Southampton street.

11. Mr. Charles Macklin, comedian. (An account of this veteran of the stage will be inserted in our next.)

12. Mr. Thos. Shirley, of Coleman-street.

At Lackham, James Montague, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Wiltshire.

At Bath, Harry Hunt, esq. of Ladywood, near Birmingham.

Lately, at Killarney in Ireland, the Right Reverend Dr. Gerald Teahan, bishop of Ardfer and Aghadee.

13. Mrs. Mary Mylne, wife of Robert Mylne, esq. architect, at Amwell, Hertfordshire.

Lately, Anthony Ormsby, esq. of Ballingmore, the oldest magistrate of the county of Mayo.

16. William Taylor, esq. This gentleman was drowned in coming to town from Richmond. He had lately returned to England from Vienna, where he had been with Mr. Hammond, to whom he acted as secretary.

17. At Hampstead, Ignatius Gahagan, esq. of Soho-square. This gentleman was the friend of Quin, of whom he used to entertain his friends with many curious anecdotes. He has also been said to be the person from whom Mr. Foote sketched the character of Aircastle in *The Cozeners*.

At Barnes, Dorothy Countess Dowager of Sandwich. She was one of the four daughters of Charles Viscount Fane, and in 1740 was married to the late Lord Sandwich.

Lately, at Clever-house, near Windsor, J. Maratt, esq.

At Dublin, John Clendining, M. D.

19. At Cannon End, Oxfordshire, William Vanderstegen, esq. formerly high sheriff of that country.

Lately, at Islington, Mr. John Holl, late of Worcester, bookfeller.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 5. At Lisbon, Mr. Timothy Rogers, lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Victory*.

MAY 10. At Rochelle in France, Capt. William James, of the 1st battalion of the Rothsay and Caithness Fencible Regiment.

Near New York, Charles Ward Aphorpe, esq. many years a member of his Majesty's Council for that province.

MARCH. In the West Indies, Peter Stuart, esq. first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Madras*.



TEACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1907.

Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduc.	per Ct. Confols	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
4	129½	53	54½ a 55½		14½												
5	Sunday																
6		53	54½ a 55½		14½												
7	126½	52½	54½ a 55½		147-16	6½											
8		52½	54½ a 55½		14½												
9		52½	54½ a 55½														
10	126½	52½	54½ a 55½		14½	6½											
11		52½	54½ a 55½		14½												
12	Sunday																
13		52½	54½ a 55½		147-16												
14	126½	52½	54½ a 55½		149-16												
15	127½	52½	54½ a 55½		149-16												
16		53½	54½ a 55½		14-11-16	6½											
17	128½	53½	54½ a 55½	76½	14½	6½					160½						
18		53½	54½ a 55½	77½	15												
19	Sunday																
20		53½	54½ a 55½		15												
21	128½	53½	54½ a 55½		15												
22	130	53½	54½ a 55½		15	6½											
23		53½	54½ a 55½		1415-16												
24	130	53½	54½ a 55½		1415-16	6½											
25		53½	54½ a 55½		1415-16	6½											
26	Sunday																
27		53½	54½ a 55½		15	6½											
28	130	53½	54½ a 55½		15-16												
29		52½	54½ a 55½		14-13-16	6½											
30		52½	54½ a 55½		14½	6½											
31		52½	54½ a 55½		14½	6½											
32		54½	54½ a 55½		15½	6½											
33	Sunday																
34		53½	54½ a 55½	65½	15	6½					161						

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For AUGUST 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR JAMES HARRIS, LORD MALMSBURY.
And, 2. A VIEW of OLD HOUSE, HACKNEY.]

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L O N D O N :

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and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. Davies from Salisbury in our next.

The Poems by Crito are received, and are under consideration.

As is the Tour into Scotland. We apprehend this, in its present state, will be too long for our purpose.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 15, to August 19, 1797.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JULY.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
27	30.08	69	W.		11	29.80	64	S.	
28	30.04	67	N.W.		12	29.86	67	W.	
29	30.00	70	S.W.		13	29.87	66	W.	
30	29.93	71	W.		14	29.90	68	S.W.	
31	29.70	67	W.		15	29.92	67	W.	
AUGUST.					16	29.89	67	W.	
1	29.86	66	N. W.		17	29.83	66	S.W.	
2	29.81	69	S.S.W.		18	29.60	68	W.	
3	29.85	67	S.W.		19	29.75	66	S.	
4	29.77	69	S.W.		20	29.82	63	W.	
5	29.69	65	W.		21	29.94	62	S. W.	
6	29.81	66	S. W.		22	30.12	62	W.	
7	30.12	68	S.W.		23	30.21	63	N.N.W.	
8	29.99	65	S.		24	30.30	65	W.	
9	30.00	64	W.		25	30.12	64	W.S.W.	
10	30.05	65	W.S.W.		26	30.10	63	S.	
					27	29.95	64	S.W.	
					28	29.90	65	S.	

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Orme Sculp^r

Lord Malmesbury.

Published by J. Sawell, Cornhill Aug^r 1797

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR AUGUST 1797.

SIR JAMES HARRIS, LORD MALMSBURY.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THIS accomplished Nobleman, on whose ability the Nation at this time reposes its interests in the most important Negotiation ever carried on, and whose conduct on former occasions affords expectation of a satisfactory conclusion, is the son of James Harris, Esq. * of Salisbury (a Gentleman whose merit in the literary world was not inferior to that of the Nobleman now under our consideration in the political) by Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, Esq. He was born April 20, 1746, and early was destined to the diplomatic employment, in which he has been the greatest part of his life successfully engaged. After passing through the subordinate situation of Secretary at more than one Court, we

find him, in the year 1772, Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin; and about the same period, he was chosen Member for Christ Church, Hampshire, along with his father. In 1779, he had the honour of Knighthood of the Bath conferred on him, and soon after was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Russia. After residing there some years, he was appointed Minister at the Hague, and was there during the memorable commotion in 1787, where his conduct was so acceptable to his Prussian Majesty and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, that they jointly granted to him the additional bearings in his arms, as marks of their high approbation of his abilities and services.

* James Harris, Esq. was the son of a Gentleman of the same names by Elizabeth, daughter of the second, and sister of the third, Earl of Shaftesbury, Author of the *Characteristics*. He was born in the Close of Sarum in 1708, and educated under the Rev. Mr. Hill, Master of the Public Grammar School there. From thence he went, in 1726, to Wadham College in Oxford, but left it without a degree. It does not appear that he took any active part in public life until the year 1763, when he was appointed to a seat at the Admiralty Board, which on the 16th of April he exchanged for a place on the Treasury Bench. On the 12th of July 1765, he was removed from that post; but in 1774 accepted the office of Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, in possession of which he remained until the time of his death. He was F. R. S. Trustee of the British Museum, and Member for Christ Church Hants, which he represented in several Parliaments. He died the 21st of December 1780. He was the Author of *THREE TREATISES*; (1) Concerning Art; (2) Concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; (3) Concerning Happiness; 8vo. 1745. 1d. *HERMES*; or, A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar, 8vo. 1751. 3d. *PHILOSOPHICAL ARRANGEMENTS*, 8vo. 1775. 4th. *PHILOLOGICAL INQUIRIES*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1781. 5th. *CONCORD*; a Poem to Lord Radnor, 4to. 1751; also printed in *The Poetical Calendar*, Vol. XII. p. 53. 6th. *SPRING*, a Pastoral, acted at Drury Lane, 4to. 1762. Of *HERMES*, Bishop Lowth, in his Introduction to the English Grammar, speaks in the following terms: "Those who would enter more deeply into this subject will find it fully and accurately handled, with the greatest acuteness of investigation, perspicuity of explanation, and elegance of method in a Treatise entitled '*Hermes*,' by James Harris, Esq. the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle."

done those States. These were bearing the Prussian Eagle, and taking the motto allotted to him by the Stadtholder, the same as used by the House of Nassau, which honours were confirmed to him by his Majesty's permission, dated 9th May, 1789. On the 19th of September 1788, he was created a Peer, by the title of Lord Malmesbury, Baron of Malmesbury, in the county of Wiltshire. From this time until the late Negotiation, he has been unemployed.

The Revolution in France, and the aggression of the Powers which govern there, having involved Great Britain in a war which had been carried on with much violence, it became the wish of the Government and people of this country to endeavour to stop the effusion of blood, and restore peace to the world. Accordingly Lord Malmesbury was appointed to go to Paris, where he was unwillingly received, and treated with much hauteur and coldness. The proceedings of this embassy have been so lately presented to the public, that we shall only observe, that no disposition appeared in the enemy to accept any reasonable terms. Without proposing any thing themselves they rejected the offers of their adversaries in a manner that could not be justified even to an enemy at their feet, and the Ambassador was commanded, with Republican insolence, to quit their country. To the conduct of Lord Malmesbury, every praise is due; it was manly, firm, and proper: in short, the reverse of those with whom he had to negotiate.

But war is a state which, however suc-

cessfully carried on, cannot be long viewed without horror and regret: however determined the Governing Powers in France might be to reject reasonable offers of accommodation, yet the voice of the people was too audibly heard, not to compel them to assume the appearance of a desire to terminate the calamities which overwhelmed their country. Accordingly a congress at Lisle was agreed to, and Lord Malmesbury once more was deputed to endeavour to settle the differences of the two countries. At that place he now resides, and that he may be successful is certainly the wish of the majority of the people, both of Great Britain and France; but that their hopes and expectations will be gratified, we are far from placing much confidence. A power made formidable by rapine and plunder will not readily reduce itself within the pale of moderation and rectitude. Before the Public are in possession of the present Magazine, the die may be again cast, and the decision of the existing differences may depend on the force to be spread over the sea, or to cover the land. To avert the continuance of such evils we do not doubt the moderation or firmness of the Ministry, which will be ably supported by the wisdom, experience, and powers of conciliation, possessed by Lord Malmesbury; or, if necessary, by the valour and intrepidity of our forces both by sea and land.

Lord Malmesbury, on the 28th of July 1777, married Harriet Mary, daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart. by a sister of Sir George Cornwall, Bart. by whom he has several children.

MARRIAGE OF THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.

(THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE COAST OF MALABAR, DATED DEC. 5, 1795.)

"ON the 16th of last month I went to Mauncherry, to be present at the marriage of the Rajah's daughter to the son of the Peypenard Rajah: I had a Havidar's party with me. About two miles from Mauncherry, at the intreaty of a Bramin and some Nairs, who accompanied us, we halted under a large Banyan tree. In a little while a principal Nair, with fifty or sixty followers, surrounded the tree, and commenced a firing, which continued, as fast as they could load, for some minutes: certain circumstances made me desire them to desist, but without effect; and they only

stopped when their ammunition failed. We again pursued our journey, and my attention was quickly engaged by the appearance of the most wretched race of men in the world: these are the Poliers, who observing the cavalcade, or having intelligence of the approaching ceremony and feast, were attracted from their hills and trees, in hopes, no doubt, of sharing in the general festivity. These creatures, at a distance, solicited our charity; I was desirous of bringing them nearer, but I was given to understand, that any attempt to pass certain limits would be at the expence of their lives. The

Peliers, in the mean time, urged their demands in short abrupt sentences, uttered roughly and not in a pleading strain, which made me at first imagine they were abusing us; a privilege or indulgence allowed to mendicants in many parts of India. I was however mistaken, and my interpreter informed me, they were asking our charity in the usual title of humility. When the Nairs perceived me interested for these miserable objects, they procured some plantains and pieces of old bags, which they left on a particular spot, calling out to them to observe the place, and depart in peace. They rejected this advice, and insisted that they ought to receive *fanams* from the *red Rajah* on horseback, meaning myself. They followed us clamorously during the rest of the journey, and at night took post in the fields adjacent to the Rajah's house, when they persevered in their importunities.

"This unfortunate tribe have their residence amongst the hills or jungles, where they live in nests on trees, or in dens like wild beasts, to which they are a common prey. They are not suffered to enter a village, or even to approach an inhabitant nearer than fifty or sixty yards; for this reason, they are obliged to look round on all sides with circumspection, and on the appearance of a man or a woman, especially if a Nair, they fly with speed to their proper distance. They build no houses, and wear no clothes, except a string or a rag about the middle, and they have no occupations whatever. Perhaps there exists in no other country an order of men so totally deprived of the benefits of society; and it is not easy to conceive how one part could have so completely succeeded in degrading the other, especially as from this system of slavery they derive no advantage. It is in vain to expect information from the natives concerning this original institution; but as their out-casts speak the language of the other inhabitants, their origin probably is not very ancient. The Peliers are not numerous, as their way of life is not favourable to population, and the tigers are said to kill a great many of them.

"Proceeding: onwards, we reached another grove of trees, from whence we had a view of Mauncherry Pagoda, situated on a hill, at the bottom of which is the Rajah's house: here we were again requested to stop, as the Rajah was advancing to meet us; and in a few minutes a cavalcade of three hundred armed men appeared, shouting and beating ten

or twelve large tom toms. On approaching us the noise ceased, but this was only until they had completed their manœuvre: they quickly surrounded our party; the tom toms struck up afresh, and the musquetry was discharged as before. Having finished, they requested my permission for the Sepoys to fire, which would make the Rajah, they said, think we had a cannon, as our pieces all went off together; a thing they could never contrive. Being answered that we never used our ammunition in this manner, they nevertheless continued to urge their request; and imagining, I believe, that we refused them from an unbecoming economy, they offered to replace whatever we expended; nor, in fine, did they cease their importunities till the Havildar luckily told them, it was contrary to our customs. After this they not only desisted, but seemed to applaud our obstinate adherence to custom. In a short time the Rajah, with some Bramins, and a crowd of attendants, appeared. The salutations, the firings, and the tom toms were repeated, and we walked to the Rajah's house, which was cloie by, myself leading the procession, as the Rajah insisted on walking behind me.

"On the morning of the 17th, the celebration of the marriage took place: the bridegroom appeared about eighteen years of age, and the *future wife* between six and seven. The following parts of this ceremony I had an opportunity of observing; The Rajah, with several neighbouring Rajahs, or their deputies, and all his own family, a little after the sun rose, went in procession to the Pagoda; the intended husband also attended, but the bride remained at home. About two hours were spent here in praying, or religious ceremonies, which I could not witness; but being at last admitted to the threshold of the door, a Bramin took three measures successively of rice, and poured them on the old Rajah's head, and three in the same manner over that of the young man. This sign of plenty and generation was followed by a petition, or blessing, in behalf of the parties. Thus ended this ceremony, and I escorted the Rajah home, accompanied by two thousand Moplas and Nairs, who capered and fired all the way. The fear of a dispute between these hostile tribes was, indeed, the occasion of my attendance. The young man did not return to the Rajah's house, but retired to that of his mother-in-law, which was at a little distance. The Rajah and the

Bramins again retired to their religious ceremonies.

"After this a feast was prepared; and the remainder of the day was spent in mutual presents and congratulations.

"19th. — The morning began with singing, and I was introduced to the married pair. About nine o'clock the Nair women, to the number of forty or fifty, proceeded to the Pagoda, with some offerings of flowers and rice. These women are much fairer than the men, well made, with agreeable features, and of the most alluring appearance.

"In the evening the Mopillas retired to their homes, and the Rajah entertained his Nairs with a Malabar play. At this exhibition there were present, besides my people, five or six hundred Nair women, men, and children. It commenced at nine o'clock, and continued until six the next morning. The actors were brought from a neighbouring country, and were judged excellent. They were dressed in the most fantastic Merry-Andrew-like manner. The story, or moral, is represented by action, screams, and gestures, which did not appear to me very impressive. A Bramin interjected to me, 'Different characters of both sexes were introduced, and the intention of the piece was to exalt the character of the Bramins, making many allusions to the unfortunate condition of their country, and the infernal disposition of their late persecutors, who are exhibited in the form of Devils. These infernals swear to destroy the world, and to put to death, in the first place, all the Bramins; they sally forth on this design, and commit many murders, and at last meet a Bramin, against whom they advance quite furious. The Bramin, in deep meditation, continues his devotion without regarding them, which strikes them with reverence, and they prostrate them-

selves on the ground. The Bramin, full of benignity, dismisses them with an exhortation, and his blessing. The furies soon return to their former courtesies, and are repeatedly forgiven; but the Bramin, perceiving the insincerity of their repentance, obtains their destruction from Bramah.

"The representation consists of a variety of separate stories; one of them particularly engaged my attention:

"A God marries two young and beautiful wives; they appear on each side of him full of modesty and reserve; he pays them the most assiduous love, which they return with affection, and without any appearance of jealousy or uneasiness. He dances with them night and day; but at last a little repose becomes necessary, and he retires, leaving his wives embracing each other. This apparent cordiality does not last long, and the God is hardly asleep before the rivals begin a fierce battle. The combatants awaken the God, and his presence restores order; but he is soon sensible that it is impossible to preserve peace between two wives. In his distress he applies to his Superior, Bramah, who advises him to keep one always asleep, which would give him the variety of two without the anxiety. This experiment does not succeed: the waking Goddess torments him with her jealousy, and he is obliged to watch that she may not strangle her sleeping rival. In short, convinced that he is unable to manage two wives, he surrenders them both to a greater God.

"The Nair women appeared at this entertainment, and mingled with their male friends or relations with an agreeable freedom.

"The performance was accompanied by the country music, vocal and instrumental."

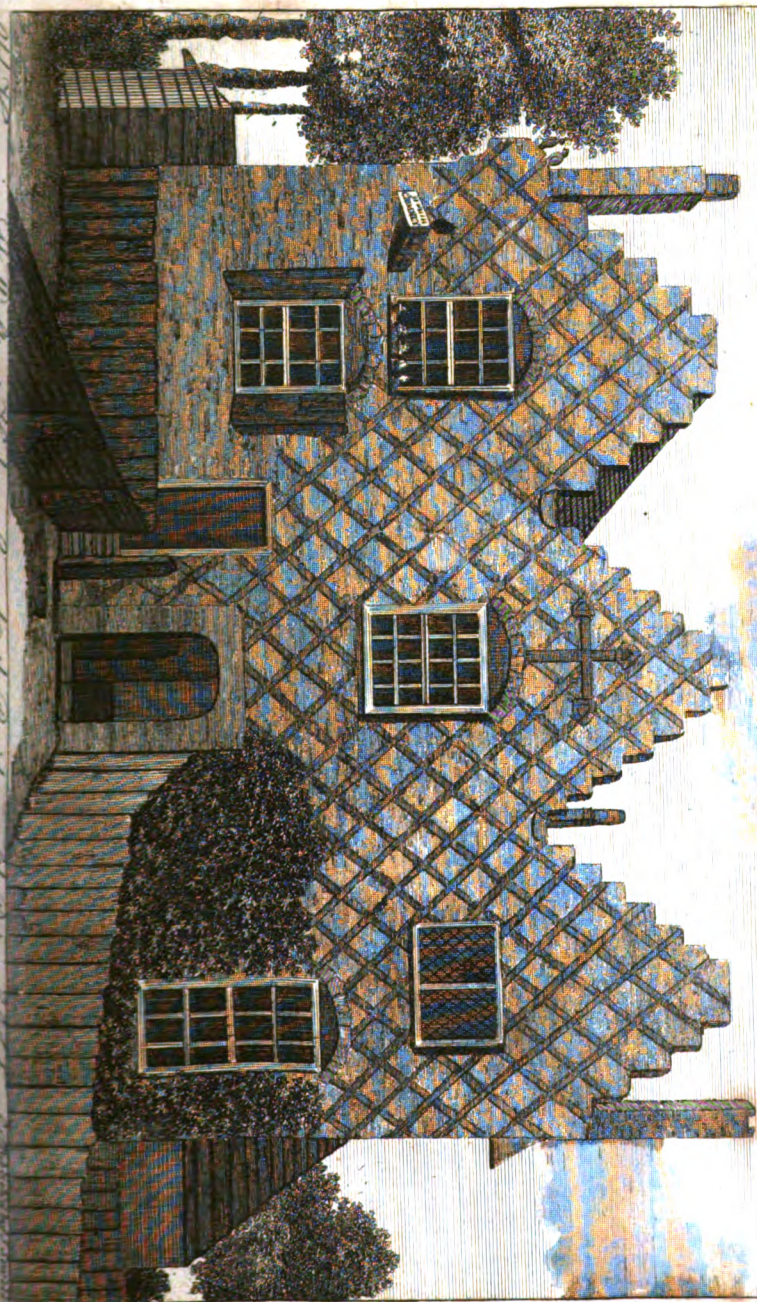
ADNEY.

OLD HOUSE, HACKNEY.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS ancient Building, situate in Well-street, was the country residence of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who, to use the words of a celebrated Historian, "was reckoned the first Baron of the Kingdom; and who, for state and grandeur, vied with the King;" and now, to shew the change of human affairs, the principal apartment is inhabited by a chimney-sweeper. The original name of the Church of Hackney was St. Augustine; but, on a grant being made of certain possessions in this parish to the Prior and

Church was dedicated to St. John. The above Building is now let in apartments, and forms a small quadrangle. The form of a cross, with mitres at each end, is in brickwork of a different colour; and the front is composed of tessellated bricks; it is vulgarly called King John's Palace, as are many buildings that Prince never knew. It is worthy to rescue from oblivion those remains of ancient grandeur, which shew the striking contrast between the former and present mode of architecture.





ACCOUNT OF THE METHOD OF SUPPLYING ARTIFICIAL NOSES; AS PRACTISED BY THE NATIVES OF THE MALABAR COAST.

MOST of our readers have no doubt heard of the formation and adaptation of artificial Noses. In Europe this operation has been generally considered as visionary, and has afforded a fine theme for the ridicule of some of our wits of the first order. For example, Addison, Steele, and Pope have not overlooked the art of famed Taliacotius. This art, it appears, is actually practised, and with great success, in the Western parts of India, by a cast of Hindoos, called Kamooos. An account of their method of performing this operation appears in a paper published in the Bombay Courier of the 4th April 1795, which we have extracted for the information of the curious:

"It is much to be lamented that the Europeans, whose talents have been devoted to the literature of India, have applied themselves rather to the speculative than to the practical parts of knowledge; and that their discoveries, however meritorious, have been more curious than useful.

"Although we cannot agree with those who look to India as the source from whence Europe has derived every thing that is valuable in science, yet we must allow that it has been the fountain of much of our knowledge; and that the common practice of the necessary arts of life among an ancient people would yet afford us not a little instruction.

"The progress that has been made in surgery for several centuries past in Europe makes it little probable that any improvement could be expected from the natives of this country; but we think, that in two operations we may still receive instruction. The first of these is the depression of the Chryalline lens, when it becomes opaque; and the second, the formation of Noses. We may also remark, that with instruments far more imperfect than ours, they perform the operation of Lithotomy in the very place which, by the consent of modern surgeons, is esteemed the best.

"The Hindoos certainly deserve the praise of making artificial Noses in a superior way to any people in the world; an art, unfortunately for them, the more necessary, as in no part of the world is the practice of cutting off noses so com-

mon. The process of repairing them was recommended in Europe about three hundred years ago, and was said to have originated with the Calabrians, from whom it was received by the surgeons of Bologna.

"The celebrated Taliacotius, so unjustly exposed by some of our wits to ridicule, wrote a volume on those unions of living matter, under the title of "*Chirurgia curiorum per Insectionem Membrorum*." We have never had access to this work; but we have reason to think, from the following extract from *Fabricius ab aquapendente*, that the operation in Europe was much inferior to the one in use in this country.

"Si verò portio nate cartilaginea de toto amputetur, insensibile hujusmodi est vulnus. Ne tamen tanta ex abscisso naso in facie appareret deformitas atque excogitavit reparare amissum nasum, et primi, qui modum reparandi nasum calluosi fuerunt Calabri, deinde devenit ad Medicos Bonopienles. Est tamen modus adeo laboriosus, difficilis et longus, ut ii qui huic se submiserunt si rursus indigerent nasi reparatione, non amplius se submitterent. Fit scarificata portio pinnee nasi, deinde incisa cute brachii respondentis majori portioni nasi deperditæ, et applicata cute atque confuta eum parte scarificata nasi; brachium postea capiti alligatur, ita ut neque hinc neque inde unquam dimoveatur, quia si moveretur, non fieret agglutinatio. Facta agglutinatione, iterum scarificatur nasus alius scarificationibus, et frequentibus, adeo ut Caro rubea appareat, et cicatricis reliqua non appareant tum vicina brachii portio inciditur et apponitur, naso et confuitur, atque hoc toties repetitur et afficitur, quousque totus nasus fuerit scarificatus, et cutis brachii ex toto fuerit brachio ablata, et naso agglutinata. Multas animadversiones in hujusmodi curatione proponerem nisi scirem hujus rei profectorem magnam volumen in lucem dedisse."

"From the above curious passage it will be observed, that the object could not be effected until an adhesion had taken place between the arm and the mutilated nose; and we may readily conceive, that an operation so long and painful would soon fall into disuse.

"We have seen a letter from Mr. Lucas, an ingenious surgeon of Madras, describing very particularly the operation of putting on Noses, which in one case he himself performed with success. This differs but little from the Indian method practised by the Koomas, a cast of Hindoos; with which, as it has been ably described by a Gentleman who witnessed the process, we shall conclude these observations.

"Some religious ceremonies are first performed: beetel and arrack put into the patient's hands, he is then laid upon his back, his arms stretched along his sides on the ground, he is ordered, on no pretence whatever, to raise his arms during the operation; and they impress him with the idea, that it cannot be successful unless he complies strictly with these injunctions. A plate of wax being previously formed into the shape of the defective nose, it is flattened and laid obliquely upon the forehead, so as to avoid the hairy scalp. The alæ and septum of the artificial nose being placed upwards, the other extremity of it terminating at the indentation of the ossa nasi with the os frontis, the operator marks out a portion of integuments equal to the size of the flattened wax, and then dissects it from the pericranium, leaving a small slip undivided between the eye-brows, to preserve the circulation in the detached piece until an adhesion takes place between it and the stump of the nose. He then cuts or pares off the cicatrix from the stump of the nose; and immediately behind the excision he makes an incision, into which the edge of the integuments are to be grafted or inserted.

"As there remains a slip of teguments between the eye-brows undivided, the detached portion, when turned down, is twisted half round; so that its recent surface may be applied to the face of the scarified stump, and the edge grafted into the above-described incision, which extends along both alæ to the superior part of the upper lip; a transverse incision is also made in the superior part of the upper lip, into which the septum is inserted. Thus carefully grafting or inserting the scalp, it is kept exactly in this situation by a cement, called in this country *Kitta*, which is softened with a little water, and spread on long narrow bits of cotton cloth; five or six of which are applied over each other upon the junction which forms an irregular triangle. The dressing for the wound on the forehead is pieces of cloth dipped in ghee; the patient is desired to lie on his back five or six days. Four days after the operation the cement is removed, and the junction only covered with cloth moistened in ghee or oil, which is renewed every day: neither stitches, sticking plaster, compress, nor bandages, are required. About ten days after the operation, round dossils, made of soft old cloth, are introduced into the nostrils to prevent them from contracting too much, which would happen if this precaution were neglected.

"The connecting slip of integuments is generally divided about the 25th day; and on this occasion some more dissection is necessary, to effect an exact union, and to leave as little seam as possible on the superior part of the arch of the nose."

INSCRIPTIONS FOR VIRGIL'S INTENDED MONUMENT.

GENERAL Miolis, who now commands in Mantua (whence Virgil has been called "The Mantuan Bard") lately sent a letter to the Magistrates of that place, in which he expressed his surprise at not being able to find, in the native city of Virgil, a single Monument erected to the memory of that *illustrious Poet*; and suggested to them the propriety of raising a Pyramid, however plain it might be, that should point out the place which had been honoured by the birth and residence of the immortal Author of the *Aeneid*, the *Georgics*, and the *Eclogues*.

The Magistrates, on the receipt of this letter, entering into the views of the writer, immediately published an invitation to the Artists to present plans of a Pyramid to stand upon a majestic pedestal, and which they intend to erect in the ville of Pietole, near the spot in which tradition

says Virgil was born. An area about it is to be planted with oaks, myrtle, and laurel. On the four sides of the Pyramid are to be Inscriptions taken from Virgil's own works.

ON ONE SIDE THE FOLLOWING VERSES;
Primus ego in patriam mecum (modo ~~vix~~
superstit)

Aonio redivens, deducam vertice musas:
Primus Idumeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmam.

ON THE SECOND:

Olim
Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura pecun.

ON THE THIRD:

O Melibœe, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.

ON THE FOURTH:

Natal. Pubi. Virgilii Maronis sacrum.

The second and third Inscriptions evidently bear an allusion to the present state of Mantua, and the third pays a high compliment to Buonaparte.

ROGER ASCHAM'S LETTERS.

(The following Three Letters, which connect with the Correspondence of this Writer printed in his Works 4to. are now first published from the Originals in the Bodleian Library.)

LETTER I.

SIR,

SO greate thanks for so litle a token must needes proceed both of much gentleness in you, and of great good will toward me. There is a chartre, preparatie for *Mirandula*, yet so conteyninge the confines about it, that ye may se the hole plate of *Lumbarde*, from *Piemonte* to *Venue*, even as a man wold wissh. *Rome* is stamped so likewise, with the left parte of *Tuscane* about it. Thies two chartes I wold have had to send them to your Mastership; but Master *George Trokmarion* hath both theise and other mo, as he told me, which I know ye may both see and use at your pleasure. And I am glad your judgement to have particulare charter doth confirme myne opinion in the same. Sir, I wold be very glad to know of your Mastership, if I, in place where I am abroad, may, without shenting* at home, somtyme, as occasion servith, taulke with the Popes Nuncios men, as I do with other agents and *Italians* here. Hitherto I have not, nor wold not do it; for skill, I knew not wether I might do it or no, nor hereafter will not attempt it, except your wisdom from hence wold warrant me thereunto. I belive you have better advises from *Rome* of the hole state and sturris of *Italie* than all the rest of Ambassadors have. And I wold trust so to arme my taulke, as I shold gette more of some of them than any of those shold wyne of me, and I wold also do it so, as neyther any at home shold have cause to mistruste, nor those those here, occasion to hope that I therby shold become papisticall. We were at *Argentine*, and sory I was that we saw not *Joan St.* there. *Weteri fraires*, to whom *Nobilitas literata*, and very jently shew unto me diverse things of his writings, and amongst the rest, the two first *Contraria Orati*; ones excellently, as I think, translated, and at large, as I saw, commented by *Sturmius*. I had no leisure to peruse it much, but even then I did remember and wissh, that I had known the hard places in *Demosthenes*, which your Mastership one at *Sheene* did shew unto me, and I wold the gladlier know the leasse and line

thereof in some certayne printe, because wen I red that pece of *Demosthene* not long sithens, I did as a blinde horse doth, which hath cause to stagger in every playn, and yet somtyme doth not stumble in the roughest way, bicaue he doth not se the perill of his passage, as I myself did not feele myne ignorance when I am sure I understood not the sentence.

Sir, I taulkes and troble your Mastership to boldlie; but impute this to your owne and old gentleness, which maketh me to misuse thus your leyser from bettere businesies. I can not expresse how much I take myself bound unto you for that that ye utter, both in my Lord Ambassadors letters and myne, how ready and bent you be to do me a pleasure, when any occasion shall serve thereunto; and seeyng ye will needs have me bold surelie for this ons, ye must beare with me, beying although in deed far to bold. It is your pleasure to do me good, I besech you hear my kind advise how ye may do it most easilie, and where I wold injoye it most gladlie, and yet deserve it, or serve for it, as I truit, somewhat fittlye.

Many tymes, by myne especiall Master Mr. *Cbecke*'s means, I have been caulled to teache the King to write in his privie chambre, at which tymes his Grace wold oft most gentle promise me one day to do me good, and I wold say nay, your Majestie not sone forgette me when I shall be absent from you, which thing he said he wold never do. Sir, I do not mistrust thies wordes, because theis were spoken of a child, but rather I have layd up my sure hope in them, because thei were uttered by a Kynge. Next this promise of the King's Majestie, my trust is in my Ladies Grace my Mitreis; and the rather I trust so, because I am assured in my conscience, that I did her faithfull and good service, in so that Madres *Asley* this last yeare sent me word from her Grace by Mr. *Lever*, that her Grace wold eyther speeke or write to the King for me, in any reasonable sute; and surely I have reason whie I shold desire, that if I have a benefit done, I might have some cause to thank her Grace for it, after this, you and Mr. *Cbecke* be

* Shenting, blaming, censuring.—EDITOR.

onlie the stayes, to whom I do lean; and these wayes there be, in one of the which I wold be glad to lead the residew of my life: the first, as it is most easie for you to obtain, so is it most my my wishe to injoye, and that is, that I may, setting out the *Greke* tong in *Sant Johns*, be bound to no other statutes nor actes in the Universitie. Secondarelie, to have some corner in that office in the Corte, of the which my Lord Ambassador made mention to your Mastership not long sithens; and in place perchance, being ondre your Mastership's correction, I cold do some good, and besides help forward with some peeces of learning in the Corte, as my Lord Ambassador hath oft told me I might. If neyther of thies two wayes may bestead, than I wold wishe I were able to serve my contry abroad, in this Corte or in *Venice*, or in *Maximilian's* Corte in *Hungarie*, or in some other place, and I wold not doubt but marke as warelie, and write home as diligently such occurrents as do happen, as some of theis strangers do, which have so good stipends out of the realme, and in this poynt I am sure I cold do your Mastership some pleasure, in spedilie making you partaker of the affairs abroad. I blusse, Sir, in wryting thus boldlie for myself, and I promise you I will not greatly use it here after: and in very deed, if I had never come from *Cambridge* into the world abroad, I wold not much labor, eyther to change the state of my living in *Cambridge*, or else to increase it other waie abroad; many saying thies fower yerres, I have served in good plase, a King's dawghter at home or a King's Ambassador a brode, men might think strangelic of my behaviour, if need shold compell me styll to ryn to myne old hole, where I must be subject to the pleasure of men's taulk concerning my returning thither. At good tymes in *Englana*, the poorest man commonly hath eyther a

new cote, or else his old cote turned, and in very deed I love myne old living so well, that I had rather have it turned than any new provided. And I know it to be so fitt for myne use, that I am assured I cold do good service to the common welthe, and if it were not so streite, but that I might sturre myselfe in it as I wold, surelie it shold last me as long as I shold live, yet it shold be a greate deale the warmer, if your Mastership wold help to linc it a little better, and especially against this wyntree, which draweth towards me very fast. In somertyme, I know light and unlyned garments be fittest for men's use; but if it shall be myne ill lucke still to weare myne old *Bendall* cote in wyntree, I must with much shame; pardon me, Sir, that I make not an end of my sentences; Mr. *Tbrokmartyn* caullith so fast for my letter that I must make an end. Sir, I pray to think that—that which I write is concerning to taulk with every man here in generallitee doth onlie proceed of a good will to diligent servieces abroad; if your Mastership think otherwise, then I pray you let this be writtin onely to you. I am most glad that ye somewhat commend my service here; in very dede, if my habilitie were able to matche with my good will, diligence, and trothe, I shold do some good there in. I am ashamed to trouble your Mastership with such ragged and il ordered lettres; but my hope is, ye will pardon all. The Lord kepe you and my good Lady Cécil from Spires the

the 27 of Sept. 1552,
Your Mastership to command,
R. ASCHAM.

*Superscribed To the most
Honorable Sir William Cefell,
Knight, one of the principall
Secretaries of the King's Majestie.
Endorfed Roger Ascham ad G. Cecilis.
[Letter II. in our next.]*

ESSAY UPON GAMING.

BY CHARLES CRAWFORD, ESQ.

THERE may be some use in expatiating upon Gaming even to those who are not guilty of it, that their aversion may be continued: there may be also some pleasure in reflecting upon the evils and troubles which those suffer who practise this vice, from which troubles we escape through our virtue. It is agreeable, says a Latin Poet, upon the sea-shore, to see others who are vexed in a tempest;

not that it is pleasing our fellow-creatures should be afflicted, but that we should escape from the evils before our eyes.

*Suave Mari magno, turbantibus aquora ventis,
E Terrâ, magnum alterius spectare laborem;
Non quia vexari quemquam est jucunda
voluptas,
Sed quibus ipse malis carcas, quia cernere
suave est.*

It is observed, that Gaming is seldom pursued with moderation: it is a fascinating and domineering passion: as the serpent of Aaron swallowed up every other serpent, so does this extirpate every other passion. The Gamester neglects the calls of love and friendship: the desire of fame and of knowledge, health, time, honour, and all that is valuable to men, are sacrificed to his love of play. It is mentioned by Historians, that some of the Germans were formerly so addicted to this vice, that they would even venture their personal freedom, when they were bereft of every thing else; and, upon losing, would quietly suffer themselves to be bound and sold as slaves. There are two causes of the injury of health from the pursuit of this passion, continual anxiety, and late hours. It is not unusual for Gamesters to continue whole nights as well as days at play. It is remarkable that Gamesters are the worst paymasters in the world, except in gaming debts, which they call debts of honour: men who risk hundreds upon the throw of a die are often arrested for trivial sums. This reluctance to pay their honest creditors arises from the desire of having ready money always at hand, which is a necessary passport to the gaming table. Here, therefore, true honour is set aside for that which is in a great measure imaginary. It appears to me, that a Gamester is unworthy of public or private trust; that he should not be an attorney, or a trustee, or an officer of Government: those who know mankind, know there are frequent instances of Gamesters losing the money that has been entrusted to their hands by others for various purposes. A man addicted to Gaming can be regular to no appointment, can give the necessary attention to no business whatever. The temptation alledged to Gaming by many persons of fortune is that it kills time: it is well said by Dr. Young,

Ah! how unjust to Nature and himself
Is thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent Man!
Like children, babbling nonsense in their sports,

We censure Nature for a span too short;
That span too short we tax as tedious too;
Torture invention, all expedients tire,
To lash the ling'ring moments into speed,
And whirl us (happy riddance!) from ourselves.

There is one very bad effect of Gaming which I have never found observed by any writer on the subject, which is, that

it has a tendency to harden the heart: I remember once to have heard a great Gamester say (he was a man who chiefly supported himself by the profits arising from play), that his foolish pity to his friends had made him forbear many advantages which he could have reaped, and that he was determined in future to spare no man. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that it is our duty to keep the heart tender and susceptible of the afflictions of others. It is the language of inspiration, that when the Almighty is willing to work a reformation, he is represented saying, "I will take away the heart of *stone*, and give you a heart of *flax*." A feeling mind may be esteemed in many respects a great blessing: it contains a great inclination to virtue; for if we feel for the misery of others, we shall unwillingly cause that misery. It is incumbent upon us, however, to guard against what is really a foolish pity, and to keep our sensibility always under the direction of reason.

Another evil attendant upon Gaming is that it introduces us into the worst company. The gaming table, like the grave, has been well said to level all distinctions. Bad company makes us unhappy; it makes us infamous; and if we do not take care it will soon make us wicked. There is a fine print upon the subject of Gaming by the ingenious Mr. Hogarth: the Prince of the Blood and the Nobleman are there represented (and perhaps this part of the picture is taken from real life) with highwaymen and sharpers. Some of the miseries which Gaming produces are there inimitably described, and, above all, the insensibility to the duties and the proper cares of life; for the watchmen are thundering out that the house is on fire, and no Gamester will attend to remove the danger: he is fastened to the object of his wishes, and perhaps in one instance may resemble the man of integrity whom Horace describes as unmoved amid the dissolution of all things.

Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum serient ruinae.

It appears foolish in a man who is not thoroughly versed in the games at which he plays, and who is not always cool and sober, to frequent Gaming Societies; for the loss of his property must in a little time be the consequence of such conduct: but fair skill in play, with a possession of temper and constant sobriety, will not always avail to keep a man from ruin;

for it is well known, that sleight-of-hand men, such as Jonas, Breslaw, and Falconi, can give such lessons as to enable any man of dexterity to deceive even good players. A person who has received instructions from such men can with ease always secure to himself Pam, when he deals at Loo; which, to those acquainted with the game, is known to be of vast advantage. When he plays at All-Fours, he can turn up a knave every time he deals. When he throws the dice, by taking one die secretly in his hand and rattling the other in the box, he can make one die appear upon the table what he pleases, and this is half-way towards gaining the throw. In short, if he be well instructed by these people, a scoundrel can gain numberless advantages at various games, and elude all detection. I have seen Breslaw perform his tricks in a public room, and was highly astonished at his dexterity: an ignorant and superstitious person might have conceived that he dealt with an invisible power. I suppose that the Egyptian Magicians must have been persons of this character, and that fortune-telling, conjuring, sleight-of-hand, and magic, all arose from these crafty and imposing people.

A Gaming Table has a great tendency to produce the most dangerous quarrels, even among friends. It is certainly expected in polite circles, that the greatest temper should be observed in winning and losing; and there are some who part with their money in gaming with the greatest apparent calmness, like the Spartan boy who said nothing though the concealed fox was eating into his flesh; but still we find, among Gamesters of all conditions, disputes or duels. In short, Gaming has filled the world with tragedies; for not only duelling but suicide in high life, and robbery in lower life, are often the consequences of this fatal passion. Among the numberless victims to this vice, we may mention Miss Braddock, the daughter of the brave but unfortunate General Braddock, who lost his life near Fort Pitt in America. She was bequeathed by her father, as well as one other sister, 5,000 pounds, with the benefit of survivorship to either child. Miss Braddock, the object of our consideration, became possessed of ten thousand pounds sterling, upon the death of her sister: she was handsome, accomplished, had a pleasing turn for poetry, was full of sensibility and humanity: she possessed, as every young lady should

possess, an elegance and a sanctity of manners: her chastity had not met with the least suspicion: she was strong in that department of character where human nature is most liable to fail, and feeble in another. Ruin attacked her, in the words of the Poet,

—As a thief, bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich Burgher, whose substantial
doors,

Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault,
In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles.

Thus favoured, thus admired, thus qualified to give some honest man the lasting and delicious comforts of matrimony, Miss Braddock was introduced into the first circles. It was among some ladies of high rank at Bath, that she contracted, through a false prepossession, a habit of Gaming. I say through a false prepossession, though I am no Democrat. I am an advocate for Nobility being respected, but not being servilely imitated in what is wrong. Miss Braddock being ignorant of play, and being confused from bashfulness as well as inexperience, here soon lost her fortune: being pestered, in consequence, continually, wherever she went, with a Dun (whom Dr. Johnson emphatically defines "a clamorous and importunate creditor"), she became unhappy, impatient, desperate. One fatal night, after she had retired to her chamber and dismissed her maid, she took the girdle that she often wore round her waist, and mounting a chair, she fastened the girdle round her neck, and fixed it at the top of the door before she shut it close: she in this manner contrived a gallows for herself, by kicking away the chair. This evidently appeared to be the case to those who first broke into her chamber the succeeding morning. O ignominious, horrible, and accursed end of beauty, elegance, talents, and humanity! It is *painful* to think of this end, yet it is *useful*, that the young and undesigning may be warned.

It seems to be our duty to resist the least inclination to Gaming; as a prudent man would not wish to lose his own money, and an honest man should not wish to gain improperly the money of others. A religious man should consider that Gaming is a direct violation of the Commandment which says, "Thou shalt not covet any thing that is thy neighbour's."

MEMOIRS
OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

THOUGH Mr. Burke, by the death of his elder brother, was to have succeeded to a very comfortable patrimony, yet, as his father was living, and had other children, it could not be supposed that his allowance was very ample. This urged him to draw upon his genius for the deficiency of fortune; and lucky it was for himself, and useful to the world, that he was placed in those circumstances; as otherwise we should, in all likelihood, be deprived of his literary efforts, and consequently of some of the best models of writing in our language.

What was his first production we cannot exactly state; we have been informed, and on respectable authority, that it was a Poem, and that it was unsuccessful. This may seem paradoxical to some, considering the extent and variety of his talents, and above all the copious imagery with which his subsequent works and speeches abound; but history, and a closer observation on mankind, will furnish us with many cases in point: Cicero, amongst a crowd of others, stands prominent in this predicament, who, though by far the finest orator of his time, as well as one of the finest writers, yet, in ambitioning to be a poet, departed from the truth of his great abilities; and, on this ground *only*, subjected himself to the ridicule of his contemporaries and posterity.

But Mr. Burke's first known publication was a work of much greater consequence, not only when we consider it as a work of fancy, but as an imitation of an original of whom even hope despaired of seeing so well paralleled; what we allude to is the well-known pamphlet, entitled, "A Vindication of Natural Society," for some time supposed to be a posthumous work of the late Henry Lord Bolingbroke. To assume the style and character of such a writer, who had passed through all the high gradations of official knowledge for near half a century; a fine scholar, a most ready and eloquent speaker, as well as the sublimest and most nervous writer of his time; was perhaps one of the boldest attempts ever undertaken; particularly, when it is considered by whom?—By a young man, a stranger to the manners, habits, and col-

lege connexions of the *literati* of this country; who could have no near view of the great character he imitated, and whose time of life would not permit of those long and gradual experiments by which excellence of any kind is to be obtained: but great and extraordinary minds have a consciousness of their own strength, which is their best and truest adviser. Burke felt himself equal to the task, and like the present Minister who, very nearly at the same age, said "he would accept of no subordinate situation in Government," they both proclaimed to the world that "they were no vain boasters; but that they each had that witness within them," which were to be the heralds of their future fame.

When this publication first appeared, almost every body received it as the posthumous work of Lord Bolingbroke; and so far from being looked upon as one of those hasty sketches of his youth, or the gleanings of old age, it was praised up to the standard of his best writing. The critics knew the turn of his periods; his style; his phrases; and, above all, the matchless dexterity of his metaphysical pen: and, amongst these, nobody distinguished himself more than the lately-departed Veteran of the Stage, Charles Macklin; who, with the pamphlet in his hand, used frequently to exclaim at the Grecian Coffee-house (where he gave a kind of literary law to the young Templars at that time), "Oh! by G—d, Sir, this must be Harry Bolingbroke; I know him by his cloven foot!"

In short, such was the general turn (even amongst the best critics) for thinking it a production of Lord Bolingbroke's, that the late Earl of Chesterfield, who so intimately knew the noble Lord, and has drawn such a masterly and resembling portrait of him in his letters, confessed that he was for some time deceived on this point: and a still better judge, Bishop Warburton, was at first so much deceived as to exclaim to a friend, "You see, Sir, the fellow's principles; they now come out in a full blaze."

"A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas on the Sublime and Beautiful," was the next production of his pen, which soon engaged all readers.

who had the least pretensions to taste or science. Beside possessing novelty of opinion in many particulars, this book attracted by its style and ingenuity of reasoning: every body read it; and even those who could not assent to many of the general principles, concurred in praising the Author for talents of a very extraordinary kind. A criticism on it, ascribed to Johnson, but really written by Mr. Murphy, concludes in the following manner:

"Upon the whole, though we think the Author of this piece mistaken in many of his fundamental principles, and also in his deductions from them, yet we must say, we have read his book with pleasure. He has certainly employed much thinking: there are many ingenious and elegant remarks which, though they do not enforce or improve his first position, yet, considering them detached from his system, they are new and just. And we cannot dismiss this article without recommending a perusal of the book to all our readers, as we think they will be recompensed by a great deal of sentiment, perspicuous, elegant, and harmonious style, in many passages both *sublime and beautiful*!"

The celebrity of such works soon made Burke known to the literati; amongst whom were the late George Lord Lyttelton, the Right Honourable William Gerard Hamilton, the present Archbishop of York, and many other respectable characters, who were proud to patronize a young man of such good private character, and such very distinguished talents. It was in consequence of these connections that we soon after find Mr. Burke in the suite of the Earl of Halifax, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, October 1761. Here, by his talents, as well as by his convivial and agreeable manners, he made himself not only useful at the Castle, but renewed and formed several other respectable acquaintances.

Before he left Ireland he had a pension settled on him, on that establishment, of *two hundred pounds* per year, which was said to be obtained through the interest of the Right Honourable William Gerard Hamilton, the official Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Report said at the same time, that Mr. Burke had obliged Mr. Hamilton in turn, by writing that celebrated speech for him, which (as he had never afterwards spoken another of such consequence) dubbed him through life with the name of "Single

Speech Hamilton." This, however, we only give as a report, talked of in the better circles of that day; though never, we believe, either formally or impliedly contradicted, by Mr. Hamilton's subsequent speeches or writings.

The connection between these Gentlemen did not last very long; for a few years afterwards, on some political contest, Mr. Hamilton telling Mr. Burke, as coarsely as 'twas unfounded, "that he took him from a garret," the latter very neatly and spiritedly replied, "Then, Sir, by your own confession, 'twas I that defended to know you."—He at the same time flung up his pension; and a coolness, we believe, ever after subsisted between them.

Previously to Mr. Burke's setting out for Ireland, he married a Miss Nugent, daughter of Dr. Christopher Nugent, a very respectable Physician settled at Bath; and no less eminent for skill in his profession than for his general learning, great integrity, and amiable manners. As affection was the foundation of this union, so it was the happy cement of it to the end of his life; as none, even in the most retired and humble stations, could give greater instances of conjugal happiness: and let this be a proof, amongst many others, as well as an example, that nothing is so likely to sweeten the cup of human misery as a pure and well regulated affection: it is the finest sensation of passion; the highest order of friendship; and the only permanent property in marriage, which neither sickness nor poverty can depress; and which, perhaps, death only can interrupt; not finally to do away. But let us hear this great man himself on the subject, who has often declared to his intimate friends, "That in all the anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished when he entered his own roof!"

Mr. Burke's fame as a writer was now established; and what added another wreath to this character were some pamphlets written before the Peace of 1763. These introduced him to the acquaintance of the late Mr. Fitzherbert, father of the present Lord St. Helens; a Gentleman who esteemed and protected men of letters; and who possessed, with a considerable share of elegant knowledge, talents for conversation which were very rarely equalled. Through the medium of Mr. Fitzherbert he became acquainted with the late Marquis of Rockingham

and

and the late Lord Verney; events which opened the first great dawn of Mr. Burke's political life.

Soon after his acquaintance with Lord Rockingham, a circumstance took place which gave this Nobleman an opportunity to draw forth as well as reward the talents of his Protégé:—The Administration formed in 1763, under the Honourable George Grenville (or rather under the private influence of Lord Bute) being in a tottering situation, in consequence of some disagreements about the *Regency Bill*, and the unpopularity they acquired in the commotions caused by the conduct of the journeymen silk-weavers, his Majesty, through the recommendation of his uncle, William Duke of Cumberland, thought proper to appoint a new Ministry, of which the following were the principal arrangements:—His Grace the Duke of Grafton and the late Field-Marshal Conway, Secretaries of State; Charles Marquis of Rockingham, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Dowdeswell, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, &c.: almost all the other great offices of state were filled with newmen; except that of Lord Privy Seal, which was conferred on the old Duke of Newcastle, as a place of ease suitable to his years, and yet of honour and confidence (the things of which his Grace ever appeared most ambitious), sufficient to reward his early and constant services to the Royal Family, and in them to the British Dominions.

In this arrangement, which took place in 1765, Mr. Burke was appointed private Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham; and soon after, through the interest of Lord Verney, returned as one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Wendover, in Buckinghamshire.

The introduction of so fine a writer as Mr. Burke into Parliament, for the purposes of giving his aid to Ministry, was not altogether a project so sure of succeeding as the world generally imagines: the eloquence of the *pen* and *tongue* are very different talents; nay, even the elocution of the Bar and the Senate diverge so widely, that many examples could be given of persons much celebrated in the former who have shrunk from their celebrity in the Senate: nor is this, when properly considered, much to be wondered at; the species of elocution in both are different; and that laborious study which is necessary to acquire the detail and minutiae of statutes and law cases in the

Courts below, is much better supplied in the Senate by a general constitutional knowledge, and an intimate acquaintance with the rules and orders of the House. Burke, however, had the singular felicity of joining to the character of an elegant writer that of an eloquent speaker; nor did his talents wait for the slow progressive hand of time to unfold them, as the very first speech he made, "on the impolicy of taxing the Colonies," was so much admired for its spirit, observation, and oratory, that the late Lord Chatham, who immediately followed him in the debate, said, "he should not go any further into the detail of the business, as that young Member (alluding to Burke) had so forcibly and eloquently anticipated every thing he had to offer on the subject."

This eulogium, with the respectable situation he held in a Ministry beginning to be very popular, together with the confidence and friendship of the First Lord of the Treasury, were flattering presages of his rising greatness in the State; but the sea of politics is a very uncertain ocean, which often allures the young adventurer with the prospect of a happy and prosperous voyage, merely to shew him the rashness of all anticipated pleasures.

The Rockingham Administration (as it has been called) being formed under the mediation of the Duke of Cumberland, caught its first symptom of decay on the death of that Prince. On the 31st of October 1765, whilst his Royal Highness was preparing to assist at one of those Councils frequently held, to arrange matters in a way of being more speedily dispatched by the Privy Council, he was seized with a sudden disorder, of which he had some symptoms the evening before, and in a fit of shivering sunk senseless, almost instantaneously, in the arms of the Earl of Albemarle. This was a great blow to the Administration, as it not only deprived them of his Royal Highness's abilities (which were greater than the world generally gave him credit for), but as it likewise deprived them of an advocate, who, from his near connection with the throne, could check the influence of Lord Bute, who was supposed to take a private lead in all the great affairs of state.

The Parliament, however, opened in December 1765, under their auspices, with tolerable eclat, when they introduced many salutary and popular acts; but what rendered this Administration still

more distinguished was the Bill for the total repeal of the Stamp Act, brought in during the spring of the ensuing year. The discussion on this Bill drew out the whole abilities of the country; and the universal joy its passing spread through the majority of the Nation is so well expressed by Mr. Burke himself, that we shall make no apology for transcribing his sublime and powerful description:

"I remember, Sir (addressing himself to the Speaker), with a melancholy pleasure the situation of the Honourable Gentleman (the late Field-Marshal Conway) who made the motion for the repeal of the Stamp Act. In that crisis, when the whole trading interest of this Empire, crammed into your lobbies with a trembling and anxious expectation, waited, almost to a winter's return of light, their fate from your resolutions. When, at length you had determined in their favour, and your doors thrown open shewed them the figure of their deliverer in the well-earned triumph of his important victory, from the whole of that grave multitude there arose an involuntary burst of gratitude and transport. They jumped upon him like children on a long absent father: they clung about him as captives about their redeemer: all England, all America joined in his applause: nor did he seem insensible to the best of all earthly rewards, the love and admiration of his fellow-citizens; *hope elevated, and joy brightened his crest*: I stood near him, and his face, to use the expression of the scripture of the first Martyr, 'his face was as if it had been the face of an angel.' I do not know how others feel; but if I had stood in that situation, I never would have exchanged it for all that Kings in their profusion could bestow."—*Vide Mr. Burke's Speech, 19th April 1774, 4to. Ed. p. 36.*

But notwithstanding the eclat which this act gave the new Ministry, followed up by some other acts and resolutions* which tended in some degree either to render the burdens of the people easier to be borne, or to secure the liberty of their persons, a sudden and unexpected change took place immediately after the close of this session; for on the 30th July, the same year, the following arrangements were announced: The Duke of Grafton First Lord of the Treasury, in the room of the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earl of Shelburne (since Marquis of Lansdowne) Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of Richmond; Lord

Camden Lord High Chancellor, in the room of Lord Northington; the Right Honourable Charles Townshend Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of the Right Honourable William Dowdeswell; and the Right Honourable William Pitt (created some days before Earl of Chatham) Lord Privy Seal, &c. This change created a considerable deal of political commotion; and the public papers and pamphlets of that day turned their satire against the newly-created Earl of Chatham: they charged him with weakening and dividing an interest which the public wished to be supported; and lending his great name and authority to persons who were supposed to be of a party which had been long held to be obnoxious to the whig interest of the country.

Though these charges were afterwards fully refuted by the subsequent conduct of the noble Earl, the late Ministry were entitled to their share of praise, not only for being very active in promoting the general interests of the State by several popular acts and resolutions, but by their *uncommon disinterestedness*; as they shewed, upon quitting their places, that they retired without a place, pension, or reversion, secured to themselves or their friends. This was a stroke which the private fortune of Mr. Burke could ill bear; but he had the honour of being a Member of a virtuous Administration; he had the opportunity of opening his great political talents to the public; and, above all, of shewing to a number of illustrious friends (and in particular the Marquis of Buckingham) his many private virtues and amiable qualities, joined to a reach of mind scarcely equalled by any of his contemporaries.

In July 1766, Mr. Burke, finding himself disengaged from political business, visited Ireland after an absence of many years; and here he renewed many of those pleasing friendships and connexions which engaged the attention of his younger days, always rendered still more pleasing by the prospect of a rising fortune, and a capacity of doing good to those we love and esteem. He returned to England towards the close of the year; and, finding a strong opposition formed against the Duke of Grafton, who was sappling the spirit and force of those resolutions passed under the late Administration, he threw himself into the foremost ranks, and there soon shewed what a formidable adversary he was likely to be.

(To be continued.)

* For further particulars, see a Short Account of a Short Administration in the Annual

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS MADE TO DETERMINE THE
POISONOUS QUALITIES OF AZOTE,

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH, ESQ.

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, &c.

FROM the fatal consequences which ensue to animals that breathe atmospheric air deprived of its oxygenous principle, or that receive into their stomachs those substances which contain it either as their base or as a principal ingredient (under some particular modification), it appears to me to be the destroying principle in all those poisons which kill the animal by throwing it into convulsions; and that it is the cause of the phenomena which take place in many of those diseases to which mankind are subject, or that it is the cause of the disease itself. The following Experiments will in some measure illustrate the foregoing hypothesis. It is known, that many substances taken into the cavity of the stomach (except in a very considerable quantity) are not noxious, which when thrown into the circulating system, even in the very smallest quantities, cause the animal to expire in violent convulsions. The atmospheric air taken into the stomach of man or other animals causes violent vomiting (See Goffe's Experiments on himself and other animals); but its base, when injected into the circulating system, is instantaneous death.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

I took two mice; one I caused to be stung by a wasp, which was immediately thrown into convulsions, and expired in two minutes: into an incision made into the muscular substance of the other, I injected two drops of the nitrous acid; it seemed to operate exactly in the same manner as the sting of the wasp, and the animal expired immediately. On opening them, and endeavouring to stimulate the muscular substance of their hearts, I found it had in a great measure lost its irritability. Fontana observes, in his *Recherches sur les Poisons*, that the nitrous acid applied to the muscular substance of a guinea killed it immediately: Cavendish and Lavoisier have proved by experiments, that the azote is the radical principle of the nitrous acid.

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

Having taken four frogs, I made incisions into the muscular substance of three of them: into one I injected two

drops of a strong decoction of tobacco; into the second, I injected half a grain of the solution of ammoniac; into the third, I injected the tenth part of a grain of opium in solution; the fourth I caused to be stung by an enraged wasp: the three first expired in the course of four minutes; the last in less than seven minutes. On opening them, I found the blood in the ventricles of the heart less florid than usual; and the muscular substance, on the application of zinc and silver, in a great measure to have lost its irritability. Barthollet has shewn, in a Memoir of the Academy at Paris, that 1000 parts of ammoniac, by decomposition, contains 807 parts of azote, and 193 of hydrogine. The salt of tartar thrown into the circulating system of a cat, in the small quantity of a quarter of a grain, kills like the stroke of lightning. Mr. Hassenratz has shewn by experiments, that azote enters largely into the composition of that substance.

EXPERIMENT THE THIRD.

I took four young puppies: into the jugular vein of one, I injected four drops of the decoction of white hellebore; into the second, I injected four drops of the digitalis; into the third, I injected one grain of the salt of urine dissolved in water; the fourth I caused to be stung by two wasps: the first died almost instantaneously; the second and third in less than five minutes; the fourth recovered with great difficulty, and seemed to throw off the disease by foaming at the mouth.

EXPERIMENT THE FOURTH.

I caused a number of earth-worms to be stung by bees, ants, and other insects, which always killed them immediately; and seemed to act on them in the same manner as the decoction of the poisonous plants, the laurel, tobacco, opium, &c. This effect is astonishing in these animals, which, when cut into pieces with the knife, still retain their irritability for many hours, or even days.

All poisonous plants with which we are acquainted seem to act in the same manner when injected into the circulating system of animals; yet, from the nature

and construction of the stomach of some animals, they are eaten with impunity: goats will grow fat upon euphorbium, and swine upon henbane, &c. The Abbé Fontana has shewn by his experiments, that the poison of the Ticunas, supposed to be a vegetable substance, may be taken into the stomach, to the quantity of some grains, without hurt; yet the smallest quantity taken into the circulating system is instantaneous death. With this poison, the inhabitants of the banks of the river Amazons are said to poison their arrows. Not only the inspissated juice of poisonous plants is used by savage nations to poison their arrows and darts, but it is known that *putrid flesh* is used for the same purpose, and from the same principle, even to this day. The Athenians used the water hemlock to poison their state criminals: the executioner desired Socrates not to talk so much to his friends, as it would prevent the poison from operating as it should do. (See Petit's Miscellaneous Observations.) Phocion, finding that the executioner had not enough of poison, gave him money to buy more, observing facetiously, that the Athenians were obliged even to pay for their death. (See Plutarch's Lives.) The celebrated poisonous tree of Java, called in the Malayan tongue "Bohun Upas," by giving out this destructive principle in the gaseous state, may prove fatal to vegetation, or to animals which come too near it. Although I believe the terrible accounts of this tree have been much exaggerated by travellers (See a Paper in the Batavian Society at Rotterdam, by Dr. Holst; wherein he endeavours to confute a very curious account of the Bohun Upas, by Foerch); yet this is in some degree the effect of poisonous plants with which we are better acquainted; not only preventing vegetation, but proving fatal to animals which happen to fall asleep under their shade. The sensitive plant seems evidently affected when brought near some of these plants, as also with the fumes of tobacco, and the volatile alkali. The juice of the Upas serves, when inspissated, to poison the arrows of the natives where it grows; but it is a most melancholy instrument in the hands of their tyrannic Princes.

That some vegetables do not contain azote in their composition is certain; but it is very evident in others, as in many of the genus of *Tyridinamia* of Linnæus. This may be felt by their very pungent quality, as well as from their

entering so easily into a state of putrefactive fermentation, and giving out large quantities of azote, either by itself or united with hydrogen in the gaseous form, as may be felt by eyes and nose. In the vegetable form we use azote daily, either through pleasure or from necessity. In cold climates, tobacco is now universal, either taken into the stomach or applied to the olfactory nerves. Opium is very general in the warm countries of the East: the Turks take it, to the quantity of two drams at a time, without any inconvenience: the porters at Surat (See Grose) take it to the quantity of an ounce at a time, and they find it increases their strength, and assists them in going through more labour: it is allowed plentifully to the soldiery, and is said to inspire them with a furious and undaunted courage. But to those who accustom themselves to take it (first perhaps through pleasure; for, as if by some heavenly magic, it is found to lull the senses into a most pleasing forgetfulness of all our cares, and to alluage the most excruciating pains which affect the human body, and here it is a blessing to mankind) for any length of time, they are sure to experience its baneful effects: from time to time they are seized with a most dejected languor both of body and mind, until the usual and welcome disease is repeated: their constitutions become emaciated, and have every appearance of a premature and decrepid old age, and too often sink under the first shock of disease. We see the azote daily used as a stimulus in cases of suspended animation: it is applied in a concrete form to the nose, in the form of smoke to the intestines, and sinapisms to the soles of the feet, &c. It is found to act differently on different constitutions; and, in the same constitution, when in health and when under disease: I have seen a child thrown into most violent convulsions by taking only two drops of laudanum; and a man, after one grain of digitalis, has scarcely recovered. This difference in the operation of poisons may depend on the different degrees of irritability in the different constitutions. From the difficulty of discovering the constituent principles of animal and vegetable poisons by chemical decomposition, the foregoing hypothesis may be found erroneous; yet, from the uniformity of nature, from the analogy in the action of these substances on the human body when taken into the circulating system, and from the analogy the action of these substances bear with the

the acote in the purest and most simple state the Chemist can prepare it, we may venture to conclude that it is the destroying principle in all those poisons which destroy the animal life by throwing it into convulsions; and that the existence of this principle in substances where it cannot be ascertained by chemical analysis, may in a great measure be determined by their operation on the animal constitution. From the violent elevation and depression of the ribs in persons who are just hung, and from the same taking place in the diaphragm in dogs, as if Nature was struggling to throw off something which is noxious to the constitution, it seems by its stimulus to be the remote cause of respiration. That the atmospheric air is a stimulus itself, even when taken into the stomach, is proved by Mr. Gossé's Experiments above quoted. *Quare*, May not this be the cause of the difference which is found in the recovery of persons after drowning, whether their lungs were inflated during the time they were under water? or if they had a sense of their danger?

When the atmospheric air enters the lungs, it is soon deprived of its oxygene or vital principle, and is rendered thereby noxious to animals, and unfit to support flame; it not only becomes a stimulus, but puts on the form of a most deadly poison: melancholy proofs of this have happened where numbers have been crowded into the holds of ships, and closed from the circulation of fresh air: in the Black Hole at Calcutta, there was a striking instance of this. The effects of the wind called the *Sirocco* seems to be owing to a diminution of the empyreal air in the atmosphere. In some parts of Sicily the inhabitants are confined to their houses for four or five days together, to avoid a contact with this wind. Those Europeans who have felt it describe it as bringing on such a languor and debility of spirits as is almost insupportable (See Brydone's Tour).

The fatal effects which daily occur to persons from going into vaults, caverns, wells, &c. which have been long shut up, proceeds from the same principle. The famous *Lago del Cani*, so often described by travellers, is surely no more than throwing the animal into it; which, by the sudden shock it gives, rouses Nature to throw off the effects of this air which it had taken into its constitution in the cave; and I make no doubt but one of

our English lakes would do as well, had we an equal opportunity of applying it.

The violent pains which take place in the beginning of fever, the spasmodic contraction over the whole body, and the great sensation of cold succeeded by a burning heat, seems to indicate this substance for a primary cause: we find the plague too often arising in those warm countries, and where the rivers, after subsiding, leave vast quantities of animal and vegetable substances to putrify, and give out this *mephitic*, which, not being dispersed by the winds, fits the atmosphere to continue this disease whenever it begins, or perhaps begets the disease itself. Growing vegetables are, during the day-time, found to purify the atmosphere, especially in the sun (See Ingenhauzen's Experiments); by giving out empyreal air in great quantities during the night-time, perhaps they absorb it, as many tender people cannot sleep with them in their bed-rooms. We have had instances of whole islands becoming uninhabitable, from the cutting down of the wood: the Dutch, who wanted to enhance the price of cloves in the East Indies, cut down all the clove trees in the island of Ternat, and the place became almost uninhabitable from its unhealthiness. From the same principle, plagues have followed after great battles, and where the slain have remained unburied: the plague is never known to continue long, but under some particular constitution of the atmosphere; and this must have been the case when it rose in the kingdom of Cathay as from the ground, in the form of a mineral exhalation, and continued its horrible desolation through all Europe. The porters who were employed in opening the bale goods in the Lazaretta at Marseilles were killed by the infection of the plague as from a stroke of lightning. The plague terminates like the small-pox, the matter being thrown out upon the skin; while in other fevers it is thrown out in large phlegmons in various parts of the body. We have no way of accounting for why the small-pox should often be endemic, and of a more malignant nature at one time than at other times, unless by supposing the constitution of the air to have the power of altering the habit of body, so as to render it more liable to receive the infection, and consequently less able to throw it off; therefore, children should be inoculated on the first appearance of the disease, or before

their constitutions have suffered from the state of the atmosphere.

The azote, under some particular modification, may be the cause of hydrophobia in dogs: they are ever fond of eating, and haunting about places where there are animal substances in a state of putrefaction. Dogs are found to perspire little or not at all by the skin; therefore the disease, not being able to terminate itself that way, is carried to the salivary glands, and inflames them to such a degree of irritability, that when the animal, parched up with thirst, attempts to drink, by the irritation of the water it is thrown into violent convulsions; and, from the remembrance of the acute pain, it ever after turns from it with horror: *hence the disease takes its name.* The animal, as if actuated by nature, sets out a-running, and generally continues till it drops down dead, before the disease is thrown off by the glands or other evacuation.

If the sting of the tarantula was ever cured by music, it was certainly by the music exciting the person to get up and dance till he was covered with sweat. Under the same principle, some modification of this substance may constitute the *venereal virus*.

This subject being sufficiently known might assist us in finding out by experiment some remedy in nature, which, by combining with or decomposing this substance in whatever state or combination it should find it in; and thereby render it less destructive to life. We know that vinegar, taken into the stomach, after opium, in a great measure destroys its effects: the vitriolic acid mixed with the poison of serpents renders it much less dangerous (See Fontana): the thieves' vinegar was found infallible in preventing the plague to certain persons who used it at Marseille, and thereby were enabled to go about and plunder the houses of the inhabitants; but were pardoned on discovering by what means they avoided the infection; it was therefore called thieves' vinegar.

Vinegar is found a preventive to the infection in all fevers; and is much used in hospitals and the holds of ships, where there is danger of the infection spreading. When the habit is emaciated after long voyages, bad food, or breathing confined air, vegetable acids are found the only certain remedy we know of; and a very few days on shore, after a long voyage, never fails to restore the ship's crew to their pristine vigour. Acids themselves,

as a topical application, may be employed where persons have been stung by venomous animals: it is common in the country for persons who have been stung by bees, wasps, or even nettles, to rub the parts immediately with the leaves of sorrel or other acid vegetable; and I have known vinegar applied to gonorrhoea and chancres with good effect. In the hot countries, where people are daily bit by serpents and other poisonous insects, they rub the part immediately with some acid vegetable; but the most effectual remedy seems to be sucking the part with their mouths, as the poison only is dangerous when carried into the circulating system: the *Marii* and *Psylli*, brought to Rome from Africa, were famous for this kind of remedy.

It is a curious remark, that serpents *inspire*, but are not seen to *expire*; perhaps the phlogisticated air, which should be thrown out by the trachea, serves in them to form the poison in those which are mortal from the bite; and may serve to form that horrible fœtor in those which are not poisonous by the bite: and to this we may ascribe that fascinating power so curiously described by travellers, and which serves the animal to take its prey, or to defend itself: the devoted animal, as affected by some convulsive stupor, unable to extricate itself, grows weaker and weaker, till it at last drops into the extended jaws of its destroyer. Putrefaction is the immediate and common effect of the bite of the more dreadful serpents: the person dies in most violent convulsions, succeeded by a total loss of irritability. Mr. Williams, in a very ingenious paper in the *Asiatic Researches*, recommends (as in cases of suspended animation before-mentioned) every stimulus that can rouse nature to struggle with the disease, and that vol. alk. was a most efficacious application: according to Wolfe and Mead, it helps to throw off the effects of laurel water, and is efficacious even in hydrophobia.

Mr. Bruce and Savary, in their accounts of Egypt, describe a common practice of charming serpents, which is by rubbing their naked arms and bosoms with some sort of vegetable; and, to the astonishment of travellers, they apply them to their skin in every manner with impunity, and make a living by the practice (See account of the *Ceraistes* of Linnæus, Edinb. Encyclopedia, the bite of which is attended with immediate putrefaction). The poisonous wind, called *Samiel* by Chardin, which is instantaneous death,

immediately produces putrefaction in the animal; and much resembles some symptoms of the yellow fever, which evidently shewed the effect of this substance when taken into the system.

From the expence, the tediousness, and difficulties arising from the great nicety required in chemical experiments, and from the present infancy of that science, this subject would take much labour and patience fairly to investigate: from the collateral inferences, from the difficulties in working against old and popular pre-

judices, few people would undertake so great a labour: but it certainly would be a great step towards the classing diseases, and rendering the cure more simple; for no science will ever make any great progress in the world, but in proportion as it is rendered less intricate. A few years ago, chemistry was scarce known; but by the labour of the late ingenious French chemists, in forming a basis for the study of that science, it is now become easy, fashionable, and delightful.

AN ACCOUNT OF MR. CHARLES MACKLIN.

THIS person, the acknowledged Father of the Stage, has at last submitted to fate; after a long life, passed in much turbulence, with many vicissitudes of fortune, amidst good and evil report, neither wholly blameless, nor yet entirely without faults. To a man who has contributed so much to the public amusement, some attention is due; and, in the present case, it is more particularly necessary, as innumerable mistakes, both as to dates and facts, have already deceived the reader of the present day; and, if not corrected, must very much perplex and embarrass the future Biographer.

The early part of Mr. Macklin's life is involved in obscurity: the time and place of his birth are equally unknown. If his own account, as he sometimes gave it (for he was not uniform in his relation), may be depended on, he was born in the North of Ireland; and, in the latter part of his life, he generally asserted that he was a man of the last century. His name was originally Maclauchlin; his parents, it may be presumed, poor; and his education, if it ever deserved such a name, very scanty and neglected. It has been confidently reported, that he was unable to read *

until he arrived at the age of forty years; but to this calumny little credit is due: it is certain that he derived no assistance from his family, and was entirely the architect of his own fortune. A late Irish Judge frequently was heard to declare, that he remembered him a very inferior servant in Trinity College, Dublin; where he went of errands for the fellows and students, and where the reward of his services barely procured him the necessaries of life. To those who were acquainted with the activity of his mind, it will not appear probable that he long continued in such a degrading situation: when he left it, how he afterwards employed himself, or what circumstances led him to the Stage, are all equally unknown, and at this time impossible to recover by any enquiry.

Leaving therefore this obscure interval in the uncertainty in which it is involved, we shall hasten to that period of his life in which we are enabled to speak of him with more precision. Between the age of twenty and thirty years he left Ireland, and travelled in various parts of England in strolling parties, where little could be learnt, and a bare and sometimes precarious subsistence only could be obtained.

* This was the story often told by Foote, who used to add that he had been the marker at a billiard table; and sometimes, to raise a laugh at Macklin, that he used to be employed in calling numbers at a distance, and out of sight, to serve as chances at backgammon; at which game some Irishmen had agreed to play, though without either tables or dice, in a piece of ground marked out for the purpose. At length, in 1766, this aspersions on his literary character got into print in a poem by D. Hayes, Esq. entitled "The Authors." It is unnecessary to say any more on this subject than that Mr. Macklin, at the age of forty years, had been more than five years established at Drury Lane, in a respectable line of characters, and was then performing Shylock with unbounded applause. It has been said that Joseph Miller could not read, but was obliged to learn his parts by hearing his wife read them to him; and that his principal motive for marrying was to obtain a woman capable of assisting him in this manner.

He experienced all the miseries incident to that neglected and despised situation; but being young, with a great share of animal spirits, he frequently some time ago declared, that the years he had spent in this low state were not those in which he had experienced the most unhappiness.

About the year 1725 he came to London, and was engaged by Mr. Rich, at Lincoln's-inn-fields playhouse, where he performed one season. The part he appeared first in (as he used to declare himself) was that of Alcander in *Edipus*; in which he spoke with so little of the then tragic tone, that the Manager was not satisfied with him, and they soon parted. He then returned again to the country, and the first notice we meet with of him afterwards is on the 18th Sept. 1730, when he performed at Lee and Harper's Great Booth, the *Bowling Green*, Southwark, for the benefit of Mr. Ray, the part of Sir Charles Freeman in *The Stratagem*; the part of Archer being represented by Mr. Chapman: from the triflingness of the character he performed, it may be concluded, as an actor, he was not held in much estimation. In the winter of this year he was again engaged at Lincoln's-inn-fields; and, as he used to relate at a time his memory was not impaired, received the first marks of applause from the public, in the small part of an Irish evidence* in Fielding's Comedy of *The Coffee-house Politician*, acted in December. From this time an acquaintance commenced between him and Fielding, which afterwards ripened into intimacy.

He did not, however, long continue under Mr. Rich, but again returned into the country, where he remained until the year 1733, when the revolt of the actors from Drury Lane Theatre, under Mr. Highmore, made it necessary for the deserted Manager to call in the aid of a new set of performers. Several were made trial of, but none with any success except Mr. Macklin, whose first appearance was on the 31st of October; when, according to the play-bill of the day, he only attempted the part of Captain Brazen in *The Recruiting Officer*. He afterwards performed Teague in *The Committee*, the drunken Colonel in *The Intriguing Chambermaid*, and other characters; and on the day preceding the

return of the revolvers (11th March 1734) he performed *Brass and Jack Stocks* in *The Confederacy and The Lottery*, for the benefit of Mrs. Clive. On the restoration of the old performers to their former master at Drury Lane, they were re-established in their characters, and Mr. Macklin became no longer useful; he therefore immediately joined a company hastily collected by Henry Fielding, who took the vacant Haymarket Theatre, and performed in it *Don Quixote* in England, in which Mr. Macklin represented the English Squire; but Fielding's success was but small, and his Theatre therefore was soon shut up.

The season which commenced at Drury Lane in 1734 began under the auspices of a new Manager, Mr. Fleetwood, and Mr. Macklin was engaged as a performer. His first appearance was on the 23d of September, in the character of Poin in *Henry IV.* and from this time his estimation with the public and his Manager continued gradually to rise. Griffin and Johnson were then old, and he became successor to each of them in such characters as he chose to select; and the irregularity of young Cibber gave him the opportunity of performing some parts, as *Lord Foppington*, and which he must have been very unfit for†: a list of these has been already printed in our Magazine for December 1791, to which we shall refer the reader. But besides his exertions as an actor, he was called upon to advise and assist the Manager, who had little knowledge of theatrical business.

"The return of the capital actors," says Victor‡, "to their old well-accustomed Theatre, made a very visible difference in the audiences, to the advantage of the new Manager, whose unskilfulness in the business of the stage was by that means the longer concealed; but though he was an entire stranger to the art of theatrical navigation, he had cunning enough to look out for a pilot. Theophilus Cibber set out with him, his favourite and first Minister, but did not long continue in that high office; the Manager had sense enough to find that he was an improper and dangerous man. This Cibber (in the late disputes) had written against Gentlemen Managers;

* In the printed copy of this play his name stands against the character of Porer; but that being over in the first act, he appeared again in the fifth in the other part of Captain Brazen-court. He used to say he had been peculiarly happy in dressing the character.

† In this character he was the first who played it out of the full-bottom wig, fashionable in the last century.

‡ Victor's History of the Theatres, Vol. I. p. 10.

and had told the public he looked upon Mr. Highmore as the purchaser of his birthright. Cibber was therefore displaced for Macklin; a man at that time of seeming humble pretensions, but of capabilities to raise himself to the office of Lord High Cardinal. This Minister continued long in the highest favour with the Manager, and the business of the Theatre was conducted some years under his influence and direction."

He had not been settled long as an actor at Drury Lane, when an accident happened which might have been attended with fatal consequences to him; and which certainly impressed an unfavourable opinion of him on the mind of the public during the rest of his life. On the 10th of May 1735, a new Farce was to be performed, called *Trick for Trick*, written by Mr. Fabian, in which Mr. Macklin and Mr. Hallam both performed. In dressing for the performance, the latter had got possession of a wig belonging to the house, which Mr. Macklin had performed in the preceding evening, and which he conceived he had a right to demand the restoration of.

With this demand Hallam did not readily comply, and much foul language passed between them. At length Macklin, irritated at Hallam's non-compliance, and inflamed by the language which passed between them, pushed at him with a stick which he had in his hand, without any aim, as it was supposed, but unhappily with fatal effect, as it penetrated his eye, and he lived only until the next day. On his death Macklin abided, and did not take his trial until the 12th of December, when he surrendered himself at the Old Bailey, and was found guilty of manslaughter. It appeared by the evidence to be the result of a hasty fit of passion, unpremeditated, and repented of as soon as done. On this occasion, Mr. Rich, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. Quin, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mills, and several others, appeared to his character; and testified that he was a man of a quiet and peaceable disposition. It was not until the 31st of January 1736, that he resumed his station in the Theatre, by the performance of *Ramillie in The Miser* *.

[*To be continued.*]

ANECDOTE OF PRINCESS AMELIA AND LORD BERKELEY OF STRATTON.

(FROM MRS. BERKELEY'S PREFACE TO THE POEMS OF GEO. MONCK BERKELEY, ESQ.)

MRS. Berkeley being at Lambeth Palace, visiting Archbishop Secker, was present when Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham, said, "I cannot conceive what is come to Princess Emily lately: people don't usually grow better tempered as they grow old; but, from having been all her life the ——— (the blanks must be filled up by those who read), she is become so humble, so affable, so condescending, so kind and charitable, that it delights one to hear it; every body wonders, but nobody can tell what has caused this astonishing change." Every one at the table professed themselves glad, and contrasted it with her Royal Highness's conduct when Ranger of Richmond Park, and the odious files erected to deter people from crossing it. The Archbishop, in his usual deliberate manner, and in his usual deliberate tone of voice, said, "I can inform your Lordship, what it is that has brought this wonderful; this very happy change in her Royal Highness's manners and conduct. You know that Mrs. Berkeley of Stratton is always

one of her Royal Highness's select party: one day she told him, she found that she grew old, and she wished his Lordship would recommend some good book to her to read, to make her better. His Lordship bowed and said, he would endeavour to find one to suit her Royal Highness: accordingly, the next time he went to Gunnersbury House, he took a large folio in his coach; and, carrying it in under his arm, presented it to her Royal Highness, saying, that he had obeyed her Royal Highness's commands, and had brought her a book (and that book was Bishop Hall's Works) that he hoped and believed she would like. Her Royal Highness did like it, has read it, and studied it; and that my good Lord is the cause of this happy change in her Royal Highness that every body is so wondering at. Mrs. Berkeley also says, that the Princess used frequently to send Dr. Berkeley ten guineas, with a request that he would distribute it as he thought best amongst the poor of his parish of Acton."

She represented this character often; but had entirely forgot it: a person who sat next Macklin the first night of Ryder's appearance in *The Miser*, at Covent Garden, mentioned to Macklin having performed the above character in Cibber's absence; but notwithstanding this extraordinary circumstance, which might be supposed to have impressed it on his memory, he had entirely lost every recollection of it, and asserted he had never performed any other character in this play than the *Miser*.

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QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs illustrating the History of Jacobinism. A Translation from the French of the Abbé Barruel. Vol. I. Booker, Bond-street. 1797.

THIS Work, as we are given to understand, is designed to be published in three divisions. It professes to disclose the very source of that intrigue by which the Revolution in France has been effected.

From the records of the Jacobins the Author has deduced what he considers as proofs, that that sect, with its conspiracies, is but the coalition of a triple sect, of a triple conspiracy, in which, long before the Revolution, the overthrow of the altar and of the throne, and the dissolution of all civil society, had been discussed and determined.

“ Many years before the French Revolution (says he), men who styled themselves Philosophers conspired against the God of the Gospel; against Christianity, without distinction of worship, whether Protestant or Catholic, Anglican or Presbyterian. The grand object of this conspiracy was to overturn every altar where Christ was adored. It was the

conspiracy of the *Sophisters of Impiety*, or the Antichristian Conspiracy.

“ This school of impiety soon formed the *Sophisters of Rebellion*: these latter, combining their conspiracy against Kings with that of the *Sophisters of Impiety*, coalesce with that ancient sect whose tenets constituted the whole secret of the Occult * Lodges of Freemasonry, which long since, imposing on the credulity of its most distinguished adepts, only initiated the chosen of the elect into the secret of their unrelenting hatred of Christ and Kings.

“ From the *Sophisters of Impiety and Rebellion*, arose the *Sophisters of Impiety and Anarchy*. These latter conspire not only against Christ and his altars, but against every religion natural or revealed: not only against Kings, but against every Government, against all civil society, even against all property whatsoever.

“ This third sect, known by the name of *Illuminées*, coalesced with the *Sophisters*

* In his Preface the Translator, with becoming candour, has given a note, exculpatory of a most numerous, loyal, and respectable body of men from the censure that is implied in such passages as these. His words are:—“ The *Freemasons in general* were far from being acquainted with the conspiracies of the *Occult Lodges*; and indeed many were not people to be tampered with. It might be objected, that all lodges were occult: with regard to the public they were so; but beside the common lodges, there existed others which were hidden from the generality of the *Freemasons*. It is those which the Author styles *ARXIANE LODGES*, and that we have translated by *Occult Lodges*.”

It is indeed sufficiently in proof, that the founders of different conspiracies, aware of the secrecy permitted to the proceedings of the Fraternity of *Masons*, have assumed that character, and availed themselves of the credit given to that institution, in order to render unsuspected the secrecy, and undetected the progress, of their own abominable machinations. From what we have heard and read, we are persuaded, that the fundamental principles and general practices of Freemasonry are as opposite to those of the *Illuminées*, of the *Propaganda*, or of any other sect in hostility to good Order and Government, as light to darkness, or good to evil.—REV.

conspiring against Christ, coalesced with the Sophisters who, with the *Occult* Masons, conspired against both Christ and Kings. It was the coalition of the adepts of *impiety*, of the adepts of *rebellion*, and the adepts of *anarchy*, which formed the CLUB of the JACOBINS. Under this name, common to the triple sect (originating from the name of the order, whose convent they had seized upon to hold their sittings), we shall see the adepts following up their triple conspiracy against God, the King, and Society. Such was the origin, such the progress of that sect, since become so dreadfully famous under the name of JACOBIN."

The Memoirs before us treat in successive order of these three conspiracies, and develop the authors, their objects, their means, and the whole course of their operations. We have rarely seen a work more judiciously methodized, and by which the attention is more anxiously excited, or the understanding better informed. The style is spirited, the reasoning powerful, the proofs (all extracted from the records and avowals of the conspirators themselves) irrefragable. To give credibility to enormities which stagger the human mind, the Author has very properly accompanied every quotation with a direct reference to some printed letter, or other production of the party concerned.

In a preliminary discourse the Author declares the chiefs of the conspiracy to have been Voltaire, D'Alembert, Frederic II. King of Prussia, and Diderot: the first of these, he tells us, hated religion because he was jealous of its Author; the second, because his cold heart was incapable of affection; the third, because he had never seen it, but through the medium of its enemies; the fourth, because, doating on nature, and enthusiastically wedded to the chaos of his own ideas, he chose rather to build his system on chimeras, and form mysteries of his own, than submit to the light of the Gospel.

The characters of these four personages are depicted in most striking colours to the contemplation of mankind, and to the detestation of all who wish well to the dearest interests of human life. D'Alembert and Frederic do not appear to have committed themselves so much in their public writings, as in their literary correspondence; to a very considerable part of which correspondence our Author must have had access.

In a sketch of the progress of Voltaire through life, M. Barruel has given us one of the most able exposures of that man's inveterate and blasphemous spirit we ever met with. His book is on this account particularly to be recommended to the attention of persons at that time of life when principles are about to take root in the mind; as it proves, that the virulence of Voltaire against Our Blessed Saviour (of whom he seldom writes or speaks but as the *wretch*, *L'Infame*) and our Holy Religion, was not the effect of any serious and misguided investigation, but a wanton, useless blasphemy, supported by the most detestable hypocrisy. Indeed so early did Voltaire begin to exhibit signs of what was to be expected from him, that while a student in rhetoric in the College of Louis le Grand, he drew from the Jesuit Le Jay, who was his tutor, this rebuke: "Unfortunate young man, you will one day come to be the standard-bearer of Infidelity." And surely never was oracle more completely fulfilled.

It was the policy of the conspirators to proceed by degrees to sap the foundations of religion.

"Convinced (says our Author) of the necessity of this gradation, D'Alembert bethought himself of the Encyclopedia, as the grand means of philosophizing mankind, and *crushing the wretch*. His project is no sooner conceived, than enthusiastically embraced by Diderot; and Voltaire animated their drooping courage more than once, by his constant attention to the undertaking.

"To judge of what amazing importance the success of this famous dictionary was to the conspiring chiefs, we must be acquainted with the plan, the method of its execution, and how it was to become the infallible agent of incredulity, and its most powerful weapon in perverting the public opinion, or overturning all the principles of Christianity.

"The Encyclopedia is at first ushered into the world as the aggregate, as the complete treasure of all human arts and sciences, of Religion, Divinity, Physics, History, Geography, Astronomy, or Commerce; in a word, of whatever may constitute a Science: of Poetry, Oratory, Grammar, Painting, Architecture, Manufactures, or of whatever can be the object of useful or pleasing arts. This great work was to comprehend the very minutiae of different trades, from the manufacturer to the labourer; it was of itself to be an immense library, and sup-

ply the place of one. It was to be the work of men the most scientific and the most profound in every branch, that France could produce. The discourse in which it was announced by D'Alembert to all Europe, was written with so much art; had been so profoundly meditated and nicely weighed; the concatenation of the sciences and the progress of the human mind appeared so properly delineated; whatever he had borrowed from Bacon or Chambers on the filiation of ideas so perfectly disguised; in fine, the plagiarist sophist had so perfectly decked himself in the riches of others, that the prospectus of the Encyclopedia was looked upon as a masterpiece, and its author as the most proper person to preside over so stupendous a work.

"Such were their mighty promises, but promises never intended to be fulfilled; while, on the other side, they had their secret object, and that they were determined to accomplish. This was to convert the Encyclopedia into a vast emporium of all the sophisms, errors, or calumnies, which ever had been invented against religion, from the first schools of impiety until the day of their enterprize; and these were to be so artfully concealed, that the reader should insensibly imbibe the poison without the least suspicion. To prevent discovery, the error was never to be found where it might be supposed; religion was not only to be respected but even supported in all direct discussions, though sometimes the discussion is so handled, that the objection they seem to refute is more forcibly impressed on the mind of the reader. The more to impose on the unthinking, D'Alembert and Diderot artfully engaged several men of unblemished character to partake in this vast undertaking. Such was Mr. de Jeaucourt, a man of great learning and probity, who has furnished a number of articles to the Encyclopedia: his name alone could have been thought a sufficient guarantee against all the art and perfidy of its principles; in short, it was declared that all points of religion were to be discussed by divines, well known for their learning and orthodoxy.

"All this might have been true, and the work only prove the more perfidious, D'Alembert and Diderot reserving to themselves a three-fold resource to forward their Antichristian Conspiracy.

"Their first resource was that of insinuating error and infidelity into those articles deemed the least susceptible of them; such, for example, as History or

Natural Philosophy, even into Chemistry and Geography, where such danger could not even have been surmised. The second was that of references, an art so precious, by which after having placed some religious truths under the reader's eye, he is tempted to seek further information in articles of a quite different cast. Sometimes the mere reference was an epigram or a sarcasm. They would, after having treated a religious subject with all possible respect, simply add, *See the art. PREJUDICE, or SUPERSTITION, or FANATICISM*; lastly, when our referring Sophisters feared this shift could not avail them, they would not hesitate at falsifying and altering the discussion of a virtuous co-operator, or at adding an article of their own, whose apparent object was to defend, while the real was to refute, what had already been written on the subject. In fine, impiety was to be sufficiently veiled to make it attractive, while it left place for excuse and subterfuge. This was the peculiar art of our barking sophist D'Alembert. Diderot, more daring, was at first countenanced in the mad flights of his impiety, but in cooler moments, his articles were to be revised; he was then to add some apparent restriction in favour of religion, some of those high-sounding and reverential words, but which left the whole of the impiety to subsist. If he was above that care, D'Alembert, as supervisor-general, took it upon himself.

"Peculiar care was to be taken in the redaction of the first volumes, lest the clergy, or those men of prejudice, as they were called, should take the alarm. As they proceeded in the work they were to grow more bold; and if circumstances did not favor them, nor allow them to say all they wished to say, they were to resort to supplements, and to foreign editions, which would at the same time render this dangerous work more common, and less costly to the generality of readers.

"The Encyclopedia, perpetually recommended and cried up by the adepts, was to be a standing book in all libraries, and insensibly the learned was to be converted into the Antichristian world. If the project was well conceived, it was impossible to see one more faithfully executed.

"It is now our duty to lay before the reader proofs, first as to the fact, secondly as to the intention. For the first, it will be sufficient to cast the eye on divers articles of this immense collection, especially where the principal tenets of Christianity,

Christianity, or even of natural religion, are treated, and to follow them through the divers references the Sophists have prepared for the reader. We shall find the existence of God, free agency, the immortality of the soul, treated in the style of a Christian philosopher, but a *wide* DEMONSTRATION, or a *wide* CORRUPTION, will be added, to pervert all that had been said; and those articles to which D'Alembert and Diderot more particularly refer the reader, are exactly those where the doctrine of the sceptic or the Spinosaist, of the Fatalist or the Materialist, is chiefly inculcated.

This cunning could not escape those authors who wrote in the defence of religion. But Voltaire, resorting to calumny, in order to defend their Encyclopædia, will represent these authors as enemies of the state, as bad citizens &c. Such, indeed, were his usual weapons; and had he perfectly succeeded in deceiving people, it would have been sufficient to have examined his confidential correspondence with the very authors of the work, to be convinced of the wickedness of their intentions.

At a hundred leagues from Paris, and not thwarted by the obstacles D'Alembert had to combat, he often complains, that the attacks are not sufficiently direct. He is often ruffled by certain reflections familiar to D'Alembert, and at length he breaks out on those put to the article *BARRE*. D'Alembert answers, 'This is an idle quarrel indeed on Bayle's Dictionary. In the first place, I do not say, happy would it have been had he shown more reverence to religion and morality. My phrase is much more modest; and besides, in a cursed country like this where we are writing, who does not know that such sentences are of no form and only a cloak to the truths occasionally conveyed. Every one is aware of that.'

During the time that Voltaire was so much busied with the articles he so frequently sent to D'Alembert for the Encyclopædia, he often complains of his weakness, and is unable to dissemble how much he desires to attack religion openly, and writes, 'All that I am told about the articles of Divinity and Metaphysics, gives me to the heart; oh, how cruel it is to print the very reverse of what one

thinks &c.' But D'Alembert, more adroit, sensible of the necessity of these palliatives, 'lest he should be looked upon as a madman by those he wished to convert,' foresaw the day when he could triumphantly answer, 'If mankind is so much enlightened to-day, it is only because we have had the precaution, or good fortune, to enlighten them by degrees &c.'

When Voltaire had sent certain violent articles, under the name of the Priest of Lausanne, D'Alembert would immediately write, 'We shall always receive with gratitude whatever comes from the same hand. We only pray our heretic to draw in his claw a little, as in certain places he has shown his fangs a little too much. This is the time for stepping back to make the better leap &c.' And to show that he never lost sight of this maxim, he answers Voltaire's animadversions on the article *HULL*: 'Without doubt we have several wretched articles in our divinity and metaphysics, but with divines for censors and a privilege, I defy you to make them better. There are articles left exposed where all is set to rights again &c.'

Can there be a doubt left of the precise and determined intention of the Encyclopædists, when Voltaire exhorts D'Alembert to snatch the moment, whilst the attention of Government is drawn off by other concerns. 'During this war with the parliament and the bishops, the philosophers will have fine play. You have a fair opportunity of filling the Encyclopædia with those truths, that we should not have dared utter twenty years ago &c.' Or when he writes to Damienville, 'I can be concerned for a good dramatic performance, but could be far more pleased with a good philosophical work that should for ever CRUSH THE WRETCH. I place all my hopes in the Encyclopædia &c.' After such an avowal, it would be useless to seek further proof of this immense compilation being no other than the grand arsenal for all their sophisticated arms against religion.

Diderot, more open, even in his ambushes reluctantly employed cunning. He does not hide how much he wished boldly to insert his principles, and his principles are explained when he writes, 'The age of Louis XIV. only produced two men worthy of co-operating to the

the Religion vindicated, the writings of Gauchat, of Bergier, in our Helvian Letters. Letter to D'Alembert. — 10th Oct. 1764. — \$ Let. of the 9th of July 1762. — ¶ 16th July 1762. — ¶ 21st July 1757. — ** Ibid. — †† Let. to D'Alembert, 13th Nov. 1756. — †† 23d May 1764.

Encyclopedia,' and these two men were *Persault* and *Boindin*. The merits of the latter are more conspicuous than those of the former. *Boindin*, born in 1676, had lately died a reputed Atheist, and had been refused Christian burial. The notoriety of his principles had shut the French academy against him, and with such titles he could not have failed being a worthy co-operator.

"Such then was the object, such the intention of the conspiring authors. We see by their own confession, that they did not wish to compile for science, but to compile for incredulity; that it was not the advancement of arts they sought, but to seize the moment, when the attention of the ruling authorities were drawn off, to propagate their impious calumnies against religion. They hypocritically utter some few religious truths; they *print the contrary of what they believed* on Christianity, but only the better to cover the sophisms they printed against it.

"At length the Encyclopedia was brought to a conclusion, and it made its appearance under the sanction of a public privilege. Triumphant in their first step, the conspirators saw in it but the forerunner of their future successes against religion."

Of the celebrated *Abbé Raynal*, a man to whose name the world has been long accustomed to pay respect, an anecdote is related, not very creditable to his honour or honesty.

"Let any one should doubt of the particular drift of this compilation [the Encyclopedia], the reader must be informed of the co-operators chosen by *D'Alembert* and *Diderot*, and that especially for the religious part. Their first divine was *Raynal*, a man just expelled from the order of the Jesuits on account of his impiety, his chief and strongest recommendation to *D'Alembert*. Every one, unfortunately, knows how much he verified the judgement of his former brethren, by his atrocious declamations against Christianity; but few are acquainted with the anecdote of his

expulsion from among the co-operators, and that connects his story with that of another divine, who, without being impious himself, had been unfortunately drawn into the company of the sophists.

"This was the *Abbé Yvon*, an odd metaphysician, but an inoffensive and upright man; often in extreme indigence, and living by his pen, when he thought he could do it with decency. In the simplicity of his heart he had written *The Defence of the Abbé de Prades*. I have heard him assert that not a single error could be found in that work, and on the first argument give up the point. With the same simplicity I have heard him relate, by what means he had co-operated to the Encyclopedia. 'I was in want of money (said he); *Raynal* met me and persuaded me to write a few articles, promising me a good reward; I acceded, and, my work delivered at *Raynal's* study, I received twenty-five Louis-d'ors. Thinking myself very well paid, I imparted my good fortune to one of the booksellers employed for the Encyclopedia, who seemed much surprised that the articles furnished by *Raynal* should not be his own. He was furious at the trick he surmised. A few days after I was sent for to the office; and *Raynal*, who had received a thousand crowns for his pretended work, was obliged to refund me the hundred Louis-d'ors he had kept for himself."

"This anecdote will not surprise those who are acquainted with *Raynal's* plagiarist talents. His impiety was not sufficient to prevent his dismissal, but it preserved him within the pale of the fraternal embrace."

Of the expulsion of the Jesuits much secret history is here brought to light. That expulsion appears clearly to have been the scheme of the conspirators; they threw imputations on that learned order, that by removing its members from the instruction of youth, the principles of the *junto* might find easier access with the rising generation.

(To be continued.)

The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations illustrated, in Opposition to some False Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith and Others. 154 Pages, 8vo. 3s. sewed. Becket. 1797.

ABOUT forty years ago a number of ingenious men in France employed themselves in speculations respecting the ideal perfection of the social order, and

hence acquired the name of economists. It was in France that both Mr. Hume and Dr. Adam Smith were led, by the prevailing speculations of the times, to

turn their attention, and employ the powers of their minds on commercial, financial, and political subjects. It may be proper here to obviate a misconception respecting the œconomists, which we believe to be pretty general in this country. The object of the œconomical system ought not to be confounded with that of the Utopian plans of Government which have at different times been offered to the world; plans, of which the greater number take it for granted that the social order is entirely the effect of human art; and that wherever this order is imperfect, the evil may be traced to some want of foresight on the part of the legislator, or some neglect on that of the magistrate. The projects of reform, therefore, which such plans involve, are, in general, deserving of all the ridicule and contempt that have been poured upon them: inasmuch as they imply an arrogant and presumptuous belief, in their authors, of the superiority of their own political sagacity to the accumulated wisdom of former ages. The œconomists maintain, that the social order is, in the most essential respects, the result of the wisdom of nature, and not of human contrivance; and therefore, that the proper business of the politician is not to divide his attention among all the different parts of a machine, but by protecting the rights of individuals, and by allowing to each as complete a liberty as is compatible with the perfect security of the rights of his fellow-citizens, to remove every obstacle which the prejudices and vices of men have opposed to the establishment of that order which society has a tendency to assume: and they suppose, that in proportion to the progress and the diffusion of knowledge, those prejudices, on a skilful management of which all the old systems of policy proceeded, must gradually disappear. Though the Author of the Book under review does not subscribe to all the tenets of the Œconomists, but on the contrary points out some errors into which they have fallen, he maintains, in the most clear and convincing manner, one of their leading and most important doctrines, that "a State, possessing a large territory, has no other revenue than that arising from the produce of its lands (exclusive of some small income from foreign commerce); and as one third of that produce is, in Great Britain, given by those who raise it to a class of men who, if they were not to defend the State, would, in a political sense, have nothing to do, the defence of

the State, therefore, naturally and politically devolves upon that class of men, as every other class of men in a State has its respective employment. The sum of twenty-five millions sterling, making between one-third and one-fourth of the whole income of Britain, being paid by the cultivators to the proprietors of land, and being, as appears, an actual burthen upon the community, reason and sound policy point it out as the natural fund for the defence of the community. When thus applied by the Legislature, the possessors of those rents instantly become not only an essential class in society but an honourable class likewise: for honour will ever be freely allowed to those whose profession it is to be ready to risk their lives in defence of the community. Though the proprietors of land, therefore, are not, as œconomists maintain, a productive class in society, they are an essential class, and the most honourable class in society. From the fundamental principle above mentioned and explained, it follows, that since there ought to be no other tax for the defence of the State than a land-tax, that tax ought to be most carefully collected, in a just proportion, according to the exigencies of the State; and that it is highly criminal in any receiver of land-rents to withhold from Government its due proportion of those rents. A case of danger to this kingdom can hardly be supposed that would require the military exertions of every fourth person in it; that is, that would absorb the fourth part of its yearly income, or, in other words, the whole of the land-rents. A part of those rents may therefore, without the risk of any deficiency in point of defence, be appropriated to the annual maintenance of the fourth essential class in society, the essential and honourable class of instructors." The other two classes to which our Author alludes are the cultivators of the soil, and mechanics or manufacturers.

From the important truth, that the produce of the soil is the natural source of national income, our Author not only concludes, that in taxation we ought to apply directly to the source of public revenue, but points out the best means for rendering that source more abundant. He traces the origin and progress of public revenue; and, through the chaotic complexity of times and circumstances extremely artificial, brings it back to the simplicity of nature. To improve to the utmost, and to draw directly, for

the exigencies of the State, from that source, he shews, in a very pleasing as well as convincing manner, would eminently tend to promote the health, morals, happiness, and comfort of individuals, as well as the population and strength of the kingdom.

There has not any thing appeared, in our judgment, so worthy of attention, in the way of political œconomy, as this little Treatise, since the publications of Turgot. The principles it contains, duly followed up by acts of the Legislature, might probably give strength and elasticity to Britain, under all her burthens. If some measures of the kind here recommended, of general and powerful efficacy, be not adopted; if we do not, in a situation unusually perilous, apply other remedies than the common routine of office, and arts of political intrigue, there seems to be great danger either of the torpor of senility on the one hand, or the violence of too rapid change on the other. It is useful and, we may say, vital plans of public œconomy and improvement, and not the effusions of eloquence, however brilliant, that claim the attention and the gratitude of the Nation. The Author of this work writes with much ease and liveliness. He is sprightly and engaging: but a little more attention to arrangement would have saved some unnecessary repetitions. It is not in many instances that the prying eye of the critic will find any offence against the propriety and purity of the English tongue, though such offences are so common at present among some of our most *dashing* writers. In the following he changes a neutral into an active verb: "The labour of the manufacturer, by *originating* subsistence, *originates* and supports population; and by originating more than his own subsistence, &c." p. 45.

The political writers whom our Author quotes, in maintaining the expediency

of a single tribute, are chiefly Dr. Smith and Mr. Arthur Young; the errors of the latter seem, indeed, to be numerous and palpable.

We Reviewers are well acquainted with the mutual complaisance of Authors to other *living* and industrious Authors. When they dissent from their judgment in some points, they endeavour to make up for their censure by great compliments on some other score. But they should attach themselves to some quality on which they may expatiate with some degree of plausibility. When they fix on a quality which the complimented party is generally known *not* to possess, the complimenter runs the risk of being suspected either of want of penetration or insincerity, if not of malignant irony.

This Treatise on the most important branches of political œconomy comes from the pen of John Gray, Esq. of Somerset-place, as we learn from the following paragraph, just published in a Newspaper: "The University of St. Andrew's have conferred the honour of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Gray, of Somerset-place, Author of *The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations* illustrated."

Mr. Gray has written various pieces, of which we recollect the following: some Pamphlets on the American Dispute, particularly an Essay entitled, *Dr. Price's Notions of Civil Liberty* shewn to be contradictory to Reason and Scripture; An Essay on the Abolition not only of the African Slave Trade, but of Slavery in the West Indies; A Plan for finally settling the Government of Ireland upon Constitutional Principles (in which we perceive the embryo of the present performance); and of some Remarks on the British Fisheries, published in conjunction with G. Dempster, Esq. M. P. for an account of which last, and of the Author, see the *EUROP. MAG.* for Jan. 1790, p. 17.

Travels in Hungary, with a Short Account of Vienna, in the Year 1793. By Robert Townson, LL.D. F.R.S. Edin. &c. Illustrated with a Map and Sixteen other Copper-plates. 506 pages. 4to. Robinsons. 1797.

[Concluded from Page 33.]

OUR Traveller describes the gloom of Debretzin, containing 30,000 people, and perhaps the greatest village in Europe: "To what circumstance Debretzin

owes its existence I don't know; nor can I divine what can have induced thirty thousand people to select a country destitute of springs, rivers, building

stearns, fuel, and the heart-cheering vine, for their residence. The houses, with only a few exceptions, consist merely of the ground-floor: they are thatched, and have the gable end turned towards the street: these are not paved. By far the greatest part of the inhabitants are *calumniators*: their gloomy manners and dress, together with the gloomy weather that happened during my stay here, made this altogether a dismal place."

He visited the University of Debretzin: "The teachers receive a salary of about fifty pounds a-year. I was invited by, I think, the head professor to be present at the exercises of some of the Rogati. The one in which he chose they should exhibit before me was psalm-singing: they were fine stout fellows, and roared lustily.—Besides the College, Debretzin is famous for its soap manufactures, its bread, and pipes, and quarterly fairs."

From Debretzin our Traveller passed on to Gros Wandein, one of the prettiest Towns in Hungary, and in every respect the reverse of Debretzin. Every thing here looked gay; music and dancing were heard in every house. This was Sunday, and the inhabitants are Catholics; and to them, therefore, a day of festivity. Here he attended a county meeting, where he was received with every mark of civility, and invited to a hospitable dinner by the Deputy Lieutenant. "German cookery, and German manners and customs, prevailed here as they do in the rest of Hungary. Before we sat down we all stood round the table, and each for himself prayed, or pretended to pray; this was what we call grace. Towards the conclusion of the dinner, which lasted a long time, a few glasses of good wine went round; and then we all rose up, stood behind our chairs, prayed again for about a minute, and then withdrew for our coffee."

As Dr. Townson pushed on to Tokay, he passed through the district of the *Rindakes*: six or seven towns, with two and twenty thousand inhabitants, form this district. They are the descendants of some troops which, in the beginning of the last century, at the termination of a war, were settled here, and received lands on condition of rendering military service. They have their own magistrates, and are not under the government of the country: judging from ~~circumstances~~, they are not more opulent than ~~their~~ neighbours. From Debretzin to Tokay the country is quite flat, being part of the great plain: it grows a good

deal of corn and Indian wheat; but it is chiefly pasture land. "By the roadside, I found a large party of Zigueners. Hungary may be considered as the seat of this people: they are here very numerous, and lead the same vagabond life they do in other countries. Several of the later Hungarian Sovereigns have endeavoured to render them sedentary, but with not much success; they still stroll about the country as tinkers and musicians, but are not seen in such hordes as formerly. It is but a few years ago (I think under Joseph the Second), that about a score of them were condemned and executed in Great Hontor county, for being *Antropophagists*; but when it was too late, it was *suspected* that their Judges had been too hasty in their condemnation. They were not seen in Hungary before 1418: what their numbers are, I could not learn; but when the neighbouring country of the Bucovine was lately ceded to Austria, of seventy thousand inhabitants *one thousand were gipsies*.

"The *Citillus*, earless Marmot, had begun its depredations on the corn, though it was still green; at the mouths of their holes lay heaps of *aristal* and chaff.

"In every country the vintage is a time of mirth and gaiety; but particularly so about Tokay. Many of the great Nobility, though they have no estate here, and live in distant parts of Hungary, have a vineyard here, and business as well as pleasure brings many of them at this season; and the dealers in this article come likewise to make their contracts; and the friends of all concerned, from a tacit invitation, come to join in the general festivity: the vintage is preceded by fairs, so that during this season all is life and bustle.

"To the *Troken-beers*, or half-dried luscious grapes, Tokay, that is, the Tokay *Ausbruche*, is indebted for all its richness; but these depend greatly on the weather; every year does not produce them either in the same quantity or quality; in some years they fall all together. If the frosty mornings set in too soon, and, before the grapes are ripe, destroy the connexion between them and the vines, the *Ausbruche* is harsh and sour; yet frosty mornings, when not too soon, are of advantage to them. If wet weather sets in at the time they ought, by the influence of the sun, to lose their watery parts, and to be turned to syrup, it may easily be conceived what will be the

consequence. These *Troken-beers* are always trifling in quantity compared with the other grapes; and in some years, as I have just said, there are none at all."

It is not permitted, by our bounds, to accompany him for the remainder of his journey to Coschan, with its banks, mines, and caverns; to Rosenan and Schmoluire, with their mines; or in his excursion to the Alps; much less to enter into the account he gives of insects and vegetable productions in his Appendix*; though his description of these, which appears to be sufficiently accurate, will no doubt be acceptable to Zoologists and Botanists.

Dr. Townson is a diligent enquirer

and an accurate observer; guided in his enquiries, however, not by any extraordinary genius, or new and profound views, but the studies and theories prevalent at the University where he received his physiological education. He is good-humoured and lively; although by no means free from levity, or, in some instances, puerile and vulgar jokes. There is nothing in which authors more commonly mistake their talents, than when they take themselves to be men of wit and humour; even his long account of the seduction of a young lady (p. 442), intended to be pathetic, is intermixed with traits of levity, if not of licentiousness.

Poems by the late George Monck Berkeley, Esq. L.L.B. F.S.S.A. with a Preface by the Editor, consisting of some Anecdotes of Mr. Monck Berkeley, and several of his Friends. 4to. Leigh and Sotheby. 1797. 2l. 2s.

THE whole of Mr. Berkeley's share in this Volume, containing 842 pages, is comprised in less than one fourth of the number; the remainder are by the Editor, Mrs. Berkeley, his mother. From this voluminous performance, which contains much of the annals of the nursery, we are informed of many instances of early ripeness of Mr. Berkeley and his brother; much of his family; and many anecdotes of their friends and neighbours. Of these latter, the value is much diminished by blanks and initials, which render them unintelligible to the general reader. Mrs. Berkeley, as a mother, a friend, a neighbour, and in all the relative duties, appears in a very amiable, exemplary point of view; performing the duties of her station with firmness, and at no time compromising with vice or folly: in the present dissipated age, it would be well if there were more examples like her. In general, she will be thought to have dispensed too much panegyrick on her favourite characters, though in some instances she has used the pen of a satirist. The adventures of a private family can afford but little entertainment beyond a very narrow circle; and accordingly we learn, from the advertisement of the present performance, that the impression for sale is a very small one. Mr. Berkeley's Poems seldom rise above mediocrity, but they exhibit marks of an amiable and cultivated mind.

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΒΑΤΡΑΧΟΜΥΟΜΑΧΙΑ. *La Guerre des Grenouilles et des Souris d'Homere.*
Traduite mot pour mot de la version Latine

d'Etienne Berglere imprimé vis a vis. Par M. Francois Cohen, de Kenilth Town, age de huit ans. A qui on a ajoute une paraphrase en vers Anglois publiée, par M. Pope. 4to. Boosey, 7s. 6d.

A literal Translation, word for word, professing to have no claim to either taste or elegance, cannot expect much praise or approbation. We are no friends to early publications, and therefore shall only observe of the present performance, that the industry of the youth who has translated this Work deserves the private commendation of his friends; that his performance may be of use to those about his own age; and that the Volume is elegantly printed and decorated. Can more be looked for from a child of eight years of age?

Valuable and Interesting Communications. 4to. Macpherson. 27 pages. 7s. 6d.

These disclosures, as they are called, we consider to be valuable and interesting; but not in the degree the Author seems to esteem them. They consist of a variety of different matters, chiefly literary; and, as the preface asserts, are adapted to the ingenious, the learned, the industrious. We should not be surprised to see some of the schemes carried into execution, and we think the greater part would be beneficial to the public. In reading this pamphlet, we observe some mistakes, as in p. 21, where Macklin is erroneously said to have been the publisher of *The Memoirs of Grammont*, and *The Economy of Human Life*; p. 15, where Mr. Warton is styled Doctor; and some others. Whatever value may be affixed to these communications, we think the Author has over-rated them much, when he demands 7s. 6d. for a pamphlet of 27 pages.

PUBLICOLA. *A Sketch of the Times and prevailing Opinions; from the Revolution in 1800 to the present Year 1810. Addressed to the People of England, and now first translated from the Russian Copy.* 8vo. Wright.

Under the idea of a dream, this Author very ably paints the horrors likely to attend a Revolution brought about by Frenchmen, and upon French principles. The picture deserves a very serious consideration. May it prove only a dream!

GRAMMAIRE ANGLOISE comparée avec La Grammaire Française; dans laquelle les Principes et les Tours de Phrase des deux Langues sont raisonnées d'une Manière très nouvelle, et promues par des Exemples assez nombreux pour éclaircir toutes les Difficultés qui pourraient se rencontrer. Par Nicolas Salmon. 8vo. Dilly. 1797.

This Author, by various grammatical works already published, has shewn himself well qualified for the Work now under our consideration. It is executed with care and ability; is calculated as well for the scholar as the adept; and may be recommended equally to those who wish to acquire, as to those who desire to retain a knowledge of the French language.

A Sermon preached before the Epping Troop of West Essex Yeomen Cavalry, on Monday the 12th of June 1797. By T. A. Abdy, M.A. Rector of Teydon Garmen, alias Cooper'sale, in the County of Essex. 12mo. No Publisher. 1797.

A political Discourse, which the Author has properly characterised in describing it to consist in speaking plain truths in plain language.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 799.

Μάρτιν δὲ νεκρὸν Εὐρυτὰν στήψει λῶς,
Ὁ, τ' αἰνὸν νῆϊον Τραμπύας ἰδὲθλιν.
Πέργη δὲ μιν θαρόντα, Τυρρηνῶν ὄρος,
Ἐ Γορτυνία δέξεται πεφλεγμένον.

Vatem verò mortuum Eurytanus coronabit populus;
Qui et altam habitat Trampysæ sedem.
Perge verò illum mortuum, Tyrrhenus mons,
In Gortynia accipiet combustum.

THE fortunes of Ulysses and his family are here foretold by Cassandra. She predicts, that the people of Eurytania, i. e. of Ætolia, and of Trampya, a city of Epire, shall crown the dead seer. The Scholiast seems to have considered the words Εὐρυτὰν στήψει λῶς, as necessarily implying, that is Εὐρυτάσι μάρτις κῆται. For he asks, πῶς δ' αὐτὸς ἐν Εὐρυτάσι, καὶ ἐν Τυρρηνίᾳ κῆται; The absurdity, of which he complains, originates not with the poet, but with himself. For he hastily concluded, that, because Εὐρυτὰν λῶς στήψει μάρτιν, therefore among the same people μάρτις κῆται. But the στήψει, no less than the real tomb, was decorated with garlands. This was that ἱεὺς νῆμενος which friends, wheresoever situated, might bestow. Thus the rites

of sepulture, in honour of Ulysses, were paid him in more places than one; consequently, in places where his dead body did not lie. The people of Ætolia and of Epire, says Cassandra, shall crown the dead seer. The place that shall receive him, when dead, is Perge, a mountain in Tyrrhenia: here he died. The place that shall receive him, when burnt on the pile, is Gortynia, near Perge: here his ashes were deposited. On the hill Perge, Ulysses was slain by his son Telegonus; at a time, Cassandra adds, when he was lamenting the distresses of his family. The connexion between the several parts of this story will be evident to an attentive reader. He will rather incline to admire the poet's art, than censure him for his inconsistency.

E.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST 15.

THE ITALIAN MONK, a Play, in three acts, by James Boaden, Esq. was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The characters as follow :

Schedoni,	Mr. Palmer.
Ansaldo,	Mr. Aickin.
Vivaldi	Mr. C. Kemble.
Paulo,	Mr. Suett.
Fisberman,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Rosalba,	Miss De Camp.
Fiorecca,	Mrs. Bland.
Matilda,	Miss Heard.
Marchioness,	Mrs. Harlowe.

Bravoës, by Messrs. Caulfield and Waldron, jun.

FABLE.

The Count de Bruno, an ambitious and profligate Nobleman, in a moment of causeless jealousy, slabs his wife, and, leaving her dangerously wounded, flies his country ; at length he enters a convent and becomes a Monk, under the name of Schedoni, in which vocation he is appointed confessor to the Marchioness di Vivaldi, whose son, contrary to the inclinations of his parents, being enamoured of a lovely orphan, Ellen di Rosalba, the Monk stimulates her to make away with the girl to prevent family disgrace.

She is accordingly dragged away at night by Spalatro, a needy ruffian, and destined to be assassinated in a wretched solitary hovel on the sea coast. Spalatro, having himself a child, dares not trust his hand to do the murder ; and Schedoni, coming to know the result, is obliged himself to undertake its performance. He enters the chamber in which she lies sleeping, and approaching, he sees and snatches a portrait from her breast, which was her mother's, and is the resemblance of himself, as Count de Bruno—he discovers her to be his daughter.

This disclosure restores the humane part of his nature. The close and subtle Monk is discarded for the Father, and what was approaching to Fiend is recovered into Man. He then sympathizes with the love he had laboured to blast, and wishes the union he had practised to destroy. The young Count

Vivaldi being imprisoned at the Monk's instigation, the father and daughter hasten to Rome to deliver him.

Ansaldo, the former lover of Schedoni's wife, tracing him through all his plots, appears at first in an awful way to Vivaldi, at Paluzzi, and endeavours to deter him from going to Rosalba's cottage ; and being himself an inquisitor, again appears to him in his cell, and orders him to accuse Schedoni of having murdered his innocent wife ; the youth complies, and thus destroys the very man who was come to save him. Schedoni, upon this, desperately rushes to confess all, and expiate his past guilt by death, when Ansaldo tells him that his wife is innocent and alive, that he was her lover, and now, when he is worthy of the blessing, restores her to his arms. Her daughter is given to the Count, and the piece concludes happily.

This Play, which is of the tragic-comic species, is founded on Mrs. Radcliffe's Novel of the same title ; and the incidents introduced in it are very little varied from the source whence they were taken. Mr. Boaden's merit, therefore, in the present performance, lies chiefly in the selection and in the language. The events follow one another in regular order, and the catastrophe is not disclosed too soon. The language is for the most part nervous and elegant. On the whole, the production does credit to Mr. Boaden's talents as a dramatist. The performers all exerted themselves with effect, and received, as they deserved, great applause.

16. Mrs. Atkins, from Bath, appeared the first time in London, in the character of Rosina. This lady is daughter of Mrs. Warrel, who was one season at Covent Garden, and is a pupil of Rauzini. She is handsome and elegant in her manner, and sustained the character with modesty and effect. Her voice is harmonious and sweet, but at present appears to want power. It she is able to acquire that, she will certainly obtain a high rank in her profession. Her action was proper, her demeanor gentle, and the whole of her performance was crowned with great and very flattering applause.

POETRY.

ON RETURNING THE KEY OF THE GARDENS AT HAM-HOUSE TO THE EARL OF DYFART.

TAKE back the key, my Lord, you deign'd to lend;
And, with the key, my kindest thanks I send.
To these proud groves, sure, never key convey'd
A more enchanting, unaffected maid!
Ye groves, which now are own'd by those who grace
And add a grandeur e'en to such a place;
Which Dyfarts * dignify, with well-earn'd praise
For manners, that once mark'd more simple days;
Plain, peer-like manners, that, in every age,
Please every rank, and every heart engage—
Groves, classic made by what the Poet † sings;
By Beauties, Legislators, Heroes, Kings—
Where Lauderdale's and Huntingtour's ‡ bright eyes
Have deak, to faithful hearts, Love's envied prize;
And left, along your shades, a trail of light,
To guide Despair through many a gloomy night—

Where Tollemache § conquest plann'd; while
marshall'd rows
Of veteran trees appear'd embattled foes.
(See such another snatch'd from Fame, lov'd youth!)
Ere conquest well had fesh'd his lion-tooth)—
Where Stuarts from their luckless' thrones
withdrew;
Where lasting scriptres flash'd on Cromwell's view;
Where Pope and Thomson shid the wrangling hall,
That held their Murray ** from the Muse's call;
Meantime, they dreamt not how their names
would shed
Historic glories here, when they were dead—
Say, classic groves, say, have you ever seen
A maid, more rich in virtues, tread your green?
Blest be the key, which let my fair one out;
When she was mine, beyond all fear and doubt!
Blest be the door, thro' which I led her charms!
Thrice blest the friends, who gave her to my arms!
Each blessing wait the sister and her peer,
Whose kindness made my happiness so dear!

* Lionel Tollemache, Earl of Dyfart and Lord Huntingtour, married, in October 1760, one of the daughters of Sir Edward Walpole; and, in April 1791, one of the sisters of Henry Grey-Wald Lewis, Esq. of Malvern Hall, Warwickshire.

† And, stooping, thence to Ham's embowering walks,

"Slow let us trace the matchless vale of Thames;

"Fair-winding up to where the Muse's haunt

"In Twit'nam's bowers, and for their Pope implore

"The healing God."

THOMSON'S SUMMER LINE 1419.

‡ The Duchefs of Lauderdale and Lady Huntingtour, celebrated for their beauty.

§ General Thomas Tollemache whose mother married the Duke of Lauderdale, acquired great military reputation at the siege of Athlone, the battle of Aughrin, the siege of Limerick, the battle of Landen, and in the attempt upon Brest, 1694, in which he unfortunately fell.

|| This family wound has been too recently healed, to be torn open afresh by the rude hand of officious friendship. Suffice it, that half a nation, for various reasons, shed tears lately, over the fall of Lionel Tollemache at Valenciennes.

¶ King James and Charles I. and II. often visited Ham-House; and the Duchefs of Lauderdale used her influence over Oliver, to bring about the restoration.

** Dining with this great man, at Caen-Wood, soon after the riots of 1780, my much-amented friend Mr. Lind (author of the Letters on Poland) observed, that "even his Lordship's losses in Bloomsbury-square, by the riots, must make him happy, since they were caused by his greatness."—"Now, to which day do you think, both of you," said Lord Mansfield, "that I look back, as the happiest in my whole life?"—Mr. Lind said, "When he took his seat in the House of Lords."—I said, "When he was appointed Solicitor-General."—"No," said his Lordship: "Perhaps it was one day, after I was in full business, that I stole away from attorney (postico sallo clauente), and lounging with the tide to dine with Pope at Twit'nam, was hailed, as I floated along reading Cicero De Amicitia, by Pope and Thomson reading Milton's Comus in Ham's embowering walks."

Within whose happy walls, †† in God's dread
fight,

My lawn-rob'd friend pronounc'd the solemn
rite.

Blest be the hands, which so endear'd the day,
And gave the not unwilling bride away! ††

Blest may her much-lov'd brother §§ be with
health,

In such a sister who resign'd such wealth!
Grant three such sisters || may not wish in
vain!

Free be his body and his mind from pain!
Long may he share that bliss, with his lov'd
wife ¶¶

Which mine, I trust, will lend my weary
life!

She now is mine; and I shall need, no more,
This key, to open Love's expecting door.

I've double-lock'd her heart — fast bind,
fast bind:

I've clapp'd the surest padlock on her
mind: †

While I can see no fault, to which I need
be blind.

October, 1795. HERBERT CROFT.

EPISTLE FROM BRIGHTON.

YOU say, my dear sister, I'm greatly your
debtor.

For being behind hand in writing a letter;
But as many a parson, bemus'd in October,
Will caution his flock to beware and be
sober;

So you, by reproaching, the same plan pursue,
And will do as I bid you, but not as I do.
Be that as it may, I'll old scores reimburse,
And satisfy all with this torrent of verse.

Well, what shall I say? but you bid me to
write on

Th'important affair of my journey to Brighton.
Of the journey itself I have little to tell;

In a word, we arriv'd unmolested and well:
Like most other towns, with a church and a
steeple,

A good many houses, a good many people,
Is Brighton; that vortex, which draws in its
eddy

Both the young and the old, both the grave
and the giddy.

Nay, don't be surpris'd, all the folks that I
met

Found their way by their eyes, and walk'd
on their feet;

And, if it be true by th'accounts I could
find,

The people act there like the rest of man-
kind:

And yet they contrive, by the sea and the
air,

To enliven the spirits, and wash away care.
The Ladies each morn on the beach stand in
ranges,

Like a purification on banks of the Ganges;
And look so divinely, wrapt up in their
flannel,

You'd swear they were doom'd to the fate
of poor Daniel.

Says Mrs. Mac Dowlas, one day on the
Steyne,

"All the world and his wife are come here
"to be seen:

"Tis a sweet pretty place, I vow and de-
clare;

"My dear Mrs. Brown! why when came
"you here?

"Well, how do you do? What news in the
"city?

"Is bread any lower?—ah! true, 'tis a pity
"My Lord May'r is a baker—Who'll come
"in his room?

"Is it Alderman Prune or Alderman Plumb?
"Indeed I can't tell—why child—why Le-
"titia,

"There's Adjutant Crow of the City Militia;
"Run after and stop him; I'll take an oc-
"casion

"To ask his opinion about the invasion."
Away they march'd off; I continu'd my
walk

Till I heard a gay Colonel's nonsensical talk:
"And have I then found you, my angel-
"divine?

"Oh! could you—oh! would you—consent
"to be mine—

"The raptures! the transports! I burn like
"Mount Etna—

"A chaise shall be ready to whirl us to
"Gretna"—

†† 25th Sept. 1795, the Rev. Herbert Croft was married, by special licence, at Ham-
House, by the Bishop of Dromore, to Miss Lewis.

†† The Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache.

§§ Henry Grefwold Lewis, Esq. confined at the time with the gout.

|| The Countess of Dyfart, the Honourable Mrs. Tollemache, Mrs. Herbert Croft.

¶¶ The Hon. Mrs. Lewis, one of the daughters of Lord Bradford.

*† "Be to her virtues very kind:

"Be to her faults a little blind:

"Let all her ways be unconfin'd:

"And clap your padlock on her mind."

'Hush, hush! my Mama out of * Crawl-
'ford's is coming;

'Dear Colonel, do tell me what means all
'this drumming;

'From the camp, I suppose.—'My Lady,
'your servant

"(P—x take you, I wish you were north of
'the Derwent.)

"Will you be at the rooms?—do permit me
'to call

"And conduct Miss Georgiana at night to
'the ball.

"And, should not her fancy incline her that
'way.

"What, Madam, d'ye think of a box at the
'play?"

'Not, Colonel, for me; at my Lady Kill-
'care's

'I'm engag'd upon Faro's more weighty
'affairs.

'And, Georgiana, I'm sure if you dance
'you'll be ill;

'But what do they act? let me look at the
'bill.'

How provokingly queer an odd thing inter-
venes,

The play was "Seduction," with "Miss in
'her Teens:"

Thus hid, my dear girl, in obscurity's veil,
I peep at the world, and now laugh, and
now rail.

O, Anstey! had I thy satirical lyre
To chastise all the follies of fashions inspire;
Regardless of censure, I'd follow thy path,
And make Brighton in fame ev'n the rival
of Bath.

But my paper is full; give my love to my
mother,

And so I remain your affectionate brother,
S. C.

ODE TO SLEEP.

HAIL, gentle soother of the human breast!
Foe to the busy canker Care!

Whose balm can lull to rest

The fiend Despair.

Metinks 'tis sweet (when from the Sup's
warm beam

The flocks to friendly thickets fly),

By some flow'r-margin'd stream

In peace to lie

On thy down pillow, 'neath some old Oak's
shade

By minstrels lull'd to soft repose;

Then Memory, artless Maid,

Forgets her woes:

And Love with sportive Fancy brings to view
The fairy age of gay delight;

When pleasures ever new
Could charm the sight.

Sweet is thy draught to Misery's sons, who
live

Unpitied by unfeeling wealth;

For thou content dost give,

And rose-cheek'd health.

Mirth-loving innocence enjoys thee most,

That wanders free the bramb'l'd dell;

Nor can vain grandeur boast

Thy magic spell!

Ev'n now doth fancy mark yon stately pile;

Where high-born pride on ruin bent,

Enjoys frail fortune's smile

Without content:

How cheerless are his long enanguish'd
nights!

Stung by reflection's keenest dart:

Fled are those gay delights

That feast the heart;

Sleepless, he numbers the slow hours of
Time,

Vain-wishing for th'approach of morn;

Grief-wrung,—by many a crime

Mis bosom's torn.

Not so the humble cottager, retir'd

From vice-engend'ring scenes of strife;

Nought envying, oft admir'd,

He steals thro' life:

Metinks I see him at the op'ning dawn,

Haste cheerful to the toil of day;

Whistling across the lawn

His cares away;

Unstain'd by crimes which haunt the seat of
pride,

Fell Discord ne'er disturbs his cot;

In peace his moments glide,

Pleas'd with his lot.

All nature owns thy animating pow'r,

That Sorrow of her thorn beguiles;

Queen of the silent hour!

Sweet are thy smiles,

That steal from brooding care his keenest sting,

And check the rending pangs of love;

To thy grief-shelt'ring wing

Oft let me rove,

When, joy-deserted, on life's dreary road

I sigh, and think of what is past;

For thou canst ease the load

That's on me cast.

Oft have I woo'd thee on sad Sorrow's bed,

When pierc'd by man's ingratitude)

Despair, by Sadness led,

Would fain intrude;

Telling me, life was but a vale of tears;

(And happiness a fancied toy,)

A scene of hopes and fears

That knew no joy:

Soon half-recovering by thy fostering aid,

That soothes a while heart-probing grief,

Religion, Heav'n-born maid,

Still gave relief.

When riot-loving vice her levee keeps,
 Blasting what virtue bids to bloom;
 And silent sorrow weeps
 Mid night's dark gloom,
 Then let me taste thy spirit-cheering bowl,
 Whose pow'r Lethæan grief dispels,
 And charms the drooping soul
 Where sadness dwells.
Carlisle. R. ANDERSON.

LINES

BY E. S. J.

AUTHOR OF 'WILLIAM AND ELLEN.'

SWEET William, come and lie with me,
 All under the sweet greenwood tree;
 We'll listen to the linnet's note,
 Which warbling tunes its little throat;
 No fawning courtier e'er comes hither,
 To hide from winter or rough weather.
 Sweet William, come and lie with me,
 All under the sweet greenwood tree;
 Where cowslips sweet and daisies white
 Do paint the meadows with delight;
 The summer cuckoo thou shalt hear,
 Ungracious to a married ear;
 When bashful maidens bleach the smock,
 The merry lark, the herd-boy's clock,
 Shall wake thee from the greenwood tree,
 Where thou didst pipe thy reed to me;
 When icicles, with winter fang,
 Upon the forlorn penthouse hang,
 I'll sweep for thee the ingle nook,
 And wear a hufwife's chearful look;
 When nights are long, and tempests howl,
 Some tale shall sooth my William's soul;
 Some neighbour, with a frosty nose,
 Shall rick the snow from off his shoes,
 And join us in the welcome bowl,
 While nightly sings the desert owl;
 Our fire-side shall merry be,
 If William will but marry me.

LINES

WRITTEN BY ANNA SEWARD,

AFTER READING SOUTHEY'S "JOAN OF ARC."

BASE is the purpose of this Epic Song,
 Baneful its powers: but, oh, the Poesy
 ("What can it less when Sun-born GENIUS
 sings?")
 Wraps in reluctant ecstacy the soul
 Where Poesy is felt! e'en tho' it paint,
 In all the lurid traits of NERO's heart,

The high heroic spirit of that Monarch
 Who grac'd the Crown he wore, BRITAN-
 NIA's boast—

"HARRY OF MONMOUTH!"—He, who
 ne'er expos'd

His ardent Legions on the deathful plain
 Where flam'd not his broad shield, and his
 white plumes

Play'd in the battle's van. What claim'd
 he then

From France, at the sword's point, but ceded
 rights?

Howe'er perfidiously withheld, tho' pledg'd
 For aye to England, after the proud day
 Of Cressy's thund'ring field. Then GAL-
 LIA'S Star

Sunk—and the Planet of the "argente Shores"
 Rose glitt'ring on the Zenith's azure height,
 What time, upon the broken spears of France,
 And prostrate helms, immortal GLORY flood'd—
 And, with the Lilies of that vaunting clime,
 Like a gay Bride, entwined the victor brows
 Of our great EDWARD! Oh, unnatural Boy;
 Oh, beardless Paricide!—thy treach'rous
 Muse

In Comet splendour, in MEDUSA's beauty
 Balefully deck'd, an impious task essays,
 Lab'ring to turn to deadliest Aconite
 The Laurel wreaths of Azincour; to brand
 The hallow'd lustre of thy ENGLAND's name
 With slavish Meanness, with rapacious Avarice,

And the Wolf's rage. ENGLAND, whose
 martial fire

Applauding ages have pronounc'd, adorn'd
 With fair Munificence, and temper'd still
 By dove ey'd Mercy's sway. O, dark of
 heart

As luminous of fancy, quit, for shame
 Quit, th' insidious pretence to Virtue—
 To Gospel Faith, and Piety! Dry thy tears
 For age past woes (they are the Crocodile's);
 And o'er the murder of the ROYAL VIC-
 TIMS,

And o'er the Christian Faith's apostacy,
 With blood of Innocents, and Martyr flames
 Witness'd in France, cry—"VIVE LA LI-
 BERTÉ!"

Dip thy young hands in her ensanguin'd
 chalice,

Brimm'd with the gore of Age, Infants, and
 Beauty,

And, throwing her RED CAP aloft in air,
 Laugh with the fierce Hyena!

* "The Song was partial; but the harmony
 " (What could it less when Spirits immortal sung?)

"Suspended Hell."—MILTON'S PAR. LOST.

† Cannon were first used by the English at the Battle of Cressy.—See RAPIN.

THREE SONNETS.

BY THOMAS INORT.

MORNING.

LED by the silver dew's*, her blushing face

The Morn unveils, and spreads her ambient robe

O'er the dark shadows which enwrap the globe;

And now, where nought the piercing sight could trace

In "mild gradations" to my wond'ring eyes,
The many-colour'd scenes of nature rise.

While from afar the curdling orb of day
Pours o'er yon mountain top his new-born ray,

The trudging plowman † quits his rusty bed,

And, whistling, drives his harness'd team a-field,

As the shrill skylark, from his sight conceal'd,
Carols aloud her matins o'er his head;

Each songster too, officious in its note
Melodious, tunes to opening Morn its throat.

27th May.

NOON.

THROUGH the bright æther now, his blazing fire

Hot Titan pours from his meridian height;

Not dares the eye behold "the flood of
"light,"

Whole beams concerted strong their radiance throw

O'er the wide stream, or distant village spire.

Cool zephyr sleeps upon the summer's breast;

Save where, beneath some mountain's shading brow,

He fans the shepherd, half involv'd in rest.

The reaper drops the sickle from his hand;

And, as he "homeward plods his weary
"way,"

From off his face, by many a summer tann'd,

He wipes the gath'ring sweat-drops quick away.

Oppress'd (by heat) the flocks in crowsy clusters lay,

And mute is ev'ry bird beneath the (sheltering) spray.

28th May.

EVENING.

NOW redd'ning Sol has lost each vivid ray,

And slowly sinks beneath the western sky,
Whilt twilight, mantled in her robe of grey,

Veils ev'ry object from the roated eye.

Zephyr awakes, and raises ev'ry flower,
Whose buds hung drooping by the beams of noon;

And, from the vestige of yon hoary tower,
"The moping owl" peeps at the rising moon.

Now, as the shadows deepen into night,
The skulking bat forsakes her dull abode;

And, in successive circles, wings her flight
O'er such as wander thro' the darksome road.

Care of her shrieks, no sound disturbs th' air,
But silence rests upon the woodland's ear.

Borough, 29th May 1797.

TO THE AUTHOR OF LORENZINO DI MEDICI.

YOUTH! that, from Roscoe catching classic fire,

Hast touch'd with skilful hand the sorrowing lyre;

Not vain, though bold, thy hope to move the heart,

All undebted to the tricks of art.

Youth! fearless go thou on; some few remain,

Ev'n in this age, who love thy simple strain;

Pure Nature graces thine ingenuous tale,

And Nature, spite of Fashion, will prevail.

Aug. 4.

H. R. R.

* "The silver-footed dew's." — Mallet's Excursion.

† "Trudging as the plowmen go,

"To the smoking hamlet bound;

"Giant-like their shadows grow,

"Lengthen'd o'er the level ground." — CUNNINGHAM.

† It has been observed, that in the hottest part of the day, when nature pants in the open shade for want of a zephyr, this sickle youth of summer is found loitering in some shady dell, bestowing his caresses on the rose and other children of Flora. I have often wondered that Thomson, who copied Nature in her roughest and most graceful attire, has never taken notice of the above: Cunningham has partly caught the idea, where he says,

"Not a leaf has leave to stir,

"Nature's lull'd serene and still;

"Quiet ev'n the shepherd's cur,

"Sleeping on the heath-clad hill."

FROM THE GREEK OF SIMONIDES.

O'ER the sad tomb where Sophocles is
laid
Shed, gentle ivy, shed thy pious shade :
Mid clust'ring vines, that solemn branches
wave,
Ye roses ! deck with hallow'd flow'rs his
grave :
For when your bard, with sacred rapture
fir'd,

To all the magic pow'rs of song aspir'd,
Around him oft the list'ning Muses smil'd,
And the glad graces hail'd their darling child.

CAMBELTOROY.

THE SORROWFUL SHEPHERD.

A PASTORAL.

BY I. COBBIN, JUN.

COME hither, ye shepherds, and list ;
Pay attention to Corydon's lays ;
O, join in the theme, and assist
To sing to my Florella's praise.
Florella, the pride of our plain ;
Florella, the lovely and fair ;
But ah ! how she uses her swain,
And drives him almost to despair.

No shepherd e'er lov'd her so well,
His passion is ardent and pure ;
O ! could she his feelings but tell,
She surely his torments would cure.
Tho' fifty fair nymphs flock around,
And smile and invite him to roam ;
Not one like Florella he's found,
The cot of Florella's his home.

There viewing her beauteous face,
There list'ning to hear the nymph speak,
He gazes on ev'ry grace,
And eyes the sweet smiles on her cheek ;
But ah ! are those smiles for her swain ?
Alas ! other shepherds are blest ;
And this gives him infinite pain,
He's not belov'd more than the rest.

How sorrowful passes his days !
No pleasures can give him delight ;
He takes up his pipe and he plays,
The tune is as dull as the night.
Florella sometimes will admire
The charms of the musical art ;
But vainly his wishes aspire
To make a note reach to her heart.

Sad, mourning, and weeping he goes,
No shepherd will pity his grief ;
Florella, inform'd of his woes,
Refuses to give him relief :
Yet still of the nymphs of the plain,
Florella's to him the most fair ;
Tho' cruel she uses her swain,
And drives him almost to despair.

ELEGY ON A LAPDOG.

I.

WHERE yonder humble pasteboard
stands,
Rais'd by the forrowing Susan's hands,
A faithful lapdog lies ;
Finnet, whose form and sprightly face,
Whose simple charms and native grace,
Had won each female's eyes.

II.

Think not she met a wat'ry grave
In Serpentine's destructive wave,
A paltry tax to shun :
Whoe'er could do so foul a deed,
May he alike at Tyburn bleed,
Or die as she had done.

III.

Ah, no ! 'twas age alone that tore
The little fav'rite we deplore ;
No fatal illness came ;
E'en death had thrown his shaft in vain,
O ! had he never thrown again,
Or chose some other aim.

IV.

For Cooks, at once, and Doctors sent,
With hast'ned step poor Susan went
To stop the hand of fate ;
For Cooks, we know, can oft prevail
When physic has been prov'd to fail ;
Alas ! they came too late.

V.

To shew respect and rev'rence due
To her each household creature knew,
And own'd her awful sway ;
Pufs fled affrighted from her claws,
The trembling bark, the toothless jaws,
Nor dar'd to stop the way.

VI.

Ye lapdogs all, with grief sincere,
Attend around this mournful bier,
And howl the fun'ral song ;
For tho' she died without a hair,
Your backs, perhaps, may be as bare,
If chance you live as long.

VII.

Tho' round your necks a silken chain
May make you humbler dogs disdain,
And swell your thoughts with pride ;
Not one of you will cause a tear
More truly shed to grace your bier,
Than when this fav'rite died.

R. B.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 50.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

LORD Grenville presented a Message from the King, relative to the Naval Mutiny. [See the Proceedings in the other House, Page 122.]

Lord Grenville then laid a Copy of the Proclamation referred to in the Message upon the Table, and moved, "That his Majesty's most gracious Message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their Lordships be summoned upon the occasion:"—which was ordered accordingly.

Seven private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for taking his Majesty's Message upon the Naval Mutiny into consideration, which being read, his Lordship moved an Address to his Majesty, which was an echo of the Message, and dictated in the strongest language.

The Address was then read by the Lord Chancellor, and, on the question being put, it was voted *nem. dis.* and ordered to be presented to his Majesty in the usual way.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

The Bill for preventing and punishing persons seducing individuals in the sea and land service, and the Bill for preventing and punishing any intercourse with the mutinous seamen, were severally passed through all their stages.

A Message was sent to the House of Commons, acquainting them that their Lordships had agreed to the Bills, and had made several amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Pitt reported that the Commons had agreed to their Lordships' amendments.

The Royal Assent was then given by Commission to the two Bills above-mentioned, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, the Trinidad Free Port Bills, and about

thirty others of a public and private nature.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

A few bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and after making some arrangements respecting the private business, their Lordships adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Mr. Abbot returned from the House of Commons the Report relative to a Plan for the more effectually promulgating the Statutes of the Realm. After which the various Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

A great number of Bills were presented, by different Gentlemen, from the House of Commons, which were severally read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

The Marquis of Salisbury reported his Majesty's answer to the late Address of their Lordships, respecting the more effectual Promulgation of the Statutes.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

The Loyalty Loan Subscribers' Bill passed a Committee of the whole House without observation or amendment.

Lord Sydney acquainted the House, that, pursuant to their Lordships' desire, he had attended on their part, together with the Deputation from the House of Commons, upon his Majesty, with their joint Address respecting the plan for the more effectual Promulgation of the Statutes.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

The Bill for continuing the Alien Act, together with five others of inferior note, were received from the House of Commons, and were severally read a first time.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

On the question for the third reading of the Surgeons' Bill, counsel was ordered to be heard, on which

Mr. Plomer was called in, and proceeded at some length with his arguments against the Bill, when their Lordships adjourned the farther hearing till Thursday.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Loyalty Loan Subscribers, the Levant Trade Restriction, the Corn Importation, the Debtors' Relief (commonly known by the appellation of the "Lords' Act"), Bills; also to the Ramsgate Harbour Bill, and to twenty other Bills of a local or private description.

After their Lordships had waited some time, Mr. Hobart presented from the House of Commons the Bill for granting to his Majesty certain additional Stamp Duties (among which the additional Duties on Newspapers are included). The Bill was read a first time.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Mr. Hobart brought up from the House of Commons the Bill for continuing the late restrictions upon the Bank.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

The various Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

On the Motion of the Bishop of Rochester, the Order for the third reading of the Surgeons' Bill, which stood for to-morrow, was postponed till Tuesday next.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for granting to his

Majesty certain additional Stamp Duties, among which are the new Duties upon Newspapers; to the Bill for continuing Restrictions upon the Bank; to the Alien Continuation Bill; to the Bill for indemnifying persons holding certain offices; and to four private Bills.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

The Order for the third reading of the Surgeons' Bill, which stood for this day fortnight, was, in consequence of a Motion of Lord Thurlow, and after a short conversation between his Lordship, Lord Auckland, and the Duke of Bedford, farther postponed till this day fortnight.

Several private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages; and after making some arrangements with respect to their judicial proceedings, their Lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Mr. Hobart presented the Scots Spirits Duty Bill from the House of Commons, which was read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

THE Report of the Committee on the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, was brought up, read, and agreed to.

Mr. Pitt delivered a Message from his Majesty, which was to the following effect:

"It was with extreme regret that his Majesty acquainted the House of Commons, that the Crews of certain Ships at the Nore, notwithstanding the extension of the benefits gladly accepted by the rest of his Majesty's Squadrons, continued in a state highly mutinous and treasonable. His Majesty felt himself compelled to call for the vigorous exertions of all his subjects to repress those dangerous proceedings. His Majesty had ordered a copy of the Proclamation to be laid before that House, not doubting that Parliament would take immediate and effectual steps for providing for the public security. His Majesty also particularly recommended it to Parliament to make more effectual provisions for the punishment of those who should endeavour to excite mutiny in his Majesty's Naval

Service, or who should attempt to withdraw either the land or sea forces from that obedience and discipline which were so essential to the safety and prosperity of the Country."

The Message was read from the Chair, after which

Mr. Pitt moved that it should be taken into consideration to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the question that the House agree with the first Resolution,

A number of Gentlemen delivered their sentiments, after which a division took place: for the original Motion, 36; against it, 35; Majority, 1.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

On the Motion of Mr. Secretary Dundas, leave was given to bring in a Bill for raising and embodying a Militia force in Scotland; and a Bill for regulating the Scotch Distilleries was brought up by Mr. Rose, and read a first time.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after

reciting the most prominent topics of the Message, relative to the acts of violence perpetrated by the Seamen at the Nore, said, if the Address should be carried, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the prevention of those attempts to seduction and conversion.

The Question on the Address was then put and carried *nem. con.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better prevention and punishment of persons seducing men in the service of his Majesty from their duty and allegiance, and inciting them to mutiny and disobedience.

Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in, read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

On the question for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for the more effectual prevention and punishment of persons seducing men in his Majesty's sea and land service from their duty and allegiance, and inciting them to acts of mutiny and rebellion.

Mr. Jones conjured the House to consider the murders, massacres, and conflagrations, which must be the consequence, if the practices of incendiaries were suffered to pass with impunity, and urged the necessity of strong measures.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee; and, on the first clause being read,

Mr. Pitt said, that the only point which admitted of doubt was the punishment, and in considering that, the most material point was the description of the crime. What he had now to propose was, to make such a description of the offence as could be collected from the language of established Acts of Parliament, so as to leave no doubt of the malignity of the crime, and affix to it the severest punishment: he would not say more now than to state the description he meant to give of the offence—and then of the intended punishment. The offence would be thus described: "All persons who shall maliciously and advisedly seduce, or endeavour to seduce, any persons from his Majesty's service in the Navy or Army, or shall instigate them to mutinous practices, or shall commit any act of mutiny, or form any mutinous assemblies"—

The House was aware, that by the Articles of War, mutiny in the Army or Navy was already punishable with death to the persons concerned. If it was a

crime meriting death in the actors, could it be less so in the deliberate instigators? The only question then for the Jury would be, Whether the persons accused had actually instigated, or endeavoured to instigate, to mutiny or not? On conviction it was to be made felony, and the convicted would suffer death without benefit of clergy. Having thus settled the description of the offence, and the nature of the punishment, he had a short word to say on the duration of the law—he meant to make it temporary, because he wished the Legislature to feel the ground as they proceeded; to shew caution, however confident they might be; to reserve to themselves the powers of revision and cool deliberation. He therefore moved, "That the words stated make part of the Bill; and that the duration of the Bill be limited to one month after the commencement of the next Session."

The Report was received and read, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time before the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent all communication with the ships which should be in a state of mutiny; and also to enact, that if, after his Majesty's Proclamation, notified in the usual way, any one should voluntarily continue in such ships, they should be declared mutinous and rebellious; that their pay should cease, and that they should forfeit all the wages due to them. This, he stated, required as much dispatch as the other Bill had received; and therefore he trusted the House would agree to its being read a first and second time on this day.

The Bill was accordingly read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed. Ordered also, that the Bill should be printed, and committed on Monday, at eleven o'clock precisely.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

The House met at eleven o'clock, in pursuance of the last adjournment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill "for more effectually restraining all intercourse with the Crews of certain of his Majesty's ships now in a state of mutiny and rebellion; and for the more effectual suppression of such mutiny and rebellion."

On the question, for the Speaker's leaving the Chair,

Sir J. Sinclair rose to state his opinion of the principle and operation of this

Bill. Conciliation, he thought, ought to be united to terror, and mercy to severity; and suggested the appointment of Commissioners, with special powers, to grant pardons under particular circumstances.

Mr. Pitt said, the Bill in its present state contained an exception; and an intercourse, authorized by the Crown, was permitted. He then mentioned the substance of a clause, which he intended to propose in the Committee, for the encouragement of the crews to return to their duty.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

The first blank in the penal clause was filled up with the words "Guilty of Felony," and the second with the word "Death," as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

The Solicitor General brought up a clause, empowering the Lord High Admiral to accept the submission of crews, or any part of them, and exempting and relieving from the penalties of the act, all that shall return to their duty after a declaration for that purpose; which was agreed to.

Several other clauses were read and agreed to; the most material of which was, that for limiting the operation of the Bill to one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

The House being resumed, the question was put for receiving the Report, when the Report was brought up with only two dissentient voices (Sir F. Burdet and Mr. Sturt), the amendments read and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed Bill was brought up, read a third time, and passed, and ordered to the Lords for their concurrence.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Sir John Mordaunt moved for leave to bring in a Bill for explaining that part of the Militia Act which relates to the allowance to the families of persons in actual service.—Leave given.

A Message was received from the Lords, acquainting the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Navy and Army Seduction Bill, and the Seamen's Mutiny Intercourse Bill, to which they had made several amendments. The amendments were taken into consideration, agreed to, and the Bills returned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Speaker, attended by several Members, in consequence of a Message, pro-

ceeded to the House of Lords, to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to such Bills as had passed both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Brought up and read the first time, the Alien Continuance Bill, the American Treaty Bill, and the Bill for explaining the Militia Act.

The House took into consideration the Address from the Lords, on the most effectual mode of promulgating the Statutes, and agreed to it. A message was sent to their Lordships, acquainting them with the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Rose moved the Order of the Day for the commitment of the Additional Stamp Duty Bill, with a view to its being postponed to Friday.

The Order was deferred.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

At four o'clock, there being an insufficient number of Members present to constitute a Ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the County of Flint Election Petition, an adjournment of course took place.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

The commitment of the Stamp Duty Bill was postponed to Wednesday next.

Mr. Alderman Lushington brought up the Ship Owners' Relief Bill, which was read the first time.

Lord Belgrave gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Act, declaring the ineligibility of Members to sit in Parliament, under circumstances therein contained.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Mr. D. Ryder brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Flintshire Election, which stated, "That Sir T. Mostyn was not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned: that John Lloyd, Esq. was duly elected, and ought to have been returned; that the Petition of the Freeholders of the County of Flint against the Sheriff's return was neither frivolous or vexatious; and that the opposition to the said Petition was frivolous and vexatious."

The Clerk of the Crown was directed to amend the return, by substituting the name of Mr. Lloyd for that of Sir Thomas Mostyn.

Mr. Jolliffe gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for amending the Act relative to the Game Laws.

Mr. D. P. Coke moved, that the Order of the Day, for the commitment of the

Cor.

Corporation Cause Jurisdiction Bill, should be postponed to Wednesday.

The Committees of Ways and Means and Supply were likewise deferred to Wednesday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

On the Order of the Day being read for the commitment of the Scotch Militia Bill,

A short conversation took place, which terminated in the Bill being ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. Mainwaring moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the forestalling and regrating of live cattle, and other practices which enhanced the price of provisions.

Sir W. Pulteney opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He considered the question of the utmost importance, and asserted that it had not been investigated with a sufficient degree of attention. It could not be denied that a considerable advance had taken place on the price of provisions; but, in his opinion, the causes that had been assigned for this advance were in general founded in error. He denied that the present high prices were the effects of monopoly; it was therefore more advisable to leave them to find their own level, without any legislative interference. Various penalties had been enacted by former statutes against regrating and forestalling; but it was found expedient to repeal them, or suffer them to remain a dead letter. The Bill he considered as calculated to produce mischief instead of benefit, and therefore he should give it his most decided negative.

Mr. Alderman Combe admitted the general principle of suffering the price of commodities to find their own level; but, under the present circumstance, he considered it to be the duty of the Legislature to interfere.

Mr. Brian Edwards coincided in sentiment with Sir W. Pulteney. The price of meat, he said, had been very materially enhanced by the stoppage of the distilleries, and affirmed, that in the space of three months, 20,000 fewer hogs had been brought to market than during the three corresponding months of the preceding year. This deficiency of course was supplied by the other kinds of meat, at an advanced price. Conceiving the only effect of the Bill was to excite public discontent, he should oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

Mr. Tierney reminded the House, that a considerable portion of discontent prevailed in the country, in consequence of the high price of provisions, and cautioned Gentlemen against giving birth to fresh clamour by opposing a measure which was, in the opinion of men conversant in the business, calculated to remedy the mischief.

Mr. Mainwaring expressed his regret at finding so thin an attendance on so important a subject. He thought it disgraceful to the House.—He had, however, the satisfaction to reflect that the measure had undergone ample investigation in the Committee above stairs, and he hoped no Gentleman would vote who had not previously informed himself of the business. Convinced, by the force of evidence, the opinions of men conversant in the business, and by his own observation, that the Bill, if passed into a law, would break monopoly, and reduce the price of provisions, he hoped the House would go into the Committee.

Mr. Wilberforce, conceiving the mischief to have arrived to a higher pitch than could have been foreseen by the most able political economist, urged the necessity of applying a remedy.

Mr. Brian Edwards explained: after which a division took place, when there appeared, for the commitment of the Bill, 31; against it, 11.

The House having accordingly resolved itself into the Committee, a conversation of some length, but of no importance, arose on the clauses introduced above stairs, after which the Chairman reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

The Secretary at War brought up an estimate of the increased pay and allowance to the army.

In the Committee on the Corporation Causes' Bill, several divisions took place. We understand, on the resumption of the House, the further consideration of the Bill was deferred for three months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he should to-morrow move for leave to bring in a Bill to prolong, for a time to be limited, the restriction on the payment of cash at the Bank.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill imposing an additional duty on Stamps.

Mr. Hobhouse, in a speech of considerable length, opposed that part of the Bill which related to Mortgage Deeds, Transfer Deeds, and Verbal Agreements.

The objections were combated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The opposition was withdrawn.

In the Newspaper clause, the blank, specifying the period at which the additional duty is to attach, was filled up with these words, "The Fifth Day of July 1797;" and on the question for the blank specifying the sum being filled up with the words, "One Penny Halfpenny,"

Mr. Hobhouse rose to state his objections to it; he began by lamenting the absence of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan), who had signified his intention to oppose this part of the Bill in every stage. The measure, he declared, appeared to him an invasion of the Liberty of the Press, and formed one branch only of the system for its total annihilation. In support of this assertion, he adverted to the Treason and Sedition Acts; by one of these, we were not allowed to write; by the other, not allowed to confer; and by the present, we were not to be allowed to read! Convinced that the measure would be unproductive if not intirely injurious to the Revenue, and confessedly inconvenient to the public, he should give it his decided negative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated his conviction that no article was a more proper object of taxation than Newspapers. The question, considering all the circumstances of the case, was, what allowance ought to be given to the publishers and venders, so as not to furnish them with a pretence for raising the price upon the public beyond the additional duty? After much investigation, he said, he was convinced that there was no reason to suppose, that upon any given number of Papers that could be sold, there would be a deficiency equal to Sixteen per cent. to the publishers and venders, which was the compensation he intended to propose. As to the deficiency to the Revenue, it was impossible to give an exact estimate of the eventual produce of any article of taxation; but he could not conceive that the sale could be permanently decreased on an article of such general use as Newspapers.

Mr. W. Smith begged the Committee not to consider Newspapers merely as an article of taxation; they were vehicles of political information, and any attack upon them ought to be considered as an attack upon the Constitution. It had been, he understood, and if he was wrong, an Hon. Gentleman opposite could set him right, a practice for Administration to pay large sums to Papers devoted to

their interests, which held out a temptation to others to become the servile instruments of Ministers. The greater the embarrassments thrown in the way of fair circulation, he contended, the greater would be the inducements to prostitution.

A division being called for, the House divided; for the clause, 60; against it, 10.

On the resumption of the House, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

The Stamp Duty, Alien, and Attorneys' Indemnity Bills were ordered to be ingrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Jolliffe moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the last Session, prohibiting the shooting partridges until the 15th of September, which was negatived without a division.

Mr. Pitt said, that there should be laid before the House Copies of a Letter sent from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Bank Directors, dated 12th June 1797, and of the Resolutions of the Bank Directors on the 15th June 1797, which were ordered.

The Act of the present Session of Parliament, for confirming the Order of Council of the 12th of February, was then read.

Mr. Pitt said, that as the period was nearly expired for which a prohibition was laid upon the Bank from paying in specie, it became his duty to call the attention of the House to that very important subject of national concern.— Though it must be wished by all that the Bank should resume its ancient course, yet the House would not suffer that to take place without knowing such a measure could be adopted with the most perfect security. Though they had the great satisfaction of finding, after three months experience, that none of the difficulties had occurred which had been predicted by many, and dreaded by many more, they wished the Bill to be continued for a farther period, with a power, under certain circumstances, to open for payment. What that period should be, was best to be settled when the Bill was introduced into the House. At present, he should merely move for leave to bring in the Bill for continuing the period of the prohibition.

Mr. Smith said, the emission of a great quantity of Paper did not produce its evils immediately, but at a remote period. On the contrary, when it was first issued, it was an advantage, and gave a temporary

porary relief to a Country. If the Bank opened at a period not very distant, it was possible none of these evils might occur. With respect to the measure itself, he did not believe that it would surprise any one; for nobody expected the Bank would resume its operations on the 24th of June.

Mr. Thornton stated, that the Bank was very guarded in their issue of Paper, and that the whole amount of outstanding Paper did not exceed the usual quantity. Their affairs were much improved, far beyond the proportion of an excess of issue.

Leave was then given to bring in a Bill.

Mr. W. Bird gave notice, that on Monday he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue a Bill of this Session, for restraining the operation of 15. and 17. Geo. 2. prohibiting the issue of Small Notes.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

The Alien Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Attornies' Certificate Bill.

The further consideration of the Bill to prevent the Forestalling and Regrating live Cattle was postponed to Wednesday next, on account of the absence of several Gentlemen who had intimated their intention to oppose it.

Mr. Pitt brought up the Bank Bill, which was read the first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The American Treaty Bill was committed.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Mr. Burdon obtained leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Act relative to Small Promissory Notes.

In the Committee on the Bill for continuing the Act restricting the payment of cash in specie at the Bank,

Mr. Pitt stated the principal difference between this Bill and the Act. It consisted in a clause, authorizing the Bank to resume their operations during the continuance of the Act, on giving five days notice of their intention to the Speaker of the House of Commons, specifying the nature of the debt or demand which they are competent to pay, and limiting the duration of the Act to one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament. The clause was brought up; the Bill went through the Committee, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Rose having moved that the Stamp Duty Bill do now pass,

Mr. Ickvill was sorry to see a Bill of

this nature brought into the House at so late a period of the Session, and when the attendance of Members was so very thin. He had strong objections to the principle of the Bill, and wished that it had been divided into two Bills, agreeably to the suggestion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan), whose absence on the present occasion he much lamented. Had the Tax on Newspapers formed a distinct and separate Bill, he would have opposed it both on public grounds, and as injurious to individuals. It would also materially affect the property of the individuals engaged in this trade, as they would be obliged to increase their capital, while the sale of their commodity would be diminished. The calculation of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) he was also sure would prove erroneous; for the Tax now proposed would never amount to the sum at which it had been stated; it was therefore his wish that the Proprietors of Newspapers should be exempt from the operation of this Bill.

Mr. Wm. Smith expressed the same opinion.

The question was then put, and the Bill passed.

Mr. Rose then brought in a Bill for imposing a Duty on all Goods and Parcels conveyed by Common Carriers, &c.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Committees of Supply and Ways and Means were then ordered for Wednesday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

The Small Notes Bill was read a first time.

Two Petitions were presented against the Butter Bill from York and Norfolk, which were referred to a Committee.

The Parcels Duty Bill was read a second time, and committed.

The Report of the Bank Restriction Bill was brought up, and agreed to; after which the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House in a Committee having gone through the Corporation Causes Bill, the Report was ordered (on the Motion of Mr. Coke) to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.

The Committee on the Slave Carrying Bill was, on the Motion of Sir W. Dolben, postponed to Monday.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

A Message was received from the Lords, acquainting the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bank, Alien, and Additional Stamp Duty Bills.

Alderman Anderfon brought in a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, which was read the first, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next.

The West-India Negroes' Assets Bill was read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

The Small Promissory Note Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

On the Motion of Mr. Long, leave was given to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Act of the 11th of his present Majesty, which regards half-pence and farthings, to copper coin of every denomination.

Mr. Mainwaring moved the Order of the Day for the recommitment of the Bill for preventing the engrossing, forestalling, and regrating of Live Cattle.

The House having resolved itself into the Committee, Mr. Tierney in the Chair,

Mr. Mainwaring stated to the Committee his intention to make the whole of this Bill applicable to *forestalling* and *regrating* only.

The different clauses were then gone through, omitting what related to engrossing.

The regulations are to extend to the distance of 100 miles from the Capital. The Report was brought up, on the suggestion of a Member; and the Bill, with the Amendments, was ordered to be printed, and taken into further consideration on Thursday next.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted the sum of four millions for defraying the Extraordinaries of the Army for 1797.

The Roman Catholic Bill was read a second time.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Supreme Court of Judicature in India, which was agreed to.

The Bill for imposing a Duty on Receipts for Carrying Parcels, was ordered to be committed on Thursday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

The Small Promissory Note Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir W. Scott brought up the Bill for the better encouragement of Seamen.

Mr. Dent moved, that there should be laid before the House an account of the

produce of the Game Certificate Duty to the 9th April 1797, and also for an account of the produce of the Dog Tax to the present time. Agreed to.

Mr. W. Dundas brought up the East-India Judicature Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that in consequence of the objections that had been urged against the proposition for laying a Duty on tolls equal to the money now paid, he should not press the measure further.

On Friday next he said he should have it in his power to bring forward a substitute for what he had relinquished, and also for the deficiency on the modifications that had taken place in the other taxes. He likewise gave notice, that on Monday next he should bring forward the consideration of the Inland Navigation Duty. Much information, he stated, had been collected on the subject of Inland Navigation, the result of which had determined him to persevere in the measure under certain modifications.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Bill,

Mr. W. Smith moved, that it be an instruction to the said Committee, to admit a clause for enabling Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England to accept and hold Commissions in the Supplementary Militia and the Provisional Cavalry, without the usual qualifications, and on the same terms with persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion.

The House having resolved itself into the said Committee,

Mr. Smith brought up a clause to the effect above mentioned.

The Bill then went through the Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received on Friday.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Mr. Rose moved, that the Receipt Parcel Bill, which stood for this day, should be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Tierney moved the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Bill for preventing the Forestalling, &c. of Live Cattle.

Mr. Secretary Dundas opposed the Motion. The object meant to be obtained by the present Bill was enforced by restrictions in former Acts of Parliament, and the subject was amply discussed and rejected 25 years ago. The

principle was now fully established, that every object of commerce, and particularly the article of provisions, was most certainly established by the industry and enterprise of those who were engaged in it. After objecting to the Bill in detail, he remarked that it was the interest of the farmer to sell as dear as he could, and of the jobber to buy as cheap as he could; and these clashing interests were the best security for a good supply of cattle at a moderate price. He concluded by moving, "That the further consideration of the Report should be postponed to this day three months."

The House divided; when there appeared, for it, 7; against it, 39.

Sir W. Dolben moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the height between the decks of vessels employed in carrying Slaves.

Leave given.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising the supply,

Mr. Pitt began by stating, that it became his duty to propose new Taxes in lieu of the proposed Tax upon Turnpikes now abandoned, and to supply a deficit arising from certain modifications in others which were proposed. There was another (the Parcel Receipt Tax) which he should not press in the present Session,

on account of several difficulties in the detail, which could not be speedily removed. The deficit to be made good, he reckoned in the whole at 660,000*l*. He then entered into a statement of the new Taxes. The first of these would be an additional duty of two shillings on horses employed in agriculture, which now paid three shillings. This he estimated at 150,000*l*.

The next article was a small increased duty of 5 per cent. on Pepper imported, and 5*s*. per chaldron on Coals exported. He estimated the former at 15,000*l*. and the latter at 14,000*l*.

The last article was that of Clocks and Watches. The duty he proposed was 2*s*. 6*d*., per ann. on persons wearing a Silver or Metal Watch; on a Gold one, 1*s*. and on each Clock (except such as are generally used in cottages) 5*s*. To facilitate the collection, he meant to propose that an account should be given in the same way as is now done by persons wearing hair-powder. He concluded by moving his first Resolution, which was founded on the first article of additional taxation above-mentioned.

A division took place on the first Resolution, when there appeared for it, 83; against it, 8.

The other Resolutions were severally put and carried; the Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

MR. BURKE'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

IF my dear son and friend had survived me, any Will would have been unnecessary; but since it has pleased God to call him to himself before his father, my duty calls upon me to make such a disposition of my worldly effects as seems to my best judgment most equitable and reasonable; therefore I, EDMUND BURKE, late of the parish of Saint James, Westminster, though suffering under sore and inexpressible affliction, being of sound and disposing mind, do make my last Will and Testament in manner following:

First, according to the ancient, good, and laudable custom, of which my heart and understanding recognize the propriety, I bequeath my soul to God, hoping for his mercy through the only merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. My body I desire, if I should die in any place very convenient for its

transport thither (but not otherwise), to be buried in the church at Beaconsfield, near to the bodies of my dearest brother and my dearest son, in all humility praying, that, as we have lived in perfect unity together, we may together have a part in the resurrection of the just.

I wish my funeral to be (without any punctiliousness in that respect) the same as that of my brother, and to exceed it as little as possible in point of charge, whether on account of my family or of any others who would go to a greater expence; and I desire in the same manner, and with the same qualifications, that no monument beyond a middle-sized tablet, with a small and simple inscription on the church wall, or on the flag-stone, be erected. I say this, because I know the partial kindness to me of some of my friends. But I have had in my life-time but too much of noise and compliment.

As to the rest, it is uncertain what I shall have after the discharge of my debts, which when I write this are very great. Be that as it may, my Will concerning my worldly substance is short. As my entirely beloved, faithful, and affectionate wife did, during the whole time in which I lived most happily with her, take on her the charge and management of my affairs, assisted by her son, whilst God was pleased to lend him to us, and did conduct them, often in a state of much derangement and embarrassment, with a patience and prudence which probably have no example, and thereby left my mind free to prosecute my public duty or my studies, or to indulge in my relaxations, or to cultivate my friends, at my pleasure; so, on my death, I wish things to continue as substantially as they have always done. I therefore, by this my last and only Will, devise, leave, and bequeath to my entirely beloved and incomparable wife Jane Mary Burke, the whole real estate of which I shall die seised, whether land, rents, or houses, in absolute fee-simple; as also all my personal estate, whether stock, furniture, plate, money, or securities for money, annuities for lives or for years, be the said estate of what nature, quality, extent, or description it may, to her sole uncontrouled possession and disposal, as her property, in any manner which may seem proper to her to possess and dispose of the same, whether it be real estate or personal estate, by her last Will or otherwise; it being my intention that she may have as clear and uncontrouled a right and title thereto and therein as I possess myself, as to the use, expenditure, sale, or devise. I hope these words are sufficient to express the absolute, unconditioned, and unlimited right of complete ownership I mean to give to her to the said lands and goods; and I trust that no words of surplussage or ambiguity may vitiate this my clear intention. There are no persons who have a right, or I believe a disposition, to complain of this bequest, which I have duly weighed, and made on a proper consideration of my duties, and the relations in which I stand.

I also make my wife Jane Mary Burke aforesaid my sole Executrix of this my last Will, knowing that she will receive advice and assistance from her and my excellent friends, Dr. Walker King and Dr. Lawrence, to whom I recommend her and her concerns, though that perhaps is needless, as they are as much

attached to her as they are to me. I do it only to mark my special confidence in their affection, skill, and industry.

I wish that my dear wife may, as soon after my decease as possible (which, after what has happened, she will see with constancy and resignation), make her Will, with the advice and assistance of the two persons I have named. But it is my wish also, that she will not think herself bound up by any bequests she may make in the said will, and which, while the lives, can be only intentions, as not during her life to use her property, with all the liberty I have given her over it, just as if she had written no will at all; but in every thing to follow the directions of her own equitable and charitable mind, and her own prudent and measured understanding.

Having thus committed every thing to her discretion, I recommend (subject always to that discretion) that if I should not, during my life, give or secure to my dear niece, Mary C. Haviland, wife of my worthy friend Capt. Haviland, the sum of 1000*l*. or an annuity equivalent to it, that she would bestow upon her that sum of money, or that annuity, conditioned and limited in such manner as she, my wife aforesaid, may think proper, by a devise in her Will or otherwise, as she may find most convenient to the situation of her affairs, without pressure upon her during her life. My wife put me in mind of this, which I now recommend to her. I certainly, some years ago, gave my niece reason to expect it; but I was not able to execute my intentions. If I do this in my lifetime, this recommendation goes for nothing.

As to my other friends and relations, and companions through life, and especially the friends and companions of my son, who were the dearest of mine, I am not unmindful of what I owe them. If I do not name them all here, and mark them with tokens of my remembrance, I hope they will not attribute it to unkindness, or to a want of a due sense of their merits towards me. My old friend and faithful companion, Will Burke, knows his place in my heart. I do not mention him as Executor or Assistant. I know that he will attend to my wife; but I chuse the two I have mentioned, as from their time of life, of greater activity. I recommend him to them.

In the political world I have made many connections, and some of them amongst persons of high rank. Their friends.

friendship, from political, became personal to me; and they have shewn it in a manner more than to satisfy the utmost demands that could be made from my love and sincere attachment to them. They are the worthiest people in the kingdom: their intentions are excellent, and I wish them every kind of success. I bequeath my brother-in-law, John Nugent, and the friends in my poor son's list, which is in his mother's hands, to their protection; as to them and the rest of my companions, who constantly honoured and chused our house as our inmates, I have put down their names in a list, that my wife should send them the usual remembrance of little mourning rings, as a token of my remembrance. In speaking of my friends, to whom I owe so many obligations, I ought to name especially Lord Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Portland, and the Lord Cavendishes, with the Duke of Devonshire, the worthy head of that family.

If the intimacy which I have had with others has been broken off by political difference on great questions concerning the state of things existing and impending, I hope they will forgive whatever of general human infirmity, or of my own particular infirmity, has entered into that contention; I heartily entreat their forgiveness. I have nothing further to say.

Signed and sealed as my last Will and Testament, this 11th day of August 1794, being written all with my own hand.

EDMUND BURKE, (L.S.)

In the presence of
DUPONT,
WM. WEBSTER,
WALKER KING.

On reading the above Will, I have nothing to add or essentially to alter; but one point may want to be perfected and explained. In leaving my lands and hereditaments to my wife, I find that I have omitted the words which in Deeds create an Inheritance in Law. Now though I think them hardly necessary in a Will, yet, to obviate all doubts, I explain the matter in a Codicil which is annexed to this.

(Signed)

EDMUND BURKE.

January 22, 1797.

THE CODICIL.

I, Edmund Burke, of the parish of Beaconsfield, in the county of Bucks,

being of sound and disposing judgment and memory, make this my last Will and Testament, in no sort revoking, but explaining and confirming a Will made by me; and dated the 11th of August 1794, in which Will I have left, devised, and bequeathed all my worldly effects, of whatever nature and quality the same may be, whether lands, tenements, houses, freehold and leasehold interests, pensions, legacies, or other debts due to me, plate, household stuff, books, stock in cattle and horses, and utensils of farming, and all other my goods and chattels, to my Dear Wife, Jane Mary Burke, in as full and perfect manner as the same might be devised, conveyed, or transferred to her by any act or instrument whatsoever, with such recommendations as in my Will aforesaid are made, and with a wish that in the discharge of my debts the course hitherto pursued may be as nearly as possible observed. Sensible, however, that in payment of debt no exact rule can be preserved, the same is therefore left to her discretion, with the advice of our friends, whom she will naturally consult. The reason of my making this Will or Codicil to my former Will, is from my having omitted in devising by that Will my Lands and Hereditaments to my Wife aforesaid, the full and absolute property thereof, and therein I have omitted the legal words of inheritance. Now, though I think those words, however necessary in a deed, are not so in a Will; yet, to prevent all question, I do hereby devise all my Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as well as all other property that may be subject to a strict rule of law in Deeds, and which would pass, if undevise, to my heirs; I say, I do devise the same Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to my Wife, Jane Mary Burke, and her heirs for ever, in pure, absolute, and unconditional fee simple.

I have now only to recommend to the kindness of my Lord Chancellor (Lord Loughborough), to his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Buckingham, to the Right Honourable William Windham, and to Dr. Lawrence, of the Commons, and Member of Parliament, that they will, after my death, continue their protection and favour to the Emigrant School at Penn, and will intreat with a weight, on which I dare not presume, the Right Honourable William Pitt to continue the

necessary allowance which he has so generously and charitably provided for those unhappy children of meritorious parents; and that they will superintend the same, which I wish to be under the immediate care and protection of Dr. Walker King and Dr. Lawrence; and that they will be pleased to exert their influence to place the said young persons in some military corps, or other service, as may best suit their dispositions and capacities, praying God to bless their endeavours.

Signed and sealed as a Codicil to my Will, or an explanation and confirmation thereof, agreeably to the note placed at the end of it, this the 30th day of January 1797.

EDMUND BURKE,

In the presence of
WALKER KING,
RICHARD BURKE,
ED. NAGLE.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 59.]

DR. DARWIN.

THE following Lines were sent to a young Lady with Dr. Darwin's "Treatise on Female Education."

Peruse, sweet Maid, enlighten'd DARWIN'S page,

And let its precepts thy whole heart engage:
Then shall each charm and virtue of the fair,
The smile of kindness, and the modest air;
The brow by wisdom polish'd and serene,
The glow of health, and the decorous mien;
The eye, that, "speaking sense distinct and clear,"

Tells in its rays what pleasure 'tis to hear;
The tear of pity, that, like glistening dew,
Impearls the opening rose's crimson hue;
The robe embrac'd by heav'nly Venus' zone,
The flowing tresses that each art disown;
Each charm of body, and each gift of mind,
Which Nature gave, or culture has refin'd;
To thee allicit each ingenuous youth,
Each friend to sweet simplicity and truth;
Whilst Virtue's magic shall the spell improve,
And Veneration add its powers to love.

S.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Ben Johnson told Mr. Drummond, of Houthorden, that Sir Walter Raleigh esteemed fame more than conscience; and that the best Wits in England were employed in making his history, and that himself (Ben Johnson) had written a piece to him of the Punic War, which he altered, and set in his book.

THEODOSIUS, EMPEROR OF ROME.

This Christian Emperor (whom no

one will accuse of want of piety) says, in his celebrated Code of Laws, "Let all the Judges, all the common people in cities, and all the business of artizans, be at rest on the venerable day of Sunday. In the country, however, let the business of agriculture go on freely, and without restraint, since it often happens that on that day the best opportunity occurs for sowing corn and planting vineyards, and pity it is that by the occasion of the moment an opportunity offered by the providence of Heaven should be lost."

Virgil, indeed, had said before him in his Georgics,

"Quippe etiam festis quædam exercere diebus

"Fas et jura sinunt," &c.

Yet still by law and right it is allowed To do some certain works on holy days; And then he goes on to speak of agricultural works.

Scævola, the great Roman Lawyer, being one day asked, according to Macrobius, what work might be done on an holy day, replied, "That which if left undone would occasion mischief, *quod omissum noceret*." Indeed the Author of our Faith himself assures us, that any act of charity or of kindness should be done on the Sabbath day, and blames the Pharisees for their affected scrupulosity in the observance of that day.

Many of our liberal-minded and pious Clergy in the country have, of late years, encouraged their parishioners to work

work in harvest-time on Sunday, when the season has been catching, and when the crops have been endangered by the variableness of the weather. It were to be wished that this practice were more general, and that the benefits of kind Providence were not too often suffered to be of no avail, by a reference to the form rather than to the substance of religion.

M. DE CHAMFORT

says well in his Maxims, "The obligation respecting a secret, and a sum of money entrusted to you, rests upon the same footing of confidence. A man without a character is a thing, not a man."

"A man without fixed principles must be a man devoid of character. Had he been born with any character of mind at all, he must soon have found the necessity of laying down to himself some principles of action."

"It is but too often vanity that brings out the complete energy of a man's mind. Put a piece of wood only to a pointed piece of steel, it is a dart; add to it a few feathers, and it becomes an arrow."

"Most modern books," says this ingenious writer, "have the appearance of being written in a day, from the books that were perused the day before. When a writer steals from the Ancients, he is like a pirate who takes prizes beyond the Line; but when he steals from the Moderns, he is like a foot-pad who stops you in the next street."

"General maxims are to the conduct of life what routine is to the Arts, they go but to a certain point towards the excellence of either."

"It is a great pity when men of talents do not possess strength of mind; they have the lantern only of Diogenes, without his club."

CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU.

In the Cabinets of the Curious there is a medal, extremely scarce, representing on one side Louis XIII. with the usual inscription, "Rex Franc. & Nav." and on the other the Cardinal, with these words round him, "Nil sine consilio."

"Nullum numen abest si sis prudentia," Be prudent, and each God in Heaven assists you,

says Juvenal,

There is great truth in the Cardinal's favourite maxim, "Unfortunate and imprudent persons are but too often

synonymous terms. Most of our miseries arising from want of consideration."

DUKE OF ORLEANS, CITIZEN REGALITE.

The Duke of Orleans, and his friends who served with him on board the French fleet, disobeyed a signal made to them by the French Admiral, for reasons of personal safety, as it was supposed. This circumstance gave rise to a *bon mot* of a Lady whom the Duke had satyriized in a large company, not knowing that she was present. "Il me paroit," said she, "mon Prince, que vous vous connoissez mieux en signalement qu'en signeux; I think, Sir, that your Highness understands descriptions better than signals."

During the short time he was confined in prison at Paris, he drank Champagne very copiously. He appeared before the Revolutionary Tribunal with great resolution and firmness, and when his sentence was read to him, he said to his companion in affliction, "Come, let us go directly to the place of execution. He was attended in the carriage that conveyed him to the guillotine by a Priest, whom he desired not to quit him, and received from him his benediction at the foot of the scaffold. The carriage stopped near his own palace, which he contemplated with a fixed look, and appeared to read with attention the inscription placed over it, and to repeat it to himself."

LOUIS XVI. KING OF FRANCE.

That acute Politician, Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, says in one of his letters to Voltaire respecting the accession of the late unfortunate and excellent Monarch to the Throne of that vast and confused Empire—

"June 18, 1776

"I have lately learned that the King of France has displaced some of his Ministers. I am not astonished at it. I look upon Louis XVI. as a young lamb in the midst of wolves. He will be in great luck if he gets out of their claws. A person who should chance to have been in the habits of Government would be at present much puzzled in France;—watched and surrounded with artifices of every kind, they would oblige him to be guilty of mistakes. How much more likely then is it, that a young Prince, without experience, should be dragged along by the torrent of intrigue and cabal."

"Those

"Those persons who have talked of the French Government to you, have doubtless, my dear Voltaire, exaggerated many things. I have had an opportunity of getting at the true state of the revenues and of the debts of that kingdom. Its debts are enormous, its resources exhausted, and its taxes multiplied beyond bounds. The only method to diminish in time the load of these debts, would be to put its expences within certain limits, and to retrench every superfluity. But, alas! this I fear will never be done; for, instead of saying, I have such an income, and I can afford to spend so much of it, we are but too apt to say, I must have so much money, find out expedients to procure it for me.

"Those rascals of Monks should be made to bleed pretty freely. This, however, would not be sufficient (though it would undoubtably afford some resources) to pay off the debts in a short time, and to procure for the people of France all those assistances for which they have at present so great an occasion. This distressful situation took its rise in the preceding reigns, which contracted debts for the payment of which they had made no provision.

"It is this derangement of its finances which so materially influences every part of its Government. It has put a stop to the wise projects of M. de St. Germain. It has prevented its administration from having that ascendancy in the affairs of Europe, which France has been ever used to take since the reign of Henry the Fourth. With respect to your Parliaments, as a thinking man, I have condemned the revocation of that of Paris, as contrary to every principle of logic and of good sense.

"See, my dear Voltaire, how well one sees and discovers the faults of others, whilst one is blind to one's own defects. I should have done better, perhaps, to have regulated my own actions, and to have prevented myself from making blunders, than to have anatomized the internal springs that set great Monarchies in motion."

COUNT WATHENSTEIN.

The murder of this great General is thus described in a letter from Mr. Gerard, Master of the Charter-house in London, to Lord Strafford:

"April 1, 1634.

"Our town is full of pamphlets of the cruel murder done by the command

of the Emperour upon Wathenstein and some four of his Colonels in Egra. Various are the reports of the cause, and the manner of it, but sure by one Butler, an Irishman. Wathenstein was run through the body with a pizarion, in his own chamber, being retired to bed. His Colonels, and three Commissioners from the Elector of Saxe, being feasted by Gordon, the Governor of the town, towards the end of the supper, when most of the waiters were commanded away to their supper, the parlour or stove being near emptied, in came a company of musqueteers, shot every one his man, and so proceeded to an apothecary's house, where Wathenstein lay, shot two of his guards at the door, and killed one of his chamber. Wathenstein hearing a noise, went to the window to look out; in the mean time Butler comes up with a pizarion in his hand, and runs it into his body behind, he turning about, Butler gave him two other wounds more, then dragged him down stairs in his blood, put him in a dung-cart, and carried him to the other dead bodies, and next morning shewed his body to the people round about the town, dragging it at a cart's tail."

In the works of M. Savazan, an elegant French writer, there is a character of Wathenstein, drawn with the spirit and elegance of Sallust himself.

THOMAS EARL OF STRAFFORD, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Soon after this Nobleman's commitment to the Tower of London, his Sovereign sent him this Letter.

"STRAFFORD,

"The misfortune that is fallen upon you, by the strange mistaking and conjuration of these times, being such, that I must lay by the thought of imploring you hereafter in my affairs. Yet I cannot satisfy myself in honour or conscience without assuring you (now in the midst of your troubles), that, upon the word of a King, you shall not suffer in Lyfe, Honour, or Fortune. This is but justice, and therefore a meare reward from a Master to so faithfull and able a servant as you have shewn yourself to bee, yet it is much as I conceive the present tymes will permitt, though none shall hinder me from being

"Your constant faithfull friend,

"CHARLES R.

"Whytehall,

"April 23, 1641."

ACCOUNT
OF
THE LATE MUTINY IN THE FLEET.

(Continued from Page 64.)

THOMAS Barry, a seaman of the *Monmouth*, sworn.—When the prisoner came on board the *Monmouth*, at the time the *Repulse* was endeavouring to escape into Sheerness harbour, he took the command of all the *Monmouth's* fore-castle guns. The gun which I attended was fired six times at the *Repulse*; when the gun was going to be loaded the seventh time, he was not content with a nine-pound shot that was in her, but took a crow bar, and put the thick end in first; I immediately took it out of his hand, when he gave me a shove, and I fell over the heel of the top-mast. After that I was kept forwards on the fore-castle by one Vance, a quarter-master, who acted as Captain of the ship. Being there an hour and a half, I came on deck, when the prisoner was standing on the heel of the top-mast. He ordered Vance to slip the bower, and go along-side the *Repulse*, and send her to hell, where she belongs to, and shew her no quarter. After that, he said, he did not stay any longer on board the *Monmouth*.

In answer to a question from the President, he said, that the prisoner fired the aftermost gun on the fore-castle, but he did not know there were any guns fired from the *Monmouth*, before the prisoner came on board.

Q. from the Prisoner.—Had you fired any guns yourself before you first saw me on board?—**A.** No.—**Q.** Had there been any guns fired from any part of the ship before the fore-castle guns were fired?—**A.** Yes; the quarter-deck guns were fired.—**Q.** You have been talking about Hell; I wish to know whether you have been promised any thing for advancing this hellish account?—**A.** No: I have not been promised any thing.

The Prisoner.—I will bring witnesses to disprove what this man has said.

John Summerland, Boatwain's Mate of the *Monmouth*, related the circumstances which took place on board the *Monmouth*.—I saw the prisoner standing on something as if he was going to make a speech. Capt. Vance wanted to speak first, but the prisoner would not allow it; he would insist on the ship slip-

ping her cables. The ship's company would not agree to this. Parker then said, he would go to another ship, which he would take along-side of the *Leopard*, and send her to hell. In the mean time the *Repulse* got off, and upon that, Parker shook his fist, and said; damn her, she is off. He then went on board the *Sandwich*.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed; and then the President asked the prisoner when he would be ready to enter upon his defence? The prisoner saying he could not be ready to-morrow, was asked, whether he could be ready on Monday? He answered, that he thought he should, and the defence was put off till Monday.

On Monday the 25th, the Court met at nine o'clock, and the prisoner being brought in, was ordered by the President to make his defence, and support it by evidence.

Prisoner.—As I have been at sea from my youth, as is well known to a number of this Court, I hope it will not be expected that I should dress up my defence in the language a lawyer would have done, if I could have employed one. Nothing supports me but the consciousness that what I did was in compliance with orders, for the purpose of rendering it less disastrous than it would otherwise have been, had I not entered into the mutiny. Every thing I did was solely for the purpose of conciliation. I was on shore when Admiral Buckner came on board; and told the Admiral afterwards that I was sorry he had not been received with the usual marks of respect, and the ships should cheer him if he wished it.—The Admiral had stated that a bustle was made to man the side: this bustle was made at the risk of my life.—An opinion had been propagated on board the different ships, that Admiral Buckner was not competent to settle the discontented subsisting in the fleet; and the Inflexible had declared, that if any respect was shewn to the Admiral, they would come along-side of the *Sandwich*, and sink her. Notwithstanding all that had been said respecting the *Sandwich*, it was
not

not there the mutiny began: it originated in the Inflexible; and there it was always the most violent. Admiral Buckner's flag was hauled down without my knowledge: it was struck when he was going on shore with the propositions of the Committee.

With regard to the marines who were taken from the Admiral's house, the Admiral permitted me to examine them; and, upon my putting some questions, the Admiral observed, "Now, Parker, you are coming to the point." The marines were then delivered to the Delegates, and it was desired that they should be confined when they went on board.

When he saw Admiral Buckner after his flag was struck, the Admiral said, "Parker, my flag is struck; consider my feelings." He answered, "I have feelings, Admiral Buckner, and I do consider your's; I am sorry to see it, but it is not in my power to prevent it."

Captain Surridge of the Iris says, he recollects my being ashore the last time, and saw the Delegates of the North Sea fleet give me the additional articles; this evidence says he never saw any disrespect in me.

I went to Capt. Wood, in order to befriend him; though he was sent out of the ship, I never knew it till he deposed it, and he did not produce the man who told him that I ordered it.

Parker then recapitulated much of the evidence, without any comment. To account for his being on board the Director, he said he went to order the band to play the tunes *God save the King*, *Rule Britannia*, and *Britons strike home*. When he was told the Director was preparing to fire, he went directly on board to prevent it; and having first in vain addressed the crew, he asked if she would slip her cable, to see how far they would go, and was glad to find them refuse; but they being determined to fire, he was obliged to yield to the storm, and pretend to join in an act his heart abominated.

He then animadverted on a few points of Barry's evidence, declaring he must have mistaken him for some other person. Perceiving that the Monmouth was very active in firing on the Repulse, he went on board to endeavour to appease the crew. It would have been an idle Quixotic adventure, to attempt, at that time of the tide, to follow the Leopard. He should prove that the Director and the Monmouth both fired on the Repulse before he went on board. Before the

Sandwich was delivered up to her officers, a signal was made for the Delegates to assemble on board the Montague, and their proceedings then were extremely violent, and he did not go.

William Livingstone, boatwain of the Director, and Samuel Hallard, carpenter of the Director, heard me ask for a boat to go with a flag of truce to prevent innocent blood from being shed; they heard the guns fire, but did not hear me give the orders.

"I have (said he) only a few words to add, not to remind the Court that where mercy can have place it ought to be shewn, being convinced from the candid manner in which they have acted, that justice will be done; but to request that they would be pleased to scrutinize the evidence of Barry with the utmost rigour. I have said this for the purpose of clearing my character, which is dearer to me than a thousand lives; and, however my conduct has been misrepresented in the public prints, I trust my innocence will appear. My country allows me justice, and justice I am sure I shall have from this honourable Court."

Having finished his defence, which he read from a paper, he was allowed by the Court to withdraw a little.

Lord Northesk, Captain of the Monmouth, was then called and sworn, and being examined by the prisoner, stated, that he was on board the Sandwich on the 6th of June; that the seamen in the cabin said they were very loyal; and that the band, by the prisoner's orders, on his entering the cabin, struck up *God save the King*; that the prisoner appeared to his Lordship as President and chief spokesman of the Delegates; and that the letter (inserted in our Magazine for June last), demanding a redress of grievances in 54 hours, was delivered to him by Parker, by direction of all the Delegates, and that they declared they were neither Jacobins nor Traitors.

Captain Knight, of the Montague, deposed, that when he was on board the Sandwich, he heard the band play *God save the King*, and *Britons strike home*; and also heard the crew, and the prisoner himself, say, that they venerated their Sovereign; and he further heard the prisoner say, if there was a certainty the enemy were at sea, they would take the fleet under their own direction, and go in search of them; and if the Dutch fleet were then in the Texel, he would lead the fleet in and attack them, to prove to the Nation that they were neither rebels

not traitors.—Captain Knight said, these loyal expressions were made on the 8th, after the standard was hoisted at the fore-top-mast head, and the red at the main; that he received a letter from the Delegates of the Montague, stating that they left for his situation, and giving him leave to go ashore with his lady, on condition of returning in three days; directing him to tell Admiral Buckner that the officers were detained as hostages. He was informed by the prisoner, or some of his associates, that they wished to establish the red flag, and fight under it, as the Dutch had stolen it from the British. He was robbed of his authority before he went to the Sandwich, or saw the prisoner.

Thomas Barry, seaman of the Montague, who had been examined on the part of the prosecution, was called in and examined by the prisoner; but his evidence only went to prove that the time when the prisoner fired the fore-castle guns of the Monmouth on the Repulse was four o'clock, and the introducing of the crew-bar into a gun, with intent to be fired, was ten minutes before four.

Jacob Swainson deposed, that he heard the prisoner mention, at the latter end of the mutiny, a wish that it was settled. He heard the prisoner say, when the Repulse was aground, that he would go on board the Director, and get a spring on her cable, and if his father was on board the ship, he would blow her to hell, for that was where she belonged to. He heard the prisoner saying, he thought it was a good cause, and he had no doubt they should gain redress of the grievances they complained of; and also, his having said it was a great pity the Inflexible had been in the fleet, for if it had been for that ship, things would have been amicably settled long since.

Edward Allen, Matthew Hollister, William Hobbes, George Nicholls, and John Beer, seamen, were called in; but their evidences were of no consequence either for or against the prisoner.

The Court will recollect, that by the evidence of the prosecution I was assisted in giving up the prisoner to her officers, and I hope they will consider all the circumstances of my conduct with liberality and candour.

—You may rely that the Court will give due weight to every circumstance in your favour.—Take away the prisoner, and clear the Court.

The strangers withdrew, and the Court proceeded, at half past two o'clock, to consider their sentence.

At half past four o'clock, the prisoner was called in again, and the Court thrown open. The Judge Advocate then proceeded to state, that the Court having heard evidence on the charges, and the prisoner's defence, are unanimously of opinion, *That the whole of the Charges are fully proved, that the crime is as unprecedented as wicked, as ruinous to the Navy as to the Peace and Prosperity of the Country: The Court doth therefore adjudge him to DEATH; and he is ordered to suffer death accordingly, at such time and place as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or any three of them, shall appoint.*

Parker, with a degree of fortitude and undimmed composure, which excited the astonishment and admiration of every one, spoke as follows:

“I have heard your sentence—I shall submit to it without a struggle.—I feel thus, because I am sensible of the rectitude of my intentions. Whatever offences may have been committed, I hope my life will be the *only* sacrifice—I trust it will be thought a sufficient atonement. Pardon, I beseech you, the other men—I know they will return with alacrity to their duty.”

The President addressed him in a short speech, in which he said, that in consideration of his manifold and heinous offences, the Court had thought proper not to fix the time of his punishment, which they were authorised to do; but, in order to allow him time for repentance, had left it to the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—The prisoner bowed, and said he was obliged to them for that consideration.

On Friday the 29th, the prisoner, who had taken his usual repast in the birth allotted him in the Gun-room, and passed the night in great composure, was awaked a little after six o'clock from a sound sleep, by the Marshal Provost, who, with a file of marines, composed his guard: he arose with cheerfulness, and requested permission might be asked for a barber to attend him, which was granted; he soon dressed himself in a neat suit of mourning (waistcoat excepted), sent him by a friend of the name of Templar, wearing his half-boots over a pair of black silk stockings: he then took his breakfast, talked of a *will* he had written, in which he had bequeathed to his wife

a little state he said he was heir to; and after that lamented the misfortune that had been brought on the country by the Mutiny, but solemnly denied having the least connection or correspondence with any disaffected persons on shore, and declared, that it was chiefly owing to him, that the Ships had not been carried into the enemy's ports! At half after eight, he was told the Chaplain of the ship was ready to attend him to prayers upon the quarter-deck, which he immediately ascended, uncovered: at his first entrance on the deck, he looked a little paler than common, but soon recovered his usual complexion; he bowed to the Officers, and a chair being allowed him, he sat down a few moments, and steadily surveyed the military array of marines under arms, round the deck; he then arose, and told the Clergyman he wished to attend him: the Chaplain informed him he had selected two psalms appropriate to his situation; to which the prisoner assenting, said, "And with your permission, Sir, I will add a third, and named the 51st, that beautiful confessional of David, and imploring of forgiveness, "*Have mercy upon me, O God, after thy great goodness; according to the multitude of thy mercies, do away mine offences! &c.*" He then recited each alternate verse in a manner peculiarly impressive. At nine o'clock the preparatory gun was fired from L'Espion, which he heard without the smallest emotion. Prayers being soon after closed, he rose, and asked Capt. Mofs, *if he might be indulged with a glass of rubie wine?* which being immediately granted, he took it, and lifting up his eyes, exclaimed—"I drink first to the salvation of my soul!—and next to the forgiveness of all my enemies!"—Addressing himself to Capt. Mofs, he said, "*he hoped he would shake hands with him;*" which the Captain did; he then desired "*that he might be remembered to his companions on board the Neptune; with his last dying entreaty to them, to prepare for their destiny, and refrain from unbecoming LEVITY!*" His arms being now bound, the solemn procession moved from the quarter-deck to the forecastle.

Ascending the scaffold, he asked the Captain, "*whether he might be allowed to speak?*" and immediately apprehending his intention might be misconceived, he added, "*I am not going, Sir, to address the ship's company!*"—I wish only to declare, that I ACKNOWLEDGE THE JUSTICE OF THE SENTENCE UNDER

WHICH I SUFFER, AND I HOPE MY DEATH MAY BE DEEMED A SUFFICIENT ATONEMENT, AND SAVE THE LIVES OF OTHERS. He now requested "*a minute to collect himself,*" and knelt down alone about that space of time; then rising up, said, "*I am ready.*" The halter being adjusted, and the cap being drawn over his face, walking by firm steps up to the extremity of the scaffold, he dropped the handkerchief, put his hands in his coat pockets with great rapidity, and at the moment as he was springing off, the fatal bow-gun fired, and the reeve-rope catching him, ran him up, though not with great velocity, to the yard-arm!—When suspended about midway, by the elasticity of the rope, his body seemed extremely convulsed for a few seconds, immediately after which no appearance of life remained. It being tide of ebb, the starboard yard-arm pointed to the Isle of Grain, where scaffolding was erected for spectators on shore. The whole conduct of this awful ceremony was extremely decorous and impressive. He suffered exactly at half past nine, and was lowered down, after hanging at the yard-arm a full hour, when the yellow flag was struck, and his body instantly put into a shell that had been prepared for it, with all his cloths on; and soon after, it was taken in one of the Sandwich's boats, and rowed to the east point of the garrison, and there being landed, was carried to the new naval burying-ground, out of the Red Barrier Gate, leading to Minster; the coffin-lid was here taken off to the spectators for a few minutes; his countenance appeared not much altered, but his eyes were wide open: he was interred exactly at noon.

On the morning Parker was executed on board the Sandwich, his wife made several efforts to get on board to take leave of him, but was prevented; she had come in the night from London for the purpose, but all boats approaching the Sandwich were ordered to keep off.—Parker's body was taken on shore and buried in the church-yard of St. Michaels, from whence Mrs. Parker, with the assistance of two women, got the coffin away in the night, and by the help of a fish-cart had it conveyed out of the garrison and taken to Rochester. At Rochester, she agreed with the driver of a caravan to take it to town for six guineas, and deliver it at the Hoop and Horse Lane, Queen-street, Little Tower-hill, where she had hired a room for the purpose.

As soon as the corpse had arrived on Saturday evening, and it was known whose body was deposited there, the people began at first to assemble through curiosity; but afterwards some, from other motives, introduced themselves to this unfortunate woman, on the pretence of charitable sympathy, requesting they might be permitted to see her husband interred in a place suitable to his condition. The number of visitors increased on Sunday and Monday to a number which called upon the Magistrates for their interference. Mrs. Parker was desired to attend the Police Office, in Lambeth, where she was interrogated respect-

ing her intentions in removing the body of her husband from Sheerness? Her answer was, "to take him down either to his own family at Exeter, or to her's in Scotland, to bury him like a christian." She was then asked, whether it was true that she had suffered him to be shewn for money? She burst into a flood of tears, and replied, "*Do I appear like a monster so unnatural?*" It proved afterwards, that there was not the smallest foundation for to injurious a report. The body was, by order of the Magistrates, sent to the workhouse in Nightingale-lane, and from thence taken and buried at White-chapel church.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1797.
Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 23d of April 1797.

I HAVE to inform their Lordships, that I have received a Letter from Sir John Widdow, Lord, of his Majesty's Ships, acquainting me, that at one o'clock on the 20th instant, Fair-light, N. N. E. distance about five or six miles, he gave chase to a cutter, which came up with and captured a French privateer, mounting six carriage guns, four-pounders, six men, and manned with thirty-one men, which left Boulogne the preceding day at seven, and had only captured a small vessel, which he had the good fortune to retake, the Good Intent, James Widdow, Master, on ballast, bound and bound for Sunderland.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.
 JOS. PEYTON.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral John Orde, Bart. Commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 21st of April 1797.

I HAVE to transmit a Letter from Sir John Widdow, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Suffisante, acquainting me of his having captured the Helena French lugger privateer, mounting two guns and thirty-three

men, which he has brought into this port.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. ORDE.

La Suffisante, at Sea, April 21, 1797.

SIR,
 I BEG leave to acquaint you, that, with his Majesty's sloop under my command, I this day chased and captured La Petite Helena French lugger privateer, of two guns and thirty-three men, belonging to Brest, but lost from the Isle de Bas, and has not taken any thing.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. WITTMAN.

Sir John Orde, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the River Tagus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 31st of March 1797.

I HEREWITH inclose you a Letter, which I have this moment received from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's ship the Aurora.

His Majesty's Ship Aurora, at Sea, March 29, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you, that the French privateer Neptune was, on the 27th instant, captured by the Aurora after a chase of eight hours, thirty-eight leagues to the Westward of Cape Finisterre. She had been out thirty-four days from Nantes, and had taken the

vessels named in the margin *, is pierced for sixteen guns, six of which were thrown overboard during the chase, and had on board ninety men when she left Nantes.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) H. DIGBY.

Admiral Sir John Jervis,
K. B. &c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the River Tagus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated March 31, 1797.

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Captain Bligh, of his Majesty's sloop the King's Fisher, relating the particulars of his capturing Le General, French privateer, after a short resistance.

King's Fisher, Tagus,
March 30, 1797.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning Oporto, bearing E. N. E. distant sixteen leagues, we discovered a brig to the westward, standing towards us. At nine A. M. we perceived she had tacked, on which I made sail in chase, and at a quarter before four P. M. came up with her; when, after exchanging two or three broadsides, she struck, and proved to be Le General privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 14, four and three pounders, and manned with one hundred and four men, one of whom was killed, and three wounded. We had not a man hurt. She had been out fifteen days, and had taken an English brig, from Faro, bound to Fal-mouth.

Le General is exceedingly well equipped, and is said to be a fast-sailing vessel, but had lost her fore-top-gallant mast and bowsprit in the late gales, and was steering for Vigo to repair her damages.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BLIGH,
Admiral Sir John Jervis,
K. B. &c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1797.
Extract of a Letter from the Hon. William Waldegrave, Vice Admiral of the Blue, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Flora, at Spithead, the 24th of April 1797.

I BEG that you will please to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from Lisbon, with my flag on board his Majesty's ship Flora, Captain Middleton, Commander, on the 3d of this month, and arrived this day at Spithead, in company with the Pearl frigate.

On the 12th instant I fell in with the above frigate, lat. 43. deg. 48 min. North, long. 13 deg. 11 min. West, she being then in chase of a French privateer; we instantly joined in the chase, which compelled the enemy to haul her wind, notwithstanding which, it was not until the 13th, at three quarters past eleven P. M. that we found ourselves close alongside of her, and even this was owing to the privateer's being becalmed, and our carrying the breeze up with us. On the first broadside she struck. She is called L'Incroyable, mounts twenty-four guns on her main deck, and had on board two hundred and twenty men. She belonged to Bourdeaux, and sailed from that port on the 2d instant. She fortunately had made no capture, though reputed to be the fastest sailing vessel from France. I am informed by Captain Ballard, that he had been in chase of her from the morning of the 11th.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 29.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Col. Craufurd by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Hoche has given notice to General Werneck, that the Armistice which had been arranged for the Lower Rhine will expire this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES CRAUFURD,
Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

* La Santissima Ritta; the Swift brig, of Plymouth; a Spanish brig, prize to the Thalia; a brig from Liverpool, that had been ransomed for 1500l. having her Mate on board as hostage.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 29, 1797.

By dispatches from Colonel Graham, dated at the Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, at Vordernberg, the 28th instant, it appears, that no general action had taken place since the date of his last dispatches; and that General Buonaparte's Head-quarters were at Bruck.

VIENNA, APRIL 11, 1797.

An Armistice for six days has been agreed upon between the Archduke Charles and General Buonaparte, which will expire on the 13th instant.

VIENNA, APRIL 12, 1797.

Accounts from the Tyrol state, that Baron de Laudon had gained several considerable advantages over the enemy. On the 4th he had made himself master of Botzen, and on the 5th he had advanced as far as Deutchen and Branrol.

The enemy abandoned Millervald, Obereau, Unterau, and set fire to the two bridges between Obereau and Ampozzo, in the night of the 4th, and retired precipitately to Pustertal. General Laudon had in the mean time taken the enemy in the rear, and had forced them to abandon the posts of Clauser and Steben; they were also driven from Brixen, and Baron Kerpen had advanced the whole of his line, and had effected a junction, and fixed his Head-quarters at Brixen.

The enemy left behind them a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition.

The people of the Tyrol are rising in a mass; and the commotions in the Venetian States threaten the French in the rear.

Prince Esterhazy is advancing through Croatia with a considerable body of Hungarians.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 29, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 9th of March 1797.

INCLOSED I have the honour to transmit a list of such armed vessels as have been captured or destroyed since my last.

A List of Prizes captured by his Majesty's Ship La Magicienne, during her last cruise.

La Fortune, of 8 guns, 74 men.

Le Poisson Volant, of 12 guns, 80 men.

Le Poisson Volant, of 5 guns, 50 men.

Spanish cutter of 6 guns, formerly called the Bawacs, laden with olives and dry goods.

BY THE DILIGENCE,

La Fougousse, of 6 guns, 57 men.

One privateer schooner, destroyed by the boats of the Squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Spread, of his Majesty's ship Queen, who retook an American brig she had captured in our fight, to recover which the boats were sent in chase.

H. PARKER.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 29, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Arnold, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Cowes, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated April 27, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that a French privateer the Daphne, of Cherbourg, Bar Corpa master, of the burthen of 33 tons, with 25 men, two carriage guns, and two swivels, has been taken and brought in here yesterday by the Nancy cutter, a small Revenue cruiser belonging to this port, Robert Willie Cominander, 32 tons admeasurement, with ten men and one swivel gun only.

The privateer is marked on the Stern, Vigilant, of Guernsey, a deception often made use of, I am informed, to decoy English trading vessels within reach of the guns of the enemy's cruisers.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 2, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Col. Craulurd by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Frankfurt, April 19, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Hoche yesterday attacked, with very superior numbers, and defeated an Austrian corps, commanded by General Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of General Werneck, and was stationed at Thurdorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In consequence of that circumstance, General Werneck, who was with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

VIENNA, APRIL 15, 1797.

Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with considerable loss, on the 10th instant.

VIENNA, APRIL 16, 1797.

Accounts were received here this day, from Major-General Baron Laudon, dated at Trent the 12th instant, stating, that

that he had driven the enemy from Roveredo, Torbole, and Riva, and occupied those places. On this occasion he took from the enemy several magazines (amongst which was one of powder), 12 pieces of cannon, and four hundred prisoners.

VIENNA, APRIL 17, 1797.

The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An intrenched camp is forming on the Wienerberg, on the Italian road, at a little distance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The first division of the troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is already arrived, as is a part of Mons. de Seckendorf's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of Volunteers of the town were assembled on the Glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages, where they will be stationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happiest spirit of loyalty is manifested by all classes here.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 18, 1797.

SIR,

INCLOSED is an account of Captures and Recaptures made by his Majesty's ships under my command, as against their respective names expressed, between the 18th of January and the date hereof.

An Account of Spanish Vessels detained by his Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. on the Leeward Island Station.

Brig Philipina, Y. Da Defon de Gebe, Master, from St. Sebastian's, bound to La Guerria, laden with bale goods, flour, &c. detained Jan. 17, 1797, off Trinidad, and sent into Grenada by the Victorieuse.

Schooner Laerdolorey, M. Herbov, Master, from the Main, bound to Port au Spain, laden with bullocks, detained Jan. 27, 1797, off the Gulf of Paria, and sent into Grenada by the Victorieuse.

Brig La Bregen, J. Delgade, Master, from Rio Piata, bound to the Havannah, laden with beef, pork, and tallow, detained Feb. 2, 1797, off Trinidad, and sent into Grenada by the Victorieuse.

Schooner Francis, M. Rosaria, Master, from the Spanish Main, bound to Martinique, laden with mules and cocoa nuts, detained Nov. 12, 1796, off Dominica, and sent into Dominica by the Refource.

An Account of Vessels recaptured by his Majesty's Ships under the Command of Rear-Admiral Harvey.

Brig Bels, from Mariegalante, bound to Point à Petre, laden with sugar and cotton, recaptured Jan. 13, 1797, off Guadaloupe, and sent into St. Pierre's by the Vanguard.

Schooner Judet Welveran, C. Hemet Otto, Master, from St. Thomas's, bound to Demerara, laden with provisions, recaptured Feb. 14, 1797, off St. Martin's, and sent into St. Kitt's by the Lapwing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on Board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 19, 1797.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Lapwing, on the 15th ult. fell in with, to the northward of Bermuda, and captured a Spanish privateer brig, called the St. Christopher, nineteen days from the Havannah, on a cruize, mounting eighteen guns, and having one hundred and twenty men on board, commanded by Antonio La Porte, which Captain Barton sent to the Island of St. Christopher. You will likewise be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop Bittern, being on a cruise off Barbadoes, fell in with, on the 15th instant, and captured La Casca, French privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, mounting six carriage guns, and having on board fifty men, which Capt. Lave sent into Barbadoes. It gives me much satisfaction that this privateer is taken, as she is a very fast sailer, and has done much mischief to the trade.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Richard
Breach, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's
Ship Diamond, to Evan Nepean, Esq.
dated Cape L'Huve, April 27, 1797,
& S. E. 12 Leagues.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you,
for their Lordships' information, that his
Majesty's ship Diamond, under my com-
mand, this morning fell in with, and took
a French cutter privateer, called the Es-
perance, belonging to St. Maloes: she had
not taken any English vessels, but had
yesterday detained an American ship, the
Fiducia, of Baltimore, bound to Bremen,
and sent her into a French port.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 6, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Dur-
ham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship
Zephyr, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated
in Crossland Bay, May 4, 1797.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the
information of the Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty, that in consequence
of orders from Commodore Sir John
Breach, Bart. I have this moment an-
nounced with his Majesty's ship under my
command; and have farther to inform
you, that I yesterday afternoon retook,
off the Lizard, the Bella Isle, of Mary-
land, which vessel had been captured a
few days ago, off Waterford, by the
Monsieur French privateer, of 14 guns.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 6, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir
John Orde, Bart. Commanding Officer
of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at
Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated
May 6, 1797.*

I ENCLOSE I transmit a Letter from
Captain Seymour, Commander of his
Majesty's Sloop Spitfire, acquainting me
with having captured L'Aimable Ma-
ritime, French brig privateer, of 14 guns
and 20 men, which he has brought into
Plymouth: she appears a beautiful vessel,
and half coppered.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. ORDE.

*His Majesty's Sloop Spitfire,
Plymouth Sound, May 3, 1797.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you of
the arrival with L'Aimable Ma-
ritime, French brig privateer, of Nantes,
which was taken by me, but 23 days; had

taken nothing; captured, after a chase of
eight hours, on the 1st instant.

The evening before she was taken she
had fought an outward-bound English
yellow-sided ship, carrying 16 nine-
pounders, which had killed and wounded
15 of her crew, and obliged her to steer
off.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

M. SEYMOUR.

Sir John Orde, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 16, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir
John Orde, Bart. Commanding Officer
of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at
Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated
the 13th of May, 1797.*

SIR,

HEREWITH I transmit, for the in-
formation of the Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty, a letter I have re-
ceived from Captain Seymour, of his
Majesty's sloop Spitfire, giving an ac-
count of his having captured La Trom-
peuse, French schooner, which he has
brought into this port. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. ORDE.

*Spitfire, Plymouth Sound,
May 13, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you
of the capture of Le Trompeuse French
schooner privateer, of Morlaix, of six
guns and forty men, out five days, and
had only taken two Prussian vessels be-
longing to Embden; one bound to La-
verpool, the other to Oporto. The
Spitfire was present on Sunday last at
the recapture of a brig by the Unite.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

MICH. SEYMOUR.

Sir John Orde, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 20, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John
Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of
his Majesty's Ships and Vessels em-
ployed on the Coast of Portugal, to
Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de
Paris, off Cadix, April 29, 1797.*

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of
the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
Captain Martin's report of the chase
and capture of two Spanish frigates, which,
for the skillfulness shewn in rounding a
dangerous ledge of rocks called the Laja

de Cape Rocha, a little to the Northward of Conil, and the decision in making the attack after the frigates were anchored, displayed one of the most notable actions that ever came under my observation.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
J. JERVIS.

*Irresistible, off Cadiz,
April 29, 1797.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 26th, at six A. M. I gave chase in his Majesty's ship under my command, to two ships in the S. E. in company with the Emerald, and that at half past two P. M. we attacked them in Conil Bay, near Trafalgar, where they had anchored; that at four they struck to his Majesty's ships, and proved to be the Spanish frigates Elona and Ninfa, mounting 36 guns and 420 men each, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz. The former cut her cable after she had struck, and ran on shore; and notwithstanding we got her off, from the damage she received, we were not able to keep her afloat. Part of the crews left the ships, and got on shore.

From every account I have been able to collect, the two frigates had 18 men killed and 30 wounded. The Irresistible had one man killed and one wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. MARTIN.

*Sir John Jervis, K. B.
&c. &c. &c.*

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Cadiz, April 28, 1797.

SIR,

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter I have just received from Captain Tyler, of L'Aigle, transmitting one from Captain Morris, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Boston, giving an account of the capture of the French privateer L'Enfant de la Patrie, off Cape Finisterre.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. JERVIS.

*L'Aigle, off Cape Finisterre,
April 18, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of inclosing Captain Morris's Letter of this date, informing me he had captured, on the 16th instant, the French privateer L'En-

fant de la Patrie, of 16 guns, and 140 men, off Cape Finisterre.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

CHAS. TYLER.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

*Boston, at Sea, off Cape Finisterre,
April 18, 1797.*

SIR,

ON the 16th instant, Cape Finisterre bearing S. S. W. eighteen leagues, his Majesty's ship under my command, after a chase of six hours, captured L'Enfant de la Patrie, French privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, of 16 guns, and 130 men, eight days out of port, and had not taken anything: her Captain, who I understood from the prisoners was in liquor, and his guns and musquetry, and run on board the Boston, by which rashness five of the men were killed, himself drowned, and ten men wounded.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. N. MORRIS.

*To Captain Tyler, of his
Majesty's Ship L'Aigle.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 10, 1797.
Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 17th of May 1797.

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting, for their Lordships' information, a Letter received from Lieutenant-Commander of the Spider schooner, of 16 guns, and 50 men, giving me an account of his having captured and brought into this port the Flibustier French privateer, of 14 guns, and 70 men.

*Spider, in Stoneboat Bay,
May 17, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 16th instant, being 18 leagues to the Southward of the Cape, in his Majesty's schooner under my command, I gave chase to a brig, which I soon perceived to be an enemy. After receiving the fire of her stern, and a smart run for three hours, I had the pleasure of capturing her close under the Lizard. She proves to be the Flibustier privateer, of 14 guns (four of which were thrown overboard in the chase), and seventy men, commanded by M. Henry Capel, eleven days from Maloes, and had not made any capture.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

DIGBY DENT.

Sir John Orde, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 19, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Charles White, of his Majesty's Ship Vestal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Vestal, in the Humber, May 16, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to request you will acquaint the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my return this day to the Humber from Eléneur, having brought in with me the Jalouse national corvette, commanded by C. Placket, which I captured at five A. M. on the 13th inst. after a chase of nine hours, and running about 84 knots; she fired her stern chaces at me (two long French twelves) for an hour and a half, before I was able to put alongside of her; but having had the good fortune to shoot away her fore-yard, and greatly injure her main-mast, she found herself under the necessity of striking, after about three broadsides. I am happy to add that we have not a man hurt, though we have suffered considerable damage in our yards, sails, and rigging, which their Lordships will see by the inclosed statement of our defects.

She is pierced for twenty guns, and had at the time of action sixteen mounted, namely, twelve very long French twelve-pounders, and four sixes, with one hundred and fifty-three men, two of whom were killed, and five wounded; she also shifted her guns over to the vacant ports.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

THE Russian Cabinet has ordered its Ministers at Foreign Courts to make six declarations respecting the unhappy Poland, and one of which contains the following article:—

“It from motives of hatred, on account of this treaty of partition and its results, one of the three High Contracting Parties should be attacked by any foreign Power, the two others promise to join and defend him with all their might and power against such attack.”

The form of organization for the Venetian Terra Firma, which Buonaparte has published, is of the following tenor:

1st. The Brescian is to extend as far as the Mincio.

2d. The Veronese is to begin at the Mincio, and to include the country of Bologna.

3d. The Vicentin and Bassano, with its territory, is to form a department by itself.

4th. The Padnan, the Polesine of Rovigo, and Adria, as far as the Po, not

including what belongs to the Ferraroso, is to form one single department.

5th. The countries of Feltro, Cadore, and Bellano, are also to form a single department.

6th. The country of Treviso, excepting the district of Mostre, is to form a single department with that of Colla.

7th. The Frioul, including Montfalcone is to form the last department.

8th. Each department is to be governed by a central Administration composed of twenty-three members. Each Commune is to have a Municipality, more or less numerous, according to its number of inhabitants.

9th. The central government is to be composed of persons chosen by the General of Division, who commands in the department.

10th. Each central Administration is to regulate the manner in which justice is to be administered.”

The three principal Ecclesiasticks in Spain, Cardinal Lorenzo, Archbishop of Toledo, the Archbishop of Seville, and the Archbishop of Musquez, Confessor to the Queen, who have arrived at Madrid, have received very important instructions from the King of Spain. His Majesty, it is said, desires,

1st, That a Council may be convoked, if not a General Council of the Catholic Church, at least a Provincial Council, in which measures are to be taken for the Reformation of the Regular and Secular Convents throughout Europe. It is also in contemplation to preserve throughout Spain only four religious orders, the Dominicans, the Augustines, the Cordeliers, and the Carmelites.

2d. That the Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church out of Italy, shall have an active and passive voice; and may aspire, as well as Italians, to the Papal dignity.

3d. That the Conclave for the elections of a Pope shall be held alternately in the different States, where the Roman Catholic religion is established.

4th. That a Penitentiary Court shall be established at Madrid, furnished with proper powers; so that in future it shall not be necessary to send to Rome.

5th. That the Spanish Bishops shall be authorized to confer benefices, and to grant dispensations of marriage, without having recourse to the Holy Father.

Massena's division of the French army has addressed the Directory. The following is the substance of it:

“When Peace has arrived to put an end

end to our labours, it is our duty to look towards our country. What a heart-rending picture does it possess? The Constitution violated, the Government degraded, the Emigrants returning, the Priests, rebels to the laws, protected and honoured, the faithful and upright Republicans proscribed and murdered, the poniards of the Royalists stained with the blood of the Defenders of their Country. What! Do these monsters imagine, that eight years of sacrifices, of battles, and of fatigue, have exhausted our courage? Do they imagine we have not enough left to defend the Constitution we have sworn to maintain? Let them tremble! Yes: let these Conspirators tremble! We will keep this formidable oath. The swords which have exterminated the armies of Kings are still in the hands of the Conquerors of the Rhine, of the Sambre and Meuse, and of Italy.

“Does the road to Paris present more

obstacles than that to Vienna? No: it will be opened to us by the Republicans who have remained faithful to Liberty. United, we shall defend it; and our common enemies SHALL HAVE LIVED.”

The Treaty between America and Tripoli, which was ratified at Philadelphia by the President, with consent of the Senate, on the 10th ult. contains the following passage: “As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the *Christian Religion*—as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquillity of the Musselmen; and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 31.

A MEETING convened by the Corresponding Society, or rather by a division of it (for some of those who are its reputed leaders did not attend), was held in an open field near the Veterinary College, St. Pancras. At two o'clock between two and three thousand people were assembled. Three tribunals, as they were termed, were erected in different places. The first was occupied by T. Stuckey, President, Mr. Ferguson, a barrister, and two others; the second by a Mr. Galloway; and the third by R. Hodson, a hatter of Westminster, with some others. Before the first tribunal Sir W. Addington presented himself on horseback, attended by a great number of constables. Other Magistrates attended, and took their stations before the different tribunals. The populace who surrounded them were, generally speaking, of the lowest description. There was no symptom of disorder, nor did the majority seem to feel any interest in what was going forward.

At two o'clock the President came forward at the first tribunal. He read the advertisement by which the meeting was convoked. On the meeting being declared illegal by the Bow-street Magistrates, a person of the name of Webb said he was deputed to wait on them, and to enquire in what consisted its illegality; and to say, that if their pro-

ceedings were considered as trenching in any way on the late Convention Bill, they should forbear to touch on these points. Mr. Justice Ford replied, “that he did not consider himself as bound to give any explanation of the law; and if they proceeded, the London Corresponding Society and the Bow-street Magistrates should be at issue.” On receiving this general answer, the persons styling themselves the Executive Committee did not hold it incumbent on them to forbid the meeting which they had summoned.

This address being received with some faint applause, the same person proceeded to read a petition and remonstrance to the King, which, he observed at the same time, was to be followed by the moving of certain resolutions:—

Here the reader was interrupted by a cry, that the Proclamation for dissolving the assembly as illegal had been read. Mr. Ferguson then addressed the meeting, and conjured them quietly to separate; and, for the prevention of mischief, to depart to their several homes. He said the question was now really at issue, and it remained to be seen, whether the Magistrates of Bow-street were to be regarded as the interpreters of the law of England. Sir William Addington immediately gave orders that Mr. Ferguson should be taken into custody. Stuckey, Hodson, and Galloway, attempting to speak,

speak, were at the same instance made prisoners. The mob did not offer to prevent the constables from executing their orders, and indeed the persons who were arrested were earnest in deprecating any interference in their behalf. They were put into a hackney coach, and escorted by a party of constables to Bow-street.

In the evening Robert Ferguson, Tho. Stuckey, Alexander Galloway, Richard Barrow, Benjamin Pemberton Binns, and Richard Hodgson, were brought before Sir William Addington, at the Public Office, Bow-street, charged with having aided and assisted in certain illegal proceedings respecting the above meeting. Evidence was called to prove the charge, which being established to the satisfaction of the Bench, they were ordered to find bail to answer the complaint at the next Sessions, themselves in 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each. The charge against Mr. Ferguson was supported by a Mr. John Smith, who deposed, that he heard Mr. Ferguson address the people from one of the tribunes, after the Proclamation had been read, in nearly these words:—"Citizens, I beg of you to disperse, and not stay here to be butchered; we shall hereafter see, whether or not the Bow-street Magistrates are the interpreters of the Law."—Mr. Ferguson denied the charge *in toto*, but said he was ready to give bail. On his departure, he went in a hackney-coach; the horses were taken out by the mob, and he was drawn by them a considerable distance.

Hodgson is by trade a hatter, and one of the persons who were indicted for high treason in the year 1794, though never brought to trial. Mr. Ferguson is a barrister at law; Binns, a plumber; Stuckey a taylor; Barrow a student of physic; and Galloway a mathematical instrument-maker.

AUGUST 1. About twelve o'clock, as the Princess of Wales was returning from Carlton-house to her seat at Charlton, in a coach and four, about 100 yards before the carriage arrived at New Croft Turnpike, two Greenwich coaches were observed driving very furiously along the road, and trying whose horses could go the fastest. The Princess's out-riding waved his hand for them to keep clear of her Royal Highness's carriage; but they continuing the same furious pace, the fore horses of one of the stages got entangled with one of the fore horses of her Royal Highness's carriage, and bruised the postillion's leg; and the out-riding

having interfered to prevent mischief, his horse took fright, and threw him upon some sharp-pointed wooden railing, and from thence into a garden. The accident shocked her Royal Highness so much as to occasion her to faint; but by the attention of Miss Garth, who was in the carriage, and being assured the servant was not killed, she was soon recovered. It providentially happened, that when the groom fell on the railing, his watch pitched on the point, which in all probability prevented the accident proving fatal, as the watch was broke, and he received a bruise on the right side of his groin.

Information of this shameful but, we are sorry to say, too common breach of the peace being sent to town, Mr. Ford and other Magistrates met the Duke of Gloucester at Carlton-house on Tuesday evening, and, after an enquiry into the circumstances, issued their warrants for the apprehension of the two stage-drivers; and accordingly yesterday morning the Bow-street Officers went to Greenwich, and apprehended Matthew Ingram and Isaac Rawlinson, who were examined before the sitting Magistrates at Bow-street; when, besides the evidence of the Princess's servants, an outside passenger on the stage deposed, that the prisoners had been driving against each other, and that Ingram had flogged his horses so dreadfully, that they would not stop, though he assisted him in pulling them in.

Ingram having insulted the Magistrate during the examination, and having the general character of an impudent driver on the road, was ordered to find bail for the assault, himself in 100l. and two sureties of 50l. each. He was likewise ordered to give a similar security for his future good behaviour, which he not complying with, was committed.

Rawlinson was ordered to find bail, 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each, to answer for the assault, which he did.

The Princess's servants stated, that her Highness seldom travels that road without receiving an insult; the road being frequently blocked up near the turnpike, and the drivers of the stages refuse to move to let her pass; and that a few days since she was most grossly insulted by the driver of a post chaise.

The Magistrate informed them, that if they could find the man, he would make him answer for his misconduct; and he gave strict charge to the patrol who go that road to pay particular attention to the conduct of drivers on it.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 10.

AT Freshaw, near Winchester, John Long, esq.

JULY 14. At Edinburgh, Alexander Nairne, esq. accountant.

16. Mr. Roger Melker, late of Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, attorney at law.

17. At Camberwell, near Bradford, the Rev. Robert Taunton, LL.D. late fellow of New College, Oxford, and vicar of Sydling, Dorsetshire.

18. Thomas Rich, esq. of Brewer-street, Golden-square.

At Brompton, in his 73d year, Issachar Waldet Zuenfelt, esq. formerly a merchant of Amsterdam, and once governor of a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.

19. At Sunninghill Wells, Berkshire, Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Castle Hulme, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland.

Mr. Giles Lawrence, of North Audley-street, cornchandler.

20. Mr. Isaac Fawcett, of Pancras-lane, at Epping.

At his seat in the county of Tipperary, Lord Litmore.

Lately, near Bantry in Ireland, Richard Blair, sen. esq.

Lately in Marlborough-street, Dublin, the Right Honourable Edward Carey.

Lately, at Fulford, Devonshire, Henry Tuckfield, esq.

Lately, in Scotland, Alexander Van Dyk, esq. a member of the Regency of Holland under the old Government.

21. At Plattow, in Kent, Peter Thellusson, esq. of Brodsworth, in the county of York. This gentleman is calculated to have died worth 400,000*l.* sterling, which he has disposed of as follows:—To Mrs. Thellusson, his wife, an annuity of 200*l.* for her life, and the house and furniture of her residence; to each of his sons only 7,500*l.*; to each of his daughters 12,000*l.* and some other considerable legacies. His Yorkshire estate he directs to be sold, and the purchaser to be obliged to take the name of **THELLUSSON**. The devise of the residue of the testator's property is not, as has been represented, to his great grandson at the age of 23; but it is to vest immediately in three gentlemen, whom and whose heirs he has appointed trustees to manage his real and personal estate, and to purchase land with the accumulation of the growing profits, till the grandson of his present grandson Charles (now an infant only four months old, and the son of the testator's third and youngest son Charles) shall attain the age of 21; when the whole of this immense property is to be at his disposal;

but, subject to this contingency, it is to go to the then King or Queen of England, for the benefit of the sinking fund. The testator expresses in his will a hope that it will not be set aside; and it is thought, that the present surplus of the property, exclusive of the Brodsworth and Plattow estates, will amount to near 700,000*l.*

Lately, at Bath, Mr. Tasker, brewer, of Dartford, Kent.

Lately, at Leith, near Edinburgh, the Rev. John Armstrong, M. A. in his 27th year.

Lately, at Hereford, aged 78, Captain George Augustus Byke, of his Majesty's navy.

22. In Great Cumberland-street, the Right Honourable Barbara, Countess of Scarborough. She was sister of Sir George Saville.

At Forfar, in his 79th year, David Watt, esq. of Meathie.

Lately, at Wakefield, Lieutenant Robert Taylor, of the 55th regiment of foot.

23. Mrs. Dodsworth, of Newton, Yorkshire, aged 102, relict of the late Mr. Dodsworth, of that place.

At Gask, in Scotland, Charles Ophiplant, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Bacon Bedingfield, of Ditchingham-hall, Norfolk.

Lately, at Ann's Grove, in the county of Cork, George Chinnery, esq. eldest son of Broderick Chinnery, esq.

Lately, at Liscoed, Carmarthenshire, George Mansell, esq. 5th son of Sir William Mansell, bart. lieutenant in the 35th regiment of foot.

25. At Southampton, Lady Viscountess Mountstuart, widow of John Lord Viscount Mountstuart, and sole daughter of the Earl of Dumfries.

At Tregoyd, Breconshire, the Honourable George Edward Devereux, eldest son of Lord Viscount Hereford.

26. Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Idol-lane, wine merchant.

The Rev. W. Batchelor, sen. of Freshwater the Bathford.

Lately, at Tapton, near Chesterfield, in his 98th year, Joshua Jebb, esq.

28. Mr. William Fraine, farmer, at Kew, aged 96.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James William Duff, son of Mr. James Duff, of Banff.

Lately, William Collins, esq. of Ingestone, Herefordshire.

29. In his 66th year, the Rev. Joseph Pote, rector of St. George, Southwark, of Melton, near Gravesend, Kent, and prebendary of Lichfield.

Chalton Palmer, esq. of Beckenham, in the county of Kent, aged 84 years.

30. At Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, in his 64th year, Mr. Cooper, formerly surgeon there.

31. Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Mr. Fawcett, of Covent Garden Theatre.

John Litchfield, esq. of the Council Office, Whitehall, aged 57.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had been on a visit, in his 19th year, Humphrey Parry, esq. lieutenant of the first regiment of guards.

William Fraser, esq. of Milbokie, Scotland, aged 74.

Lately, at Dublin, aged 98, Mrs. Gunning, aunt to the late Countess of Coventry and Duchess of Hamilton.

AUGUST 1. At Twickenham, Mrs. John Dunning, late of Philpot-lane, London.

2. Mr. John Kinder, jun. of Cheapside.

At Montreal, near Seven Oaks, Kent, Jeffrey Lord Anherst, of Holmsdale, knight of the bath, governor of Guernsey, colonel of the regiment of life guards and 60th regiment of foot.—He was born the 29th of January 1717, received his first commission in the army in 1731, was aid-de-camp to General Ligonier in 1741, and in that character was present at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. He was afterwards made aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and as such was at the battle of Lauffeldt, and continued with his Royal Highness to 1756, when he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot. He was afterwards with the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Hastenbeck. In 1758 he received orders to return to England, being appointed for the American service, and sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th of March, as major general, commanding the troops for the siege of Louisbourg, &c. On the 9th of November the same year he was appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, governor of Virginia, and colonel in chief of the 60th (or Royal American) regiment of foot, and was afterwards created a knight of the bath. He continued in the command in America to the latter end of 1763, when he returned to England. In 1768 he resigned the command of the 15th and 60th regiments, but was soon afterwards appointed colonel of the 3d regiment of foot, and also of the 60th. In 1771 he was made governor of Guernsey, and the year after was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance. In 1776 he was created Baron Amherst, of Holmsdale, in the county of Kent. In 1778 he had the command of the army in England. In 1779 he was made colonel of the second troop of horse grenadier guards. In 1782 he received the gold stick from the King, when, on the change of the

Administration, the command of the army and the lieutenant-generalship of the ordnance were put into other hands. In 1787 he received another patent of peerage, as Baron Amherst, of Montreal, with the remainder to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst. On the 23d of January 1793, he was again appointed to the command of the army in Great Britain; and, on the 10th of February 1795, the command of the army being given to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, an offer of earldom, and the rank of field-marshal, was made to Lord Amherst, who declined accepting them. On the 30th of July 1796, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal.

At Hull, aged 45, the Rev. Tho. Clarke, D.D. vicar of the Holy Trinity Church in that town, formerly of Clarg-hall, B. A. 1773, M. A. 1776, and D. D. 1797. He married the sister of William Wilberforce, esq.

Mr. Samuel Holes, farmer and grazier, of Little Carlton, near Newark.

4. At Bath, Peter Drewett, esq. of Colerne, Wilts.

5. Lady Augusta Elizabeth Finch, youngest daughter of Daniel, late Earl of Winchelsea.

Thos. Peter Legh, esq. of Lyme in Cheshire, M. P. for Newton in Lancashire, and colonel of the Lancashire light dragoons.

At Bedford, the Rev. Mr. Langhorne, assistant curate at that place, and many years curate at Newbury, Berks.

At Brighthelmston, Thomas Emly, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Bedford, William Theed, esq.

6. James Petit Andrews, esq. brother to Sir Joseph Andrews, bart. and one of the Magistrates of the Police Office, Queen's-square, Westminster.

7. At Exmouth, Mr. William Ducarrel, second son of G. G. Ducarrel, esq.

8. At Kentish Town, in his 83d year, Mr. John Noble.

9. At Wandon, in Buckinghamshire, Frances, wife of Lord Charles Fitzroy, only daughter of E. M. Mundy, esq. of Shipley, in Derbyshire, in her 25th year.

11. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, Philip Henry, esq. formerly of South Carolina.

Mr. Joseph Dean, of Hatton-garden, mathematical master of Grey-coat Hospital.

John Edwards, esq. at Lynn.

Lately, at Bristol Hotwells, William Franks, esq. of Fitzroy-square.

12. At Instow, Devonshire, aged 85, John Sibthorpe, doctor of physic, late professor of botany at Oxford.

Lately, the Rev. John Huddesford, vicar of Lydd, in Kent.

13. At Laytonstone, Essex, Mr. James
Exeter.

Exeter, of Whitechapel, coachmaker, in his 64th year.

14. Mr. Bingley, sen. insurance-broker, of Birch-lane.

15. Mr. William Wilkins, of Cricklade-street, Cirencester, in his 77th year.

At Southampton, the Rev. William St. John, only surviving son of the late Sir Paul St. John, Bart. of Farley, in the county of Hants.

17. Benjamin Harrison, esq. of Lee-place, Kent.

18. Harvey Redmond Morris, Viscount and Baron Mountmorres, of the kingdom of Ireland, by his own hands.—For some time past his Lordship has betrayed symptoms of uneasiness. He wrote a letter to Dr. Willis on Thursday, desiring to see him on Friday morning, as he felt himself indisposed. The Doctor came to his lodgings but a few minutes after he had perpetrated the act. As a nobleman of the most extensive political knowledge and historical information, a liberal patron of literature, and the author of some very useful works, we have to deplore the rash act which has, in him, deprived society of an useful and valuable member. He was a staunch supporter of the just prerogatives of the crown, but a determined enemy to the measures which have reduced his native country to its present deplorable condition. He was the leading champion of his Majesty's rights during the important discussions of the celebrated Regency question in the Irish Parliament, upon which subject he wrote at the time several very able and much admired essays. His labours and his services on that memorable occasion being overlooked by Ministers, he felt himself severely hurt and neglected.—This circumstance, however, by no means operated so deeply upon his mind as to produce the dreadful catastrophe which we have now to lament: the immediate cause we believe to be the alarming accounts received by him from Ireland within the last fortnight of his life. He had, by a course of prudence amounting to parsimony, created in fact a very easy fortune; far from a very small encumbered estate he is said to leave a clear 5000*l.* a year. We understand that he perpetrated the fatal deed with a loaded pistol, the contents of which he shot completely through his head. He died at ten o'clock in the morning, and is succeeded in his title by his half-brother, Francis Henry Morris, new Viscount Mountmorres.

His lordship was the author of

(1) A Speech intended to have been spoken on the Appellant Jurisdiction of the House of Lords of Ireland, 8vo. 1782.

(2) Impartial Reflections upon the Ques-

tion for equalizing the Duties upon the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland, 8vo. 1785.

(3) The Danger of the political Balance of Ireland. Translated from the French of the King of Sweden, 12mo. 1790. 2d Edition improved, 1791.

(4) A Speech delivered on the 19th of February 1789, in the House of Lords of Ireland, upon the Address to the Prince of Wales, 8vo. 1790.

(5) The History of the principal Transactions of the Irish Parliament from the Year 1634 to 1666, containing Proceedings of the Lords and Commons during the Administration of the Earl of Strafford and of the first Duke of Ormond; with a Narrative of his Grace's Life, collected from the Papers of Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. Secretary of State in Ireland, and President of the Royal Society. To which is prefixed a preliminary Discourse on the ancient Parliaments of that Kingdom, 2 vols. 8vo. 1792.

(6) The Crisis: a Collection of Essays written in the Years 1792 and 1793, upon Toleration, Public Credit, the Elective Franchise in Ireland, the Emancipation of the Irish Catholics, with other interesting and miscellaneous Subjects, 8vo. 1794.

(7) The Letters of Themistocles, 8vo. 1795.

(8) An Historical Dissertation upon the Origin, Suspension, and Revival of the Judicature and Independency of the Irish Parliament With a Narrative of the Transactions in 1719 relative to the celebrated declaratory Law; extracted from the Papers of the late Lord Egmont, and a Comment on his Lordship's Opinion upon the Legislative Union of these Kingdoms. To which is added, the standing Orders of the House of Lords, 8vo. 1795.

(9) Impartial Reflections on the present Crisis, compiled in four Essays—On the Economy of the present Stock of Corn—the Ailize of Bread—Tithes—and a general System of Inclosures, 8vo. 1796.

19. In the Fleet prison, the once celebrated Mrs. Cornelly.—She was by birth a German, and for many years was a public singer in Italy and Germany. She came to this country between thirty and forty years ago, and being of an enterprising spirit, possessing a good understanding, great knowledge of mankind, and specious manners, she contrived to raise herself into notice, and obtained the patronage of the fashionable world to all the amusements her taste and fancy suggested. For many years her large mansion (entitled Carlisle House) in Scho-square, was the favourite region of amusement among the nobility; and it was so well contrived for diversified amusement, that no other public

entertainments could prevail to rival its attractions.

The first event that shook her influence was the introduction of an harmonic meeting, as a sort of competition with the Opera House. The proprietors of the latter were therefore alarmed; they applied to the magistrates to suppress this novel amusement. Sir John Fielding vigorously interfered in their behalf, took Guadani, the chief singer of Carlisle House, into custody, and effectually put a stop to the whole undertaking. This was a severe blow to Mrs. Cornelly, because she had been at a considerable expence to render the plan, if possible, superior in attraction to the Italian Opera; yet, by her concerts, balls, and masquerades, she still made a considerable figure; but her expences were great, and her influence was evidently on the decline, when a fashionable amusement was instituted among the ladies, entitled *The Coterie*. The blow, however, that finally crushed her was the Pantheon, the beauty and magnificence of which drew away all whose patronage could give sanction to a public entertainment.

Her creditors then began to grow clamorous, and she was at length obliged to relinquish the concern, and seek in concealment a refuge from legal prosecution.

She remained in obscurity for many years, under the name of Mrs. Smith; but a year or two ago she came forward again—and here our readers will no doubt learn with surprise, not unmixed with risibility, the strange transition in her fate; for she who was once a *Leader of Fashion*, became literally the *Superintendent of Asses*; for she kept a house at Knightsbridge, and was a vender of *Asses' milk*.—In this situation, however, she still retained a desire of resuming her former pursuits, and for this purpose ornamented a suite of rooms, in order to have occasionally a public *déjeune* for people of fashion.

The manners of the times, however, were changed, and her taste had not adapted itself to the variations of fashion; and after much expence employed in gaudy and frivolous embellishments, she was obliged to abandon the scheme, and seek an asylum from her creditors.

She had a son and daughter, to whom she gave all the accomplishments of modern education. The son was tutor to the present Lord Pomfret. He was a very amiable man, and an excellent scholar. He allowed his mother an annuity till his death, which happened a few years ago. The daughter is still alive, and under another name, has long been patronized by some noble families, who knew her mother in better days. The late Lady Cowper left her an annuity, which she at present enjoys, and her musical talents procure her an easy introduction in polite circles.

Such was the fate of the once celebrated Mrs. Cornelly, whose melancholy end holds forth a warning to the imprudent; for with common discretion she might have closed her life in affluence.

Lately, in the island of Jersey, Charles D'Auvergne, father of Captain D'Auvergne (Prince of Bouillon) of the Royal Navy.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MAY 28. At Jamaica, Mr. Charles Hall, late of Preston, Lancashire.

22. At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, Lieutenant Thos. Farrel, of Colonel Dillon's regiment of Irish brigade.

Nov. 4. At Dinapore, in the East Indies, Lieut. Colonel Bruce, of the Bengal Artillery. At Jamaica, Mr. Toulson, late surgeon at Cuckermouth.

MARCH. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Alexander Simpton, of his Majesty's ship *Crescent*.

JUNE 14. At Nassau, New Providence, Governor Forbes.

ERRATUM.

BY a mistake which we shall not trouble our readers with explaining the cause of, some part of the impression of our last Magazine had a wrong account of the place where the Cathedral of Burgos stands, we therefore intreat such of our readers as may possess that erroneous account will correct it by the following:

"Burgos is a small Town, very ill-built, very dirty, and containing only one square, surrounded with wretched houses. Its Cathedral and the Archbishoppal Palace are the only edifices that deserve attention. They are both Gothic, and both huge enough; the Cathedral especially, which contains fourteen or fifteen chapels, and a sacristy very grandly adorned. It would require a volume to register the riches that some of those chapels contain. In the middle of the church there is an inclosed sanctuary, made after the manner of the holy chapel at Loreto, which was built long after the church, as one may see by the style of its architecture, which is of the Corinthian order. That sanctuary contains a miraculous crucifix, or *Christ*, as they call it there; yet not quite so miraculous as another that is in the church of the Augustines. In the church of the Trinitarians there is a third, miraculous likewise. Without the town there are some public walks, very pleasant, as they overlook a romantic landscape, beautified by the rapid and noisy river *Arlancon*, which is crossed over by a stone bridge very well built."—BARETTI'S TRAVELS.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1907.

[illegible]

N. B. In the 2 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given: in all other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A MEDALLION OF WILLIAM BECKFORD. Esq. of FONTRILL.
And, 2. A VIEW OF CARISBROOK CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.]

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter on an act of generosity by a Gentleman now living is under confideration.

Various pieces of Poetry have been received. They will be attended to with candour, and inserted if possible; but they are too many to enumerate, or particularly acknowledge.

Cato is inadmissible.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 19, to Sept. 16, 1797.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	62	10	24	6	23	10	20	6	23	1
											Kent	61	1	00	0	23	6	16	9	24	6
											Suffex	55	6	00	0	00	0	19	6	00	0
											Suffolk	58	8	00	0	25	6	16	5	20	0
											Cambrid.	55	2	00	0	17	11	13	9	20	10
Middlefex	65	8	32	5	28	4	19	7	25	8	Norfolk	51	6	00	0	19	7	12	0	00	0
Surry	68	2	31	0	29	0	20	0	29	0	Lincoln	53	1	00	0	23	3	13	2	24	0
Hertford	62	11	00	0	24	0	17	4	27	0	York	50	8	30	10	00	0	15	0	26	3
Bedford	56	11	33	2	00	0	16	1	25	7	Durham	55	5	34	0	28	0	17	10	00	0
Hunt. &g.	59	5	00	0	23	6	13	2	21	0	Northum.	49	7	28	0	20	6	15	4	00	0
Northam.	56	8	34	0	23	0	14	8	28	0	Cumberl.	52	9	33	3	25	11	17	8	00	0
Rutland	54	6	30	0	25	6	14	0	24	0	Westmor.	59	3	36	0	25	8	18	10	00	0
Leicester	53	4	00	0	22	5	15	5	26	5	Lancash.	55	3	00	0	29	9	17	2	24	0
Nottingh.	58	10	33	0	29	0	16	6	26	10	Cheshire	52	8	00	0	30	6	16	6	00	0
Derby	60	6	00	0	00	0	19	3	31	0	Gloucest.	63	6	00	0	32	0	00	0	28	0
Stafford	52	3	00	0	27	6	17	10	29	0	Somerfet	67	2	00	0	37	0	15	2	00	0
Salop	54	4	39	2	00	0	19	5	00	0	Monmou.	65	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Hereford	58	10	42	6	37	4	13	1	31	4	Devon	64	0	00	0	31	4	19	8	00	0
Worcest.	59	9	32	0	31	6	20	5	29	8	Cornwall	64	10	00	0	34	0	18	0	00	0
Warwick	57	7	00	0	30	0	18	8	33	4	Dorset	64	11	00	0	28	0	19	0	00	0
Wilts	74	4	49	0	35	6	21	4	38	0	Hants	66	8	00	0	30	9	20	3	30	4
Berks	71	1	41	8	32	3	22	6	30	9											
Oxford	67	9	00	0	28	11	10	4	28	4	N. Wales	52	0	30	0	25	0	15	0	00	0
Bucks	63	8	00	0	29	6	18	0	28	9	S. Wales	57	8	00	0	38	0	00	0	00	0
											WALES.										

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

AUGUST.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
29	29.95	67	S.	11	29.40	56	E.		
30	29.90	66	S.	12	29.51	53	N.E.		
31	29.97	63	W.	13	29.70	54	N.		
SEPTEMBER.				14	29.81	55	S.W.		
1	29.62	66	S.E.	15	30.01	56	W.		
2	29.73	64	N.E.	16	30.20	60	S.W.		
3	29.77	61	N. W.	17	29.81	58	W.		
4	30.23	57	N.N.W.	18	29.67	60	S.W.		
5	30.22	56	W.	19	29.60	61	S.E.		
6	29.90	60	S.W.	20	29.62	60	N.E.		
7	29.83	62	S. W.	21	29.84	61	W.		
8	29.92	61	S.E.	22	29.99	54	E.		
9	29.91	62	S.	23	29.90	55	E.		
10	29.80	63	E.	24	29.80	60	N.W.		
				25	29.71	56	N.		
				26	29.82	55	N.		

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE .



WILLIAM BECKFORD Esq.^r

of Fonthill.

Published Oct. 1, 1797. by J. Sewall, N^o. 32, Cornhill.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR SEPTEMBER 1797.

WILLIAM BECKFORD, ESQ. OF FONTHILL.

(WITH A MEDALLION.)

[BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. BECKFORD having lately been the subject of much discourse in town, in consequence of his communications to his Majesty's Ministers on the disposition of the French Government to enter into negotiations for peace with this country; communications which are supposed greatly to have accelerated, if not rather to have given rise to measures at length taken for that desirable end, some account of this Gentleman cannot fail of being acceptable to the readers of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The Public need not be informed, that William Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill is the sole issue, in marriage, of the late Alderman Beckford, so distinguished by his ability, spirit, and magnificence, in the office of First Magistrate of the City of London; and so highly revered as one of its most patriotic Representatives; a character in which his name will descend with renown to posterity in the history of his country.—Mr. Beckford traces back his father's family to a remote ancestry in the county of Gloucester. By his mother, who was daughter and co-heiress of the Honourable George Hamilton, son of James, the seventh Earl of Abercorn, he is descended through a long line of noble and royal progenitors. He married Lady Margaret Gordon, only daughter of the late Earl of Aboyne by Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway: by this lady he has two daughters.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that Mr. Beckford's paternal ancestors have been in possession of a princely property in Jamaica ever since that island belonged

to the Crown of Great Britain. His great grandfather, Peter Beckford, was Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica in the reign of King William. He fortified Port Royal, and assisted in fitting out an armament against the French and Spaniards, which succeeded in driving the enemies of his country from the Spanish main.

Mr. Beckford, the subject of this Memoir, was very young at the death of his father in 1770; but he had already manifested uncommon genius, with an aptitude and disposition for knowledge not less singular. A classical education soon awakened and refined that taste for every species of beauty in the fine arts, of which he is at present so conspicuously the friend and patron. In the practice and composition of music, and in various branches of design, few Gentlemen are more distinguished; in the former art, not many professors. In almost every kind of literary composition, in his own, in the French, Italian, and Portuguese languages, Mr. Beckford has displayed an originality and fervor of imagination, and such a copiousness of ideas, with such truth and vivacity of expression, as have gained the admiration of eminent critics, both at home and abroad. Two anonymous works in prose, "The Lives of the Painters," a fictitious *jeu d'esprit*, written at sixteen years of age, and The History of Vatteck, a learned specimen of oriental costume, were published several years ago, and were extremely well received, though without the sanction of their Author's name. Mr. Beckford has written, almost voluminously, on the

subjects of his Travels, and Letters on the actual State and leading Characters of several of the Courts of Europe, and particularly that of France, from the beginning of the Revolution to the Death of the King, and on many other miscellaneous topics, in prose and verse; works yet remaining in manuscript, but which his literary friends hope he will sometime be induced to publish; assured, that in respect of characteristic information on the arts and the *belles lettres*, and on the manners, views, and personal consequence of the chief actors on the political theatre of Europe, they would place him high among the best and most interesting writers of this age; and, in point of genius, wit, and classic composition, not second to the most distinguished.

Although it will be taken for granted, that the education of a person of such genius, born in such auspicious circumstances, must have been attended to with more than ordinary care, some particulars on this topic may be worthy of recollection. The late Earls of Chatham and Camden, and the learned Lord Lyttleton, who were among the most intimate friends of the late Mr. Beckford, were, after his death, consulted on the subject of his son's education, and many other celebrated names might be cited on the same account. Mr. Beckford, during his minority, made repeated visits at Burton Pynlent; where the present Minister, with the rest of Lord Chatham's family were educated under the inspection of their father.

The writer of this Memoir is well informed, that this illustrious Statesman was frequently heard to exclaim with rapture at the performance of Mr. Beckford's early exercises, particularly in oratory, and often to declare, that he saw, in his childhood, a mind more pregnant with the seeds of genius and great talents than had almost ever occurred to him in any other instance. The writer too has seen letters, both from Lord Lyttleton and the Earl of Chatham, addressed to Mr. Beckford's principal tutor, and heard of many conversations betwixt the latter and these celebrated personages, and of some, particularly interesting, betwixt the late Earl Camden and him, relative to his pupil's education; from which he collects the very extraordinary ideas these great men formed of Mr. Beckford's natural understanding and capacity, and their high expectations of fruit from blossoms, confessedly of the fairest pro-

mise. And few are those really acquainted with Mr. Beckford (and his acquaintance in every country has been with persons best able to judge) who will hesitate to affirm, that his abilities and accomplishments are such as have not deceived the early hopes that were entertained of him. This is not to be considered as the language of panegyric, but a faithful representation of facts, with such conclusions from them as justice and common sense must authorise. But the writer speaks not here of the justice or common sense of Mr. Beckford's avowed enemies: the former being altogether resolutely deaf than affectedly blind, no wonder the latter remains dumb. Detraction and malice, however, keep true to their own characters: they are so clear-sighted as to see evil, well known not to have the shadow of existence, whilst stupidity and ignorance, their sworn handmaids, sitly linked with ingratitude, a personage which finds it much more convenient to calumniate a benefactor than to repay obligations, stands ever ready to proclaim aloud what malice and detraction are so ready to invent. But enough of this: it were humble to bestow further notice on that which deserves nothing but contempt.

It may be thought strange, that Mr. Beckford, with the abilities generally attributed to him, should not have produced them more on the scene of public life: opportunities of displaying himself to advantage could not have been wanting whilst he chose to continue in Parliament; but the world should know, that with talents, and particularly that of eloquence, fitted to have made a brilliant figure on this ground, Mr. Beckford unfortunately wants strength of constitution necessary to bear that constant attendance, fatigue, and those late hours required in the House of Commons, and consequently to have made those continued exertions, by which alone he could have hoped to promote the service of his country, and to have advanced his own reputation. For this reason he was induced, some few years ago, to withdraw himself from the House of Commons, and has rather chosen, at different periods, to assist the introduction of others into it. Many persons of great merit have, through his patronage, found opportunities there of manifesting how much they have been attached to our Constitution and Government: and Mr. Beckford may reflect, with exultation, upon some particular characters who have

entered Parliament, and that in successive elections, under his auspices. The late Chief Justice of Chester, and the present Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, owed their seats, repeatedly, to his liberal patronage. But, in the mean time, it would very unjustly be supposed that he had, on his own part, refused all active services to his country. On the contrary, no man, surrounded as he is by all the elegancies of life, and abounding at home with resources of occupation and amusement, would quit them all with more alacrity, to further its interests on such occasions, and in such situations, as he believes himself able to be truly useful. And it ought not to be concealed from the world, that Mr. Beckford, not long after his return from abroad last summer, made overtures to his Majesty's Ministers, of undertaking that occasional embassy to the Court of Portugal, which Government were said about that time to have had in contemplation. His residence, at different intervals, in that country, his knowledge of the language, of the people, and the Court of Portugal, and the prepossessions of both in his favour, his having lived at Lisbon upon terms of familiarity and friendship with the first families, and with many persons of high consequence in the management of public affairs, by whom he was very frequently consulted, and, above all, the favour and confidence shewn him by the Prince of Brazil, are, altogether, circumstances which would have rendered him eminently proper for this mission.

Mr. Beckford's connections and credit with persons of the first rank and consideration in that and in every other country which he has visited, sufficiently evince the respectability of his conduct. But there is no country in which he seems to have stood in higher estimation than in France, where he has, upon the whole, passed the longest time abroad. He resided at Paris for more than two years immediately preceding the death of the King.

During that critical interval of the Revolution, without committing himself with any of the parties who ruled in turn, Mr. Beckford managed, equally from his knowledge of the national character, from his nice discrimination of those of individuals, and from his attention to the ever-varying complexion of the times, to preserve to prudent a carriage in his intercourse with the several leaders, as justly to have won the esteem of all; and it is remarkable, that in the passport

granted him for his departure from France, soon after the death of the King in 1793, it was declared, that the Capital saw him depart with regret—" *Paris le voit s'en aller avec regret*;"—an expression of voluntary regard and consideration rarely, if ever, paid to an individual in a similar case. Nor is it less certain, that several of the ruling persons of that time, supposing, from his abilities, fortune, and conduct, that he must have possessed considerable influence at home, were anxious he should use it in procuring peace betwixt the two countries. Conscious of the credit and importance of such prepossessions in his favour, Mr. Beckford has long wished but the opportunity of turning them to the advantage of his country. When lately he made those communications alluded to at the beginning of this Memoir, and which have been mentioned by the Public with a sort of grateful acknowledgement, it might naturally enough have been expected, that, in the negotiation just commenced, some desire would have been expressed of profiting by the known partiality of France to this Gentleman, and by his own intimations of readiness to serve his Majesty in an occasional appointment of this nature. For these reasons, such an appointment could scarcely have failed of giving satisfaction to the Public; but when we take into consideration Mr. Beckford's tone of address, his command of the French language, his instantaneous tact of character in every person he converses with, his acquaintance with the political history and actual state of Europe, and particularly his knowledge of many of those secret springs by which the greater revolutionary movements in France have been effected, and lastly that singular distinction and kindness manifested toward him by the Government in the person of his agent, now at Paris on his private affairs, are, altogether, circumstances which should seem to point him out as peculiarly formed to act an important part in the present crisis.

If the negotiation succeeds in hands which have already once failed, it will be that happy event on which, perhaps, the very existence of our country may be found to have depended. If it miscarries, not only the present, but future generations may have to regret, that it was not entrusted to some genius above the common size; to one, if such a one might be found, marked out by nature and by circumstances for an extraordinary situation

ation in new times; times, in which it is possible, all the revered forms of diplomacy, all the old principles of negotiation, the balance of power, and even the laws of nations, may be little valued

by the Plenipotentiaries of a Republic which has (to speak much within compass) shaken the moral and political system of society, from one extremity of Europe to the other.

LETTER FROM DR. EDMUND GIBSON, AFTERWARDS BISHOP OF LONDON, TO EDWARD LHUYD, THE ANTIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,

Lambeth, June 7, 1707.

I HAVE received your book *, and return you my most hearty thanks for it, both as it is a testimony of the continuance of your ancient friendship to me, and especially as it is a work that will be of very great service to the publick. There is but one true way to find out the original of nations, very ancient, and concerning which no certain records remain; and that way you have taken, and by your very useful labours have enabled future ages to make a just judgment upon the antiquity and the peopling of these Islands, and the affinity to each other in language, and by consequence in descent. You know what use Mr. Camden made of the little skill he had in the Brittain, to prove that the Brittons descended from the ancient Gauls; and it is easy to see how much more clear and entertaining he would have made all his disquisitions concerning the descent of the several people of which he treats, if he had understood the several languages, or had seen the matter stated to him in so plain a manner as your book has given it.

The work being so useful in itself, will make the author of it sufficiently honoured and esteemed among all persons of learning and solidity, especially those who are curious in the antiquities of our own country; of whom, you know, there is a considerable number in Great Brittain

and Ireland: and if it be not valued by the wits of the age, it is because nothing is valued by them but what affords some present entertainment, to fill up the vacancies of an idle unthinking life. There is one great difference between solid and superficial writing; the first is for lasting use, the second for present pleasure; the one is read at present, and quickly laid aside and forgot; the other increases in value as it increases in age. Grub's noble book of inscriptions, so much prized among the learned of all nations at this day, was a drug when first published, and such was the discouragement of Sir Henry Spelman, when he printed his useful and elaborate glossary, that the bookseller scrupled to allow him a small number of copies in consideration of his pains. In that kind of encouragement you have been more happy than I by the generous bounty of the nobility and gentry of Wales; and if the value of your labours be not generally understood, as his were not, time will do the same justice to yours that it has done to his. I repeat my most hearty thanks for your kind present, and remain,

Sir,

Your ever affect. friend,

EDM. GIBSON.

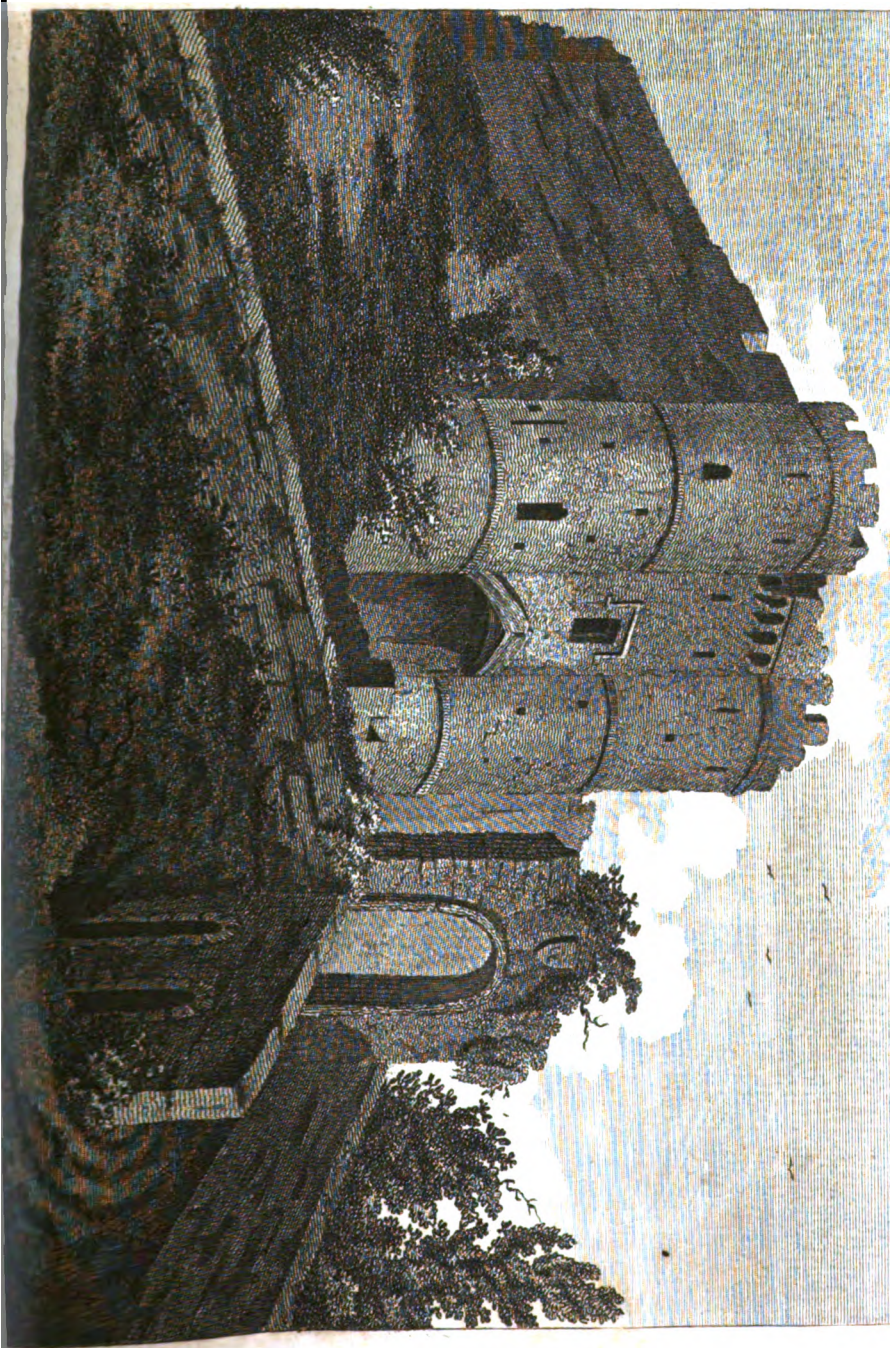
*For Mr. Edward Lhuyd,
Keeper of the Museum
in Oxford.*

ACCOUNT OF CARISBROOK CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

[WITH A VIEW.]

IT is situated on an eminence about a mile South of the Town of Newport, and overlooks the village of Carisbrook. It is supposed to have been rebuilt in the time of Henry the First by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon: there having been originally a kind of Fort (where the Castle now stands) built by the Brittons, and repaired by the Romans, A.D.

45, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. This was afterwards rebuilt by Wiggar the Saxon, who was King of the Island, A.D. 519, who called it Wiggaribourg; from which Carisbrook is supposed to have been corrupted. Some great repairs were done to the present building by Queen Elizabeth; in a thick over the outer gate there is the date 1598,



beneath this are the initials E. R. and under them the figures 40: perhaps she built this gate and the outer works, which has a more modern appearance than the other parts of this edifice. The entrance is on the West side, over a bridge, in a curtain, between two bastions; then through a small gate, over which is the above inscription: from this by a passage, having on each side an embattled wall, and under a very handsome maculated gate, flanked with two round towers; the old door, with its wicket opening into the Castle-yard, is still remaining; it is formed of strong lattice work, having, at each crossing, a piece of iron kept down by a large nail. On the right is a chapel, with a burial ground, walled in; over the door is carved G. 2nd. 1738. Farther on, on the left or North side, are several ruins of

low buildings, said to be those where Charles the First was confined; beyond these are the barracks and Governor's house. On the N. E. angle, on a mount raised considerably above the other buildings, stands the Keep; it is an irregular polygon; the way to it is by an ascent of 70 steps, and in it are nine more; there was formerly a well, said to be 360 feet deep, but now filled with rubbish. In the S. E. angle stands the remains of another tower, called Mountjay's Tower. In some places the walls are 18 feet thick; the ramparts between the towers are about 20 feet high and 8 thick: in both these dimensions is included the parapet, which is but two feet thick. Here is likewise another deep well, covered by a house; its depth 216 feet.

W. P.

ON THE DIET OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

BY DR. BUCHAN.

THE large portion of animal food that enters into the diet of the people of this country, Dr. Buchan says, is prejudicial to their health, and proves a considerable impediment to their mental exertions. It excites an intolerable thirst, which being generally allayed by strong beer and other inebriating liquors, adds considerably to the mischief. The French, and other inhabitants of the continent, who feed principally upon soups, thickened with vegetables, and in which flesh bears but a small proportion, are, in general, more healthy; particularly they bear warm climates better than the English. Bread, of which we consume, he says, greatly too much, both on the score of economy and health, becomes still more hurtful, from our prejudice in favour of that made of the finest flour. The finest flour approaches the nearest to starch, which, though it may occasionally prove a good medicine, makes bad bread. The author combats successfully the opinion, that the bread that is most nutritive must necessarily be the best. If the whole of what we take into the stomach were soluble, we should be starved. It is necessary there should be some part indigestible, or faecal, to retain the finer part, and retard its passage through the intestines, that it may be absorbed by the lacteals.—But there are other objections to the common use of the finest flour. The temptation for adulterating it, both

by the miller and baker, is so great, that he thinks it is rarely obtained without a mixture of lime, chalk, alum, or some other extraneous body. Household bread, which is made by grinding down the whole of the grain, and only separating the coarser bran, is the most wholesome.

This is the kind of bread that was recommended during the late scarcity. But, although it was eaten in most of the opulent families in the kingdom, their example seemed to have little influence upon the poor, who quitted it as soon as a finer sort could be procured. The bakers never heartily encouraged the consumption of it; whether their profits were smaller, or they could not so readily adulterate it, is not easy to determine. It is, however, to be regretted, that the families who used it at that time, did not continue it. Perseverance on their part, after the necessity ceased, would have shewn the people that they were sincere in their recommendation of it. By quitting it, and returning to the use of the purest wheat bread, they gave a sanction to the prejudice the poor had conceived against it. The poor, particularly in the metropolis, and other large places, will never bear to see a superior kind of bread set apart, as it were, for the opulent. Perhaps it might be wise to prohibit the making large loaves with fine flour, and to confine the use of it to rolls, French

bricks.

bricks, &c. As the bakers get a larger profit, upon them than on quartern and other loaves, the additional quantity of them that would be consumed, might enable them to make the household bread without diminishing their present gains.

Bread made of different kinds of grain, is better than what is made of flour only. Two parts of wheat flour, and one of rye, makes excellent bread. As a substitute for bread, the author recommends boiled grain and roots, pease, beans, barley, oats, potatoes, parsnips, &c. The people of England, he observes, are but little accustomed to the use of boiled grain, though, in many countries, it is eaten as a luxury. Boiled barley is a great favourite with the Dutch, who, in general, are both healthy and robust. It is eaten with milk, butter, or molasses. It is one of the best ingredients in soups, thickening it better than any other grain.

Oatmeal, made into hasty-pudding, and eaten with milk, is very nourishing. The peasants, in many parts of Britain, make two meals a day of it, and their children almost wholly subsist upon it; and it is well known, he adds, that young and old, who are thus fed, are healthy and robust. The potatoe is by far the most productive, salubrious, and nourishing, among the esculent roots; it is only inferior in the latter quality to corn. The author reprobates the custom of making bread with potatoes mixed with flour; it is marring both. Simple boiling, or roasting, is all that is required to make them a proper substitute for bread. Stewed with mutton, they make a nourishing and pleasing diet; but they should be boiled first, and the water thrown away, as it contains something of a deleterious quality.

LETTER FROM DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

WRITTEN AT PARIS.

"April 22, 1784.

"I SEND you herewith a bill for ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give such a sum. I only *lend* it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must *pay me* by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to

discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meet with a *knave* to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford *much* in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a *little*."

A METHOD OF CURING DISEASES BY ELECTRICITY.

LET a common pint or quart bottle be filled with glass, pounded a little fine. Then place it by a fire, so as to become thoroughly warm: immediately apply it to the parts affected, by rubbing it over them backwards and forwards, for a quarter of an hour or more; which repeat twice a day.

The following cures may be sufficient to induce those afflicted to make the experiment.

A man having violent rheumatic pains in his arms and shoulders, by thus rubbing twice a day, was perfectly cured in a fortnight. In about the same time, a

young man was cured of a white swelling in his knee.

A woman having a large tumour on the fore-part of her neck, which ~~was~~ suddenly (in a night's time), by rubbing it with the bottle, in about a week's time it disappeared.

N. B. The larger the bottle is, the longer it will keep warm. The power of attraction is also greater in a larger bottle, than in one less.

There is great reason to believe, that it will cure the gout, when the parts affected can bear the operation. G.

THE LIFE OF CARDINAL LANGHAM.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

IN those days of monastic grandeur when the privileges annexed to religious establishments, the magnificence of the church, and the splendor of the higher order of the clergy, were carried to an excess which was, perhaps, ultimately one of the causes which produced the abolition of the whole Romish establishment, the Benedictine Convent dedicated to St. Peter at Westminster was governed by a long series of Abbots, who made, in their turns, a considerable figure both as members of the Church and of the State. The lives of many of them have been recorded; the memory of others has, by actions which reflected honour upon their genius and their characters, been both scriptorally and traditionally preserved long after their epitaphs, though engraved in brass or marble, have been totally obliterated.

Among the many persons who, for their mental faculties, liberality, and benevolence, deserve to have their names rescued from oblivion, Cardinal Langham stands upon the foremost ground; and exhibits, in the records of the Abbey, a character which, laying aside religious prejudices, may at all times be considered as worthy of imitation for its learning and virtue: but as these pleasing and prominent traits will expand themselves, and press upon the reader's mind, in the subsequent lines, I shall no longer detain him with an exordium, but proceed to recite the life of this once celebrated man, as I have been able to extract it from authorities, and corroborate those with documents, whose authenticity is not to be doubted.

SIMON DE LANGHAM was, as we may conjecture by his name, and by a legacy * which he left to the church of Langham in Rutlandshire, born in that place. The date of his birth does not appear,

but he became a Monk of St. Peter, Westminster, in the year 1335 †. He soon attained to a considerable degree of eminence among his brotherhood, and in 1346 officiated at the triennial chapter of the Benedictines, held at Northampton, for Simon de Byrchefton, the then Abbot ‡. In this chapter his abilities so fully displayed themselves, that the reverence and esteem which the Monks had before professed for him were considerably increased: it is, therefore, not to be wondered, that upon the vacancy which happened in April 1349, he should be elected Prior; nor that, within two months after this elevation, he should ascend to the summit of monastic grandeur, by being also elected to succeed Byrchefton §, who with twenty-six of his Monks died of the plague ||, of which our civic historians give so dreadful an account.

Soon after his succession to the dignity of Abbot, Langham also officiated at a great Council holden at Westminster, in which the King (Edward the Third), "by the advice of his Lords, and with the consent of some Bishops, took possession of all the revenues in England enjoyed by alien Cardinals and other Ecclesiastics, particularly those of the French Nation ¶."

That visitation of Providence which produced the death of Byrchefton was a circumstance which may be deemed fortunate for the revenue of his Monastery, as that Abbot, by being of an extravagant turn himself, and encouraging idle and voluptuous persons to become his associates, had exceedingly wasted and diminished it. The first object, therefore, to which the new Abbot directed his attention, was to introduce œconomy into the cloisters. To effect this, he availed himself less of his power

* The bequest was in the following words, which are extracted from a probate or copy of his will in the archives: "Item lego. parochiali ecclesie de Langham Lincolnienſis diocesis unum vestimentum de plunket cum altari ejusdem festæ."

† Comp. Camer—anno Edw. 3. 14.

‡ Quaternus Niger, fol. 91.

§ Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, A. xvi. fol. 188.

|| Those Monks, as Fuller conjectures in his "Worthies," were probably all buried in one place, under that remarkably large stone in the cloisters known by the appellation of *Long Meg*, which, it is almost certain, does not cover the grave of Gervaise de Blois.

¶ Rymer's Fœd. tom. v. p. 490.

to enforce, than of his eloquence to persuade, and his example to stimulate. In this pursuit he was so successful, that he was soon in a capacity not only to pay the debts of his predecessor Byrchellon, but also those of Henly, the former Abbot*. It has been stated by the Author whom I have quoted in the note, that he was enabled to do this from his savings while a Monk; but a slight examination will serve to shew the futility of such an assertion. By the rule of their Order, the Benedictine Monks could not hold any private property; and although the Monastery of St. Peter at Westminster was, in some degree, an exception to this rule, by dividing the surplus of a large estate given in remembrance of Queen Elinor† among the brotherhood; yet this, with respect to Langham, could not (even if he had not had any benevolent claims upon it) have amounted to any large sum; for he was a Monk but a few years, and Prior still fewer weeks. Flete is the author that has been quoted upon this occasion; but the words of another, if they are rightly understood, perhaps state the matter more truly‡; for it is certain that the Abbots of those antient, like the Deans of these modern times had a large portion of the revenue of the Abbey assigned to them for their particular share. It is therefore by no means extraordinary, that a man who was in his private affairs of so frugal a turn as Langham should retrieve those of the Monastery, which had gone to ruin by neglect, and even pay the debts of his predecessors.

We have not in the present, many vestiges which denote the sale of places in former ages; yet there is one which occurs in Flete, which appears curious from its singularity. This author states, "That the Abbot *purchased the place* of Sergeant of the Cellar, which was to become a thing of inheritance to the

brotherhood, for the purpose of its being gratuitously disposed of in future." He likewise presented to the Convent, from his own portion, a garden somewhere within the close called the Bourgoigne §.

When he began a reformation of the abuses which had crept into the cloister, he (knowing the disposition of his fraternity) thought that those which respected the articles of provision were of the first importance. He therefore took care that their *misericordia*, or better than ordinary dishes, and those dinners which were somewhat similar to what in our Universities have obtained the names of *Exceedings* and *Gaudy-days*, should be common to the whole society; and not, as had formerly been the practice, confined to a few, to the extreme mortification of the rest. To effect this purpose, he relinquished the presents which it had been usual for preceding Abbots, at certain times, to accept.

When he had by these means gained the love and esteem of the major part of the brotherhood, he carried the work of reformation to matters of more public, and consequently of far greater importance. He formed a code of laws upon more liberal principles than those by which the monastic orders were in general governed; and although, like all legislators, or (as they are sometimes termed) innovators, he met with considerable difficulty and opposition in their promulgation, yet he ultimately triumphed. He repressed the insolent, reduced the refractory, punished the wicked, and in a short time not only established order in a place which had been theretofore the scene of confusion, but had so entirely gained the good opinion of the society, that, as Flete observes, his character was, "even by the old Monks who had been his enemies, thought equal to that of the founder ||."

As, by the vicinity of the abbey to the palace of his Monarch, Langham

* These debts amounted to 2400 marks.—Flete.

† November 20, 1290, died Elinor, wife to Richard the First; she was buried in the abbey. Her tomb insid, with her effigies upon it, still remains. The King, who had loved her with a passion which her conjugal affection had well deserved, gave to this Monastery seven or eight manors, of the yearly value of 200l. for religious service, and an anniversary to be performed for her soul.

‡ "Qui locum illum nimis indebitatum suis parens in brevi sapienter restituit."—Cotton Library, Cleopatra, A. 16.

§ There were formerly other parts of Westminster which had foreign names; such as Petty Calais, Petty France (which has been lately changed). These appellations are said to have been derived from the staple merchants of Calais, and the wool-staplers, who dwelt in these places.

|| Edward the Confessor.

had in some degree acted under his inspection, Edward the Third had too much sagacity not to discern, and too much liberality to suffer talents like his to be confined to the narrow limits of a cloister, or even to find their remuneration in the revenue of a mitred Abbot. He was therefore, in March 1360, promoted to the place of Lord Treasurer; a situation of comparatively greater importance in those days than that of First Lord of the Treasury is in the present, as he not only executed the whole business of the Board of Commissioners, but had the management of the fiscal concerns of the Empire, and also presided in the Court of Exchequer, where he took place of the * Chancellor, Barons, &c.†.

It is to be in some respect lamented, that the writers of the lives of Abbots, and indeed all other historians and biographers in former times, were Monks, and in general, their remarks are circumscribed within the narrow limits of their Monasteries; or, if they occasionally take a flight beyond the pale of the church, it is seldom for any other purpose than to describe some advantage which it has derived from the excursion‡. Accordingly I must observe, that the care of Langham in the management of the national revenue, in times of considerable difficulty, is passed over in silence, while his merit in obtaining of the King, for the use of his Convent, two stags yearly from Windsor forest in addition to the eight bucks given by Henry the Third, has descended to us through the medium of several ecclesiastical historians. He also, they further state, in 1355, prevailed on the Monarch to present to the Monastery the head of St. Benedict §; and whilst he was Lord Treasurer, namely in 1362, he obtained for the Sacristy the gift of the sacred vestments in which St. Peter used to officiate ||.

When the tide of a man's affairs sets toward honour and riches, the current

which wafts those pleasing appendages has seldom been known to have been restrained until it rises to a flood. It has then indeed sometimes rushed on with such impetuosity as to break its banks, and sweep the person who was sailing, as he thought securely, upon its surface into its vortex. The latter part of this observation does by no means apply to Langham: the stream of his prosperity flowed in a gentle and regular course. In the year 1361 he was elected to the bishopric of London; but the see of Ely becoming vacant at the same time, he chose the latter, and was consecrated March 20, 1361-2.

His motive for making this election it is now impossible even to guess. No man is without enemies, who are the more numerous the more elevated his station. Those enemies of the new Bishop said, that he had desired a translation for a reason that has sometimes operated upon the human mind, namely, because the see of Ely had a larger revenue annexed to it than that of London. Leaving this to conjecture, it is certain that no man ever employed a large revenue to better purposes; or, in the distribution of it, shewed stronger symptoms of an exalted mind, extending its benevolence and liberality to the advancement of religion, the encouragement of learning, the relief of public calamity and private distress, than did Simon de Langham.

As his character expanded, and was by his eminent station brought more forward upon the canvas, so much was his Monarch struck with the strong traits of wisdom and ability which it exhibited, that on the 19th of Feb. 1363-4, he thought proper to remove him from the post of Lord Treasurer to that of Chancellor; and in July 1366 he was, by papal provision, but at the express desire of the King, translated from the see of Ely to the apex of episcopal dignity in this kingdom, that of Canterbury.

* This ancient custom is still retained on one day in the year only, the Morrow of St. Martin, on which day the Sheriffs for England and Wales are nominated. The Lord Treasurer had also, with the assistance of the two Chamberlains of the Exchequer, the keeping of the Black Book, said to have been composed by Gervais of Tilbury, 1175.—Larrey P. J. page 394.

† The ancient salary annexed to the post of Lord Treasurer was 383l per ann.

‡ This, with respect to general history, will not be understood to imply more than that those works which we owe to the pens of Monkish writers are strongly marked with professional traits: perhaps the same observation might be applied to modern Authors, in whose productions the Lawyer, the Physician, or the Divine, will frequently appear, although the subject does not in the smallest degree require the interference of either.

§ Walsingham Hist. Angl. p. 171, &c.

|| Walsingham Hist. Ang. p. 171.

He did not enjoy this exaltation more than two years. The most remarkable event which occurred during his administration was, his undertaking to execute the Bull promulgated by the Pope Urban the Fifth, "for the correction of the abuse of the privilege of pluralities."

* Archbishop Langham was indefatigable in his enquiry through his diocese, and the result of it was, "the reformation of a great many Ecclesiastics who held an enormous number of livings, some of them twenty or thirty, with the cure of souls †."

Having contemplated the character of Langham from its rise, till we have arrived at the broad sunshine of his virtues and abilities, impartiality requires us to trace a cloud that passed over his horizon, and caused a transitory shadow; or, in the words of the Author of the † Antiquitates Oxon, "There is one action of his which it is impossible to defend."

This action, it appears from a reference to the said Author and to other

writers, was the removal of the famous John Wickliff from his situation as head of a Hall at Oxford, called Canterbury § Hall, founded by his predecessor Simon Islip ‖. Whether his holding tenets which might then be deemed heretical was the Archbishop's true reason for ejecting him, does not appear. That which he avowed was, that having a desire that the Hall should be a College for the education of Monks, he thought a secular Priest (between whom and the Monastic order it is well known a considerable jealousy subsisted) would be an improper person for their Governor ¶.

But although this might have been the opinion of the Prelate **, it does not appear to have been that of the Society; the Fellows of which convened a meeting, in which they fabricated a spirited remonstrance against the tyranny of their superior. This was so ill received by him, and their subsequent conduct considered as so contumacious, that he sequestered a large portion of their revenue. War was now declared

* "On the occasion of his being made Archbishop, the following rhyming verses were composed by some one who was as little a friend to him as to truth."—*Anglia Sacra*, vol. i. p. 47.

"*Lætantur cœli, quia Simon transit ab Ely:*

"*Cujus ad adventum in Kent flect milia centum.*"

† *Concilia Britan.* Wilkins, vol. iii. p. 62.

‡ Page 183.

§ Now a part of Christ Church.

|| Langham was the immediate successor to Simon Yelip, or Islip, in the archbishopric of Canterbury. An Abbot of Westminster of the same surname laid the first stone, and superintended the building of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. His funeral obsequies, which were two days in performing, far exceeded, in magnificence, any thing which that or any former age had exhibited.

¶ It is a pleasing speculation to trace, or even to conjecture, from what seemingly slight causes great events have arisen. Perhaps this affront of, and the injury done to Wickliff, operating upon his acute and comprehensive mind, might have led him to those researches into the orthodoxy of the then received opinions and tenets of religion, which not only contributed to the establishment of that sect denominated Lollards or Wickliffites, but planted the first seeds of reformation in the Church; and ultimately, under the culture of Luther, who seems to have been actuated by a similar motive, revenge for an indignity offered to his order, caused those seeds that had for a long series of years lain dormant to grow and flourish, until their branches spread to almost every country in Europe.

** Can we, reflecting upon a period so remotely antecedent to the Reformation, suppose that Langham was endued with sagacity and perception sufficient to enable him to discover, in the tenets of Wickliff, principles inimical to the Roman Catholic religion? Could he, looking into the womb of time, foresee the destruction to his order that would one day accrue from the promulgation of the doctrines of his opponent? It is too much to aver that he could! yet, whoever considers his general character—whoever reflects that he was pious, learned, liberal, and humane—would be glad to find some excuse for an act that certainly does stand in need of an apology.

The will of the deceased, the appointments of founders, the bequests of testators to charitable and benevolent purposes, are, in my opinion, things so sacred—matters of such superior sanctity—that I cannot conceive any experimental, perhaps I might add any certain, advantage can be admitted as a counterbalance against the probable mischiefs that might arise from an infringement of them.

on both sides. The Society appealed to the Pope, the Archbishop sent an agent to Rome to answer for him; and, whether he was in the right or the wrong, it is certain that he had interest enough at the Papal Court to induce his Holiness to confirm the decree by which Wick-

liff and some other refractory members of the fraternity were removed, and their places filled with those who were more steady adherents to Monachism, and consequently more devoted to the will of the Archbishop.

(To be continued.)

ROGER ASCHAM'S LETTERS.

[Continued from Page 90.]

LETTER II.

SIR,

HOW much I am bounden to Mr. *Maryn*, Mr. *Cbeke*, and to you, for moving, fordering, and obteyning the fute made for me to the King's Majestie, I can not now signifie in a shorte letter; but will labor the length of my liffe, to shew myselfe unto you all three with dutie, good will, and service: although not the fittest man for that office, yet never unthankfull to any of you for the benefite, trustinge, though I do not satisfie the place fullie with habilitie, yet to content your widdomes so with my diligence, that it, wayting awaile, Sir, upon your good advise and counsell, and at al tymes beyng thorowlie instructed by your wisdom and ientle corrected by your judgement, may, though not be worthie to wynne praise, yet be able to echewe blame, and shall eyther, I trust, not much deserve to be reprovod of other, or, when I fault, be both readye to amend that is past, and very ware to offend in the like to come. To Mr. *Maryn* I was much indebted before, to whome, as I am most willing to owe, so am I also most readye eyther to repaye him with service, and to content him with good will. I esteem not the benefite to be litle to have spent thies years with me in seying so many contries, in marking so diverie manners, in beyng weeklye partaker of the greatestt affairs, that chanced almost any where, and this liffe thus ledde hath bene to me both more pleasant, as I feele presentlye, and more profitablye, as I trust, for tyme to come; because it was spent in his cumpanie which holdeth streight forth, in all his doyngs, that way onlie which God and glorie, his Prince's honor, his Countrie's profect, hath poynted him to follow. Mr. *Cbeke's* readines in fordering that fute, I do gette of his long continued good will towards me, and of the love wherwith I have alwaile revered him.

To your Mastership I acknowledge myself to be so much the more bounden then to any other, as I have lesse deserved it of you than of some man elie, and the farder I was of, being so remembred with the never bond my hert and service shall be ever more bound unto you. And in cummunyng thus with my hole dewtie unto you, I will folow the manner of wayfaving men, amonge whome, though some rise very carelie, yet other that lye longer do so recover there late rising with spedye riding, that they were not so far behind the reit in setting out, as thei be before all in cummyng to there inn; so likewise, though I have overslept myself, and did not arise, with the tyme left to bring you my service, tyll I was cauld up and awaked by your jentleness, yet, God willing, I will make such speede with ready good will, which shall, I trust, content you so well as though I had set out with the first. And as this benefite is surelye greate for it self, greater far you three which did move it, torder it, and obteyn it, so is it greatestt of all for him that did grant it; a King by nature, my Sovereaine, by favor my good Lord, and by vertue such a King as is most worthie to be King of many Kinges and kingdoms. For my self I dare promise no more but good will and diligence; yet thus much I am boldned, because that kynd of learning whiche somtyme was most pleasant for my studie in *Cambridge*, shall now be most necessary for my dewtie in the Corte; but beyng come thus far, *Wesson*, my Lord Ambassadors man, bringeth me word what stop is in the matter, at which todayne frowning of fortune, God be my judge, I was no more inwardlie sad, than I was at the former fawnyng of the same outwardlie glad. No. I that have seen in one half yeare two the greatestt Princes subject to such losses and tornes of upied down, had learned very litle, if soch two great examples cold teach me nothing.

But most glad I am to see your Mastership's good will, expressed in Mr. *Mary-Ann's* letters, so bent to do me good; and there in, as I will gladly follow the choice of your wisdom, what so ever you shall think fit to be bestowed upon me, so did I never like those that will catch what they can, be it benefice or prebend or what else, though they be neither able nor willing to discharge it. If I might go to *Cambridge*, with my patent augmented a little, with liberty to be bound onlie to set out the *Grcke* tong in St. John's, I will not now saie, how profitable a member I could be to the Common welth; and here in I had written a long letter to your Mastership a senet ago, long before *Welson* told me of the change. I let Mr. *Yaxeley* rite a piece of it; but, because I know your businesss ought not to be troubled with long letters, I deferre it to the poste; and now, in very deed, for my Lordes businesss I have not leysse to finisse it, and write as I ought to such a man as I know you to be. If I might, when it pleased you, do you service in Corte, and when I would somtyme creepe home to *Cambridge*, I had rather do so than eyther dwelle at *Durham* or *Winchestre*. And moreover I, if I did not yearlye give unto you a good rekenyng of dewtie well done to the common weal, I would be content to lose your friendship; which losse, God be my judge, I would esteem to be the greatest that even now can happen unto me. I trouble you, Sir, and have streete

leiser my self; therefore, Sir, as concerning my matters, if it wold please you, of good will, to make the lotes for me, and when you have so done, by your wisdom to draw for for me to, I am assured my lucke shall be good, the which holy I committe to Goddes providence and your ientleness. I send you, Sir, by Mr. *Yaxeley*, a mappe, the best that ever I fownd in all my businesss here a brode, speciallie for *Germanie*, *Italie*, and *Hungarie*. It conteyneth hole *Europe*, and so much of *Asia* and *Africke* as is eyther known by men, or spoken of in learning, save onlie in East part it stratcheth not far enough to the *Medes* and *Persians*. And as it is in generall, for the hole, so is it in most placeffe so particular for every citie and town, as the like yet I have not seen. The worthie Ambassador of Venice, *Il Signor Marco Antonio Damula*, in this Corte, did give me two of them; thone I send to you, thother to Mr. *Cbeke*, which poor tokens of good will I trust ye will both take in good parte. And thus the Lord preserve you, with my good Lady *Cecil*. From Spira, the 28 of November 1552,

Your Mastership's most bownden
fo to be,

R. ASCHAM.

*Supercribed To the Right
Honorable Sir William Cecil,
Knight, one of the principall
Secretaries to the King's Majestie.*

[Letter III. in our next.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I NOW take the liberty to transmit you a little Bagatelle which I have recently published, intituled, as you will find, "*Souvenir d'un Sejour à Bombay.*" As your Magazine is read with eager curiosity by the inhabitants of the Eastern Section of the Globe, you would, by noticing my little *Esquisse*, inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that I remember with gratitude a residence which I once made there, and have paid their Town a tribute in French. My Work is very succinct; and if you would insert the whole of it in your Miscellany, I should consider myself favoured. It is too short to merit criticism; and, as I have published it myself, I am at liberty to make this entreaty. It will not be found, I trust, without pathos and simplicity. Any censure, however, I should profit by.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN DAVIS.

Salisbury, August 3, 1797.

SOUVENIR

SOUVENIR D'UN SEJOUR A BOMBAY.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

Et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. — VIRG.

C'EST fut sur la fin du mois de Septembre, l'an 1790, que le vaisseau sur lequel j'étois, arriva à Bombay, lieu de notre destination ; & ce fut avec une joie inexprimable, que je mis pied à terre : mon cœur étoit ouvert aux plus douces espérances.

Tandis que je jouissois par avance des plaisirs qu'on y prend, j'entendis du bruit, & ensuite j'aperçus à mes trouffes, quantité de petits drôles, qui s'assemblèrent autour de moi, & me demandèrent d'un ton doucereux, & sans ménager les révérences, si j'avois besoin d'un Valet.

Je leur répondis qu'oui, & sans perdre de tems, je choisis un petit nègre, dont la physiognomie me plut. Mon laquais, il faut que j'en fasse le portrait, étoit un joli garçon, vif & fort éveillé, sans souci sur l'avenir, & aussi noir qu'il soit possible de l'être. Il se nommoit Restamgie, & il portoit à la main un parasol pour me mettre à l'abri du soleil. Voilà mon Valet.

Nous commençâmes à nous entretenir, chemin faisant. Mon ami, lui dis-je, allons au cabaret : quoique le jour soit avancé, je n'ai pas encore déjeuné, & à vous dire vrai, j'ai grand faim.

Il me répondit avec bien de la naïveté, & les réponses, loin de me déplaire, me divertissoient. En peu de tems, nous arrivâmes à la porte d'une auberge, dont le maître d'hôtel vint me recevoir très-gracieusement, & me conduisit à une chambre fort richement meublée, où je demandai à déjeûner d'un ton de voix élevé. Ensuite je conseillai à Restamgie de faire bonne chère dans la cuisine, et en attendant qu'on m'apportât le déjeûner, je me mis à la fenêtre pour voir passer le monde.

L'appétit ne me manque que très-rarement, & en déjeûnant je m'occupai heureusement à la lecture d'un livre François que j'avois dans ma poche ; car lire en mangeant fut toujours à mon gré.

Mais je quittai bientôt la lecture pour agacer une fille noire, que j'observai du coin de l'oeil entrer avec le meunier.

Elle avoit de beaux yeux noirs à l'orientale, un nez bien formé, la bouche agaçante, la taille à la main, & de

grands cheveux, couleur d'ébène, qui lui toiboient au jarret.

Je lui payai la dépense, & elle s'enalla, en me faisant mille remerciements.

Ma foi ! me dis-je, il fait cher vivre ici ! A ce compte je dépenserai bientôt mon argent, quoique ma bourse, grâce au ciel, soit à présent honnêtement garnie. Il me vient une pensée. J'ai ouï dire qu'il y a une jolie auberge, à une demi-lieue de Bombay, appelée la Taverne de Campagne, où l'on peut vivre à bon marché : par conséquent la meilleure chose que je puisse faire, c'est d'y aller sur le champ. J'aime bien la Campagne, & quand je demeure à la ville, c'est toujours malgré moi. Mais bon gré, malgré, il faut partir d'ici. Ou est mon laquais ? Restamgie ! Me voici, mon Maître ! Voilà qui est bien. Déployez votre parasol. Suivez moi. Allons nous en.

Au sortir de la ville, on trouvoit la Campagne bien riante, et on ne découvrait pas un nuage dans tout l'horizon. Il faisoit très-beau pour la promenade.

• Si je contemplois avec plaisir le paysage immense qui s'offroit de tous côtés à mes yeux, je ne fus pas moins frappé du coup d'oeil d'une maison de campagne, peu éloignée, dont l'aspect m'inspirait les pensées les plus ravissantes. Je m'en approchai avec joie.

Il y avoit devant cette maison des cacaotiers en fleurs, qui formoient un ombrage très-agréable, & repandoient une odeur extrêmement délicieuse : derrière, un jardin bien entretenu, & orné d'orangers, au bas duquel couloit avec un doux murmure une petite rivière. Bref, c'étoit une retraite charmante, & je me livrai avec intérêt aux objets champêtres dont j'étois entouré.

Il y avoit trois enfans assis sur le gazon qui s'amusaient alternativement à cueillir des fleurs, pour en faire des bouquets, & à badiner avec un petit chien.

Ils témoignèrent leur surprise à mon arrivée imprevue, & le chien qui se mit à aboyer de toute sa force, en avertit leurs parents, c'est à dire, l'hôte & l'hôtesse.

L'hôte, car c'est la Taverne de Cam-

pagne dont je parle, étoit un homme de cinquante ans à peu près, dont le maintien me frappa. Son souris, sa manière d'être, tout annonçoit la candeur de son âme.

Il étoit dans le balcon occupé à fumer sa pipe, & l'hôtesse étoit assise auprès de lui s'amusant à jouer de la harpe. La belle chose que la musique ! C'étoit une femme d'un accueil plein de bonté, avec une physionomie douce, & un sourire gracieux. Dès que j'approchai de la maison, ils se levèrent, & me saluèrent très poliment. En un mot, nous fîmes connoissance en peu de tems, & je demurai chez eux environ six jours.

Que c'est un spectacle doux, que celui d'une maison où regnent l'innocence & le bonheur. Je voudrois savoir d'où vient le charme attirant que mon cœur trouvoit à l'image de cette famille, peu brillante, mais où presidoit je ne sais quel délicieux mélange de paix, de familiarité, d'union !

Qui décrira les agrémens de nos repas ?

Je me souviendrai toujours de la Salle à manger, où nous nous mîmes à table sur les trois heures après midi. L'ameublement en étoit blanc. Je vois Restamgie auprès de ma chaise, attentif à mes paroles, & cherchant dans mes yeux ce que j'allois demander. J'entends encore le bruit des tambours des *Siapoïs*, en marche, proche de la maison ! — Ces circonstances toutes simples qu'elles paroissent, je me les rappelle avec plaisir !

On ne manquoit guère chez M. Loudwich, de faire bonne chère, & de boire d'excellent vin. Quand la chaleur augmentoit, quelle joie de m'asseoir auprès de Madame Loudwich, dans le balcon, & d'y fumer, presque en l'air, un espèce de pipe, qu'on appelle un *Houcca*, en causant avec elle tantôt de ceci, tantôt de cela. C'étoit effectivement une aimable femme ; douce de cœur, caressante, qui ne manquoit pas d'esprit, & qui me prit en amitié.

Les jours se passoient de cette sorte, & enfin lorsque minuit approchoit, je me rendois dans ma chambre, où je me couchois dans un petit lit sans rideaux.

Souvenir plein de charmes !

Après un doux sommeil, je me levois aux premiers rayons de l'Aurore, pour aller passer quelques heures le matin, dans le jardin de mon hôte ; y respirer le parfum des Orangers, dont j'étois environné, ravi du chant des oiseaux, & du gazouillement des ruisseaux.

Souvenir doux & agréable !

Quelquefois, enfermé dans ma chambre, je m'amusois à lire des livres que j'avois empruntés de mon hôtesse, en mangeant, en même tems, un cacao, où quelque autre fruit délicieux.

Moments heureux & délectables !

Deux ou trois fois la semaine, je louois un chariot traîné par des vaches, voiture bien connue aux Indes Orientales, & je prenois la route de *Dungaréc*, petite ville peu éloignée, où l'on peut goûter toutes les douceurs de la vie, dans un commerce agréable avec les habitants, gens aimables par leur accueil aisé, & leur esprit liant.

Souvenir plein d'aménité !

Quelquefois, sur le soir, M. Loudwich, sa femme, & moi, nous allions tous ensemble faire un tour de jardin, par un beau clair de lune, pour y prêter l'oreille au chant du rossignol, dont le ramage nous faisoit tressaillir !

Odi quello Ugnuolo,
Che va di ramo in ramo,
Cantando, lo amo, lo amo !

L'Amince du Tasse.

Ecoutez ce Rossignol, qui voltige de rameau, en rameau, en chantant j'aime, j'aime !

Ainsi couloient mes heures à Bombay, & tel y étoit mon train de vie !

Ces plaisirs dont je jouissois avec ardeur, n'étoient troublés que par la crainte de les perdre.

Je n'envisageois qu'avec tristesse le Navire auquel j'appartenais, les travaux que j'allois entreprendre, les persécutions insupportables des officiers, les manières brutiques des matelots.

Adieu mon hôte, adieu mon hôtesse ! Il faut quitter votre solitude, il faut monter à bord : Je vais retourner dans ma patrie. De grace, pensez quelquefois à votre étranger. Pour moi, je vous rappellerai sans cesse à ma mémoire. Estime, souvenir, amitié, tout vous est dû.

[In answer to this Correspondent's Letter we can only say, that the Packet which he enquires after came from India ; but we have no knowledge of the Correspondent who transmitted it.—EDITOR.]

MEMOIRS
OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

(Continued from Page 96.)

THE opinion which Mr. Burke had of the Grafton Administration is thus humorously described by himself:—After paying many merited eulogiums on the character of Lord Chatham, he claims the freedom of history to speak of the Administration he formed, and thus proceeds:—"He made an Administration to chequered and speckled; he put together a piece of joining so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic; such a tessellated pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers; king's friends and republicans; whigs and tories; treacherous friends and open enemies;—that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unfit to touch, and unsafe to stand upon. The colleagues, whom he had assorted at the same boards, stared at each other, and were obliged to ask, 'Sir, your name?—Sir, you have the advantage of me—Mr. Such-a-one—Sir, I beg a thousand pardons.' I venture to say, it did so happen that persons had a single office divided between them who had never spoken to each other in their lives, until they found themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, heads and points, in the same truckle-bed *."

An Administration, of which he had this opinion, was not likely to proceed uncensured; particularly, when his favourite *repealing act* 'began to be in as bad an odour in the House as the stamp act had the session before.' Other revenue acts following this called out the force and variety of his talents; and the House began to perceive, that to whatever side this young statesman threw in his weight, it must add consideration and respect to his party.

During the recess of Parliament this year (1767) died the Right Honourable Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was supposed this would

have been a great shock to the Ministry, which was known not to be strong, and, which, it was believed, was not firmly united. If Mr. Townshend had been in a very close and amicable connection with his colleagues, his loss would have been to them irreparable; as his eloquence and his abilities were of the first magnitude.—"He was the delight and ornament of the House of Commons, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence."—But though the fact was pretty well known, that Mr. Townshend did not draw very cordially with his colleagues, it became necessary, upon his death, to look out for some addition to the Ministerial system, which might promise it to continue, and to act with power.

Accordingly, sometime before the meeting of Parliament this year, propositions were made from the Court to the Marquis of Rockingham, once more to take a part in the Administration. The parties had two meetings on this subject; but it appearing to the Marquis, that he was to have but a divided rule, and perhaps not altogether that, the conferences broke off, and the negotiation came to nothing. Other projects were then to be tried, and the Ministers, who perhaps secretly disliked a return to their old connection with the Rockingham party, though their necessity induced them for a while to counterfeited such a design, opened a treaty with the late Duke of Bedford and his friends; in consequence of which, Lord North was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. T. Townshend (since Lord Sydney), joint Paymaster of the Forces; Earl Gower, Lord President of the Council; Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Weymouth, Secretaries of State (the former being a new department for the Colonies); and Mr. Rigby a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, besides several others of less importance.

This coalition opened the eyes of the

* Supposed to allude to the late Frederick Lord North, and George Cook, Esq. who were made joint Paymasters under that Administration.

Public to what they had before suspected, viz. That the Earl of Chatham had lost all weight and influence in the Administration he had originally formed, and that political differences in opinion are not always irconcilable.

We think it necessary to open this brief view of the political state of parties, to shew upon what grounds of opposition the Rockingham party stood. The fact was, all the principles which they put in motion during their short Administration were either traversed or abandoned by the new Ministry; and as it is to be supposed that the former acted from the dictates of their feelings, their opposition was at least honourable to themselves.

The Session of 1768 opened with a perturbed prospect. The distresses occasioned by the high price of provisions, the restraining act relative to the East India Company, the *nullum tempus* bill, and other matters, afforded great room for discussion, in which Mr. Burke took a part which not only shewed the powers of his eloquence, but the great resources of his information. He was soon considered as the head of the Rockingham party in the House of Commons; and his great assiduity in preparing business for discussion, joined to his powers for speaking and writing, fully qualified him for this character. It is true, there were other persons of great name on the same side; such as the late Right Honourable W. Dowdeswell—the gravity of whose deportment, whose practical knowledge of business, and great integrity of character, made him always well heard and respected; Mr. Dunning (late Lord Ashburton), whose legal knowledge and powers of elocution will be long remembered; and Colonel Barré, whose political observation, and pointed replies, were always formidable to Administration. But notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of these Gentlemen and others, Burke stood foremost for uniting the powers of fancy with the details of political information. In his speeches there was something for every mind to be gratified, which we have often seen occasionally exemplified even by those who disliked his general politics.

In the spring of this year the Parliament was dissolved; and Mr. Burke, on the new election, was returned, through the interest of his friend and patron the Marquis of Rockingham,

member for Malton in Yorkshire. Previously to the meeting of the new Parliament, some partial changes had taken place in Administration. We have before observed, that Lord Chatham, who was regarded as the founder of this Ministry, had, partly from bodily disorders, but more from the advantages taken of them by his colleagues, in a great measure withdrawn from public business, and had totally lost that lead in their councils and measures, which it was thought he must always possess during the continuance of that system. It was supposed, that when they found they were able to act for themselves, and that his support was no longer necessary, a total neglect and indifference took place, and that he was no longer thought of, or consulted on any occasion.

This, however, did not so evidently appear, till Sir Jeffery (late Lord) Amherst, who was Lord Chatham's particular friend, and under his immediate patronage, was removed from his Government of Virginia. This was succeeded by the resignation of Lord Shelburne, Secretary of State for the Southern Department (another friend of Lord Chatham's), who was immediately replaced by Lord Weymouth, from the Northern Department; whilst the Earl of Rochford, late Ambassador at Paris, was appointed successor to Lord Weymouth. All these changes at last opened Lord Chatham's eyes, and he resigned his place as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Such was the state of public affairs previous to the opening of the new Parliament. The principal business which afterwards engaged the attention of this Parliament, viz. the Middlesex Election, and the rising dissensions amongst the American Colonies, are well known to have produced some of the most important debates which were perhaps ever agitated in that House. The opposition to the Ministerial measures was now very formidable; no less than the Chatham, the Rockingham, and the Shelburne party, beside a number of independent members, who united in the same sentiments. In all these debates Mr. Burke took a distinguished part, particularly in the affair of the Colonies, to which he gave up a great deal of his attention; and which he proved was not unprofitably employed, by some very fine elucidations on this subject, as well as by some very severe

philippics on the conduct of the Minister.

In aid to this formidable attack on Administration, an unknown writer (unknown even at this present day) started up under the signature of JUNIUS, who, without any preparation of name, or character, or connections, at once blazed into public notice, and drew on him the admiration of all. His first letter appeared in the Public Advertiser, dated the 21st of January 1769; and, though it was written generally on the state of the country in regard to its Ministers and great Officers, he discovered such an intimate and superior knowledge in political affairs, with such a novel and commanding style, as gave a certain earnest of his subsequent powers. Such a writer was a powerful ally to Opposition; between them both, Administration felt much goaded, inasmuch that the principal (the Duke of Grafton), it is thought, took fright; as on the 28th of January 1770, he resigned his situation as First Lord of the Treasury, and was succeeded by the Right Honourable Frederick Lord North.

Notwithstanding this change, the same measures were pursued; and as the American affairs became every day more and more critical, Mr. Burke's talents as an orator, and as a man of great political reach of mind, seemed to expand in the same proportion. In the hasty sketch of so busy and complicated a public life as Mr. Burke has passed through, it would be out of the design of this work to attempt details; the particulars of his life are announced to be published by his friends, and his principal speeches are already in the possession of the public, to them we refer; yet, if we may be permitted to fix any point of time as the acme of his political glory, we would attach it to his speech, on the 19th of April 1774, in consequence of a motion of the late Mr. Rose Fuller, "for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the duty of Threepence per pound weight upon Tea, payable in all his Majesty's dominions in America, and also the appropriation of the said duty."

In this speech he had occasion to shew the original plan of Government in taxing the Colonies, and of course to exhibit the characters that were officially concerned either in its progress or opposition. He began with the Right

Honourable George Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1763, and then proceeded to the characters of the late Lord Chatham, late Right Honourable Charles Townshend (Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1766, and the re-producer of the Taxation scheme), the Marquis of Rockingham, and the late Field-Marshal Conway, with many others. Some of these characters, who, when living, were in total opposition to Mr. Burke's political sentiments on this subject, but now being dead, and their memories moreover being warmly protected by many high personages as relatives and friends, presented a subject very difficult and delicate to expand upon. Lord Chatham too was still living, and though rather in the wane of his great political powers, yet, surrounded by his former greatness, his accumulated wisdom, and great experience, he stood as the great Mentor of Opposition, to whom all the parts occasionally looked up for advice and protection. When we add to these, that the Marquis of Rockingham and Field-Marshal Conway were his particular friends — the difficulties of *reproving* and *praising* became so multiplied, that the undertaking seemed to be one of those traps which vanity sometimes lays for great men, to shew them the extent of their own presumption.

But Burke's mind was fully equal to the task; all the leading and pleasing features of those great men who were his political opponents, he praised with a manly openness that would have done honour to the warmest and most exalted friendship: even what he thought of their defects he softened in such a manner, by either attributing them to original opinions, or early habits, or the co-operation of party, that those most intimately attached to their memories could not be displeased with their general portraits.

The writer of this account had the good fortune to be in the gallery of the House of Commons on that memorable occasion. It was rather late in the evening when Mr. Burke rose; and the debate, previous to his rising, seemed to be in some measure exhausted; but such was the extent of his information on this subject; such his powerful delineation of character; so warm, so animated, so pathetic; that every thing but attention was hushed. It was a scene indeed to be remembered not only by the Tyro's and mere amateurs of

oratory, but by the ablest and most practised statesmen: it was a little history of the state of Administrations for the preceding eleven years, taken from the best views of the subject, relieved by a happy selection of biographical anecdote, and illuminated with all the splendour of elocution.

The late Lord John Cavendish, "a man never to be mentioned but to be praised," had retired with other members to the gallery during the period of this speech; and his burst of exclamation at Mr. Burke's description of the feelings of General Conway, on the day of the repeal of the Stamp act, we shall ever remember: "Good G—d," cried he, after a pause of rivetted admiration, "What a man this is!—How could he acquire such transcendent powers?"

A dissolution of Parliament took place this summer (1774), and Mr. Burke was, as usual, returned one of the Members for Malton; when, just as he was sitting down to dinner with his constituents after the election, an express arrived from Bristol (consisting of a deputation of some respectable merchants), informing him, that a considerable body of the citizens of Bristol, wishing, at that critical season, to be represented by some Gentleman of tried abilities and known commercial knowledge, had put him up in nomination as one of their candidates; and that they had set off expresses to apprise him of that event.

Mr. Burke, after acknowledging the high honour conceived of him by the citizens of Bristol, and thanking the Gentlemen for their zeal and assiduity in his favour, returned into the room where his Malton constituents were about sitting down to dinner, and told them the nature of the express he had just received, and requested their advice how to act. He observed, "That as they had done him the honour of thinking him worthy to be their member, he would, if it was their wish, endeavour to support that station with gratitude and integrity; but if they thought the general cause on which they were all embarked could be better assisted by his representing the city of Bristol, he was equally at their order." They immediately decided for Bristol; when, after taking a short repast with them, he threw himself into a post-chaise, and without ever taking rest on the road, arrived in that city on Thursday the

13th of October, being the sixth day of the poll.

His speech to the Electors was as liberal as their invitation. He did not, like other candidates, on a spur of mistaken gratitude, or the artifice of popular conciliation, pledge himself to be the mere vehicle of their instructions; he frankly told them his opinion of the trust they had reposed in him; and what rendered this conduct still more creditable to his feelings was, that his colleague (Mr. Cruger) had just before expressed himself in favour of the coercive authority of his constituents' instructions. Mr. Burke's sentiments on this occasion are well worth transcribing, as, in our opinion, they place that point, "How far Representatives are bound by the instructions of their Constituents," out of the reach of all future litigation.

"Certainly, Gentlemen," says he, "it ought to be the happiness and glory of a Representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his Constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion, high respect; their business, unremitted attention; it is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions, to theirs; and above all, ever and in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own: but his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, *he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men.*

"Parliament is not a congress of Ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain, as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of *one* Nation, with *one* interest, that of the *whole*; where not local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole:—you chuse a Member indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not a Member of Bristol, but *he is a Member of Parliament*. If the local Constituent should have an interest, or should form an hasty opinion, evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the Member for that place ought to be as far as any other from any endeavour to give it effect."

(To be concluded in our next.)

AN

AN ACCOUNT
OF
MR. CHARLES MACKLIN.

[Continued from Page 103.]

FROM this time he continued for several years to perform at Drury Lane Theatre, and had much of the confidence of his Manager, whose pecuniary difficulties were such as seldom to leave him sufficiently at liberty to attend to the affairs of the Stage. During this period Mr. Macklin was of great use to him, by the assistance which his experience or knowledge of his profession enabled him to afford. In 1741 his reputation was established as an actor by his performance of Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*, which was then, for the first time for near or quite a century, restored to the Stage as written by Shakspeare*. A few years earlier he had united himself in marriage with Mrs. Grace Purver, who was afterwards known as an excellent actress of the characters of Old Women.

The irregularity and want of punctuality in the Manager in every concern of the Theatre had been frequently, from the commencement of his management, the subjects of complaint; and in the year 1743 had arisen to such a height, that an association of the actors was formed, in order to obtain such a redress as should free them effectually from the tyranny they complained of. Accordingly, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Macklin, and several more of the performers, entered into an agreement to stand by each other until their demands were complied with: they also engaged to enter into no agreement or compromise separately. In pursuance of this association an application was made to the Lord Chamberlain, to obtain a licence to perform at another Theatre, in which they were unsuccessful. This disappointment occasioned the majority to accede to the

Manager's terms; and soon after, Mr. Garrick, finding his opposition ineffectual, also came to an agreement with him, by which Mr. Macklin, who was imagined (and not without reason) to be the chief ringleader in the business, was left to feel the full force of the Manager's resentment; himself and his wife being excluded from any engagement.

This treatment Mr. Macklin resented; and on Mr. Garrick's appearance at Drury Lane, December the 6th, in the character of Bayes, a party headed by Dr. Barrowby took possession of the Theatre, in order to interrupt his performance: a riot was the consequence, which prevented any play being acted on that night. On the second a like scene ensued, which was continued for several succeeding evenings, until at last the Manager's party obtained the victory, and Macklin's was defeated. On this occasion a paper war was carried on between the parties, with no small degree of alperity; the whole of which was collected into a pamphlet, entitled "*Mr. Macklin's Reply to Mr. Garrick's Answer, to which are prefixed all the Papers which have publicly appeared in regard to this important Dispute,*" 8vo.

Being discharged from Drury Lane Theatre, he adopted a plan of employing himself, which, had it met with sufficient encouragement, would have contributed much to the improvement of the Stage; he collected together a company of performers, novices to the art, whom he undertook to instruct in the principles of it. Amongst these were the late Mr. Foote, Dr. Hill, and others; and so quick was he in executing his plan, that he was enabled to open the Haymarket Theatre, on the 6th of February 1744,

* Before this time an alteration by Lord Lansdowne, styled "*The Jew of Venice*," originally produced in 1701, was acted instead of Shakspeare's play. The original performance of Shylock in that alteration was Dogget, and it was always played farcically by a low comedian. Macklin had the credit of giving it the force and colouring with which it at present appears: so exquisitely he performed it, that it had a vast run, and he himself took it the nineteenth night for his own benefit. During this run, a Gentleman in the pit one night exclaimed,

"This is the Jew
"Which Shakspeare drew."

with the tragedy of Othello, in which Mr. Foote made his first appearance on the Stage in the principal character; Iago, by Mr. Macklin himself; Lodovico, by Mr. afterwards Dr. Hill. We believe this exhibition was not well attended: the latter Gentleman, in a work published some years afterwards, speaking of Stage recitation, says, "There was a time when that extravagance which has been just recommended for farce, had its place in tragedy both in action and delivery: the gestures were forced, and beyond all that ever was in nature, and the recitation was a kind of singing. We are at present getting more into nature in playing; and if the violence of gesture be not quite suppressed, we have nothing of the recitative of the old tragedy. It is to the honour of Mr. Macklin, that he began this great improvement. There was a time when he was excluded the Theatres, and supported himself by a company whom he taught to play, and some of whom afterwards made no inconsiderable figure. It was his manner to check all the cant and cadence of tragedy; he would bid his pupil first speak the passage as he would in common life, if he had occasion to pronounce the same words; and then giving them more force, but preserving the same accent, to deliver them on the Stage. When the player was faulty in his stop or accents, he set him right; and with nothing more than this attention to what was natural, he produced out of the most ignorant perious players that surprised every body: the *Montano* †, mentioned before, was one of these, and this instruction was the source of his merit.

"People were pleased with a sensible delivery on this little Stage, and those that saw that they were, transferred it to the greater, where it at this time flourishes, and will flourish as long as good sense lives in the audience. Tragedy now has no peculiar accent or tone; but the most outrageous scenes of it are spoken according to Macklin's plan, as the same words would be pronounced in common speech, only with more energy."

The exact length of time Mr. Macklin held the Haymarket Theatre, we cannot

at present ascertain; we know he was in possession of it in the month of April, on the 9th of which, *The Relapse* was performed; Loveless by him; Lord Fopington, Mr. Foote; and Young Fashion and Amanda, by two new performers: a company which forced the Manager into such a part as Loveless, could not hold together much longer.

In the course of the summer he made his peace with the Manager, and was again engaged at Drury Lane. His first appearance was on the 19th of December, in the character of Shylock; before which performance he spoke the following Prologue, probably written by himself:

FROM scheming, fretting, famine, and
despair,

Behold, to grace restor'd, an exil'd player;
Your sanction yet his fortune must complete,
And give him privilege to laugh and eat.

No revolution plots are mine again;
You see, thank Heav'n! the quietest of
men.

I pray that all domestic feuds may cease;
And, beggar'd by the war, solicit peace.
When, urg'd by wrongs, and prompted to
rebel,

I fought for freedom, and for freedom fell;
What could support me in the seven-fold
flame?

I was no *Shadrac*, and no angel came.

Once warn'd, I muddle not with state af-
fairs;

But play my part, retire; and say my prayers.
Let nobler spirits plan the vast design;
Our Green-room swarms with longer heads
than mine;

I take no part, no private jars foment,
But hasten from disputes I can't prevent;
Attack no rival brother's fame or ease,
And raise no struggles, but who most shall
please.

United in ourselves, by you approv'd,
Tis ours to make the slighted Muse belov'd;
So may the Stage again its use impart;
And ripen virtue as it warms the heart!
May Discord with her horrid trumpet retreat,
Nor drive the frighted Beauty from her seat!
May no contending parties strive for sway,
But Judgment govern, and the Stage obey!

The next season (1745-6) he performed again at Drury Lane; and the

* The Actor; or, A Treatise on the Art of Playing, 12mo. 1755, p. 239.

† This was a man of the name of Yorke, who obtained, to his own surprise, great applause in this character, which scarce consisted of more than a dozen lines; but which he spoke, from Macklin's instructions, with much propriety. His success in this small part induced one of the then Managers to engage him; but in higher characters, and left to himself, he soon lost the reputation he had acquired."—p. 156.

Rebellion at that time raging in the country, he showed his loyalty, by producing a tragedy intended to serve Government; and his folly, in giving to the Public so hasty a performance: it was entitled, "King Henry the Seventh; or, The Popish Iniquitor;" and was first acted the 18th of January 1746. The second title of this tragedy gave rise to some ridicule before it was represented, and the performance itself met with no better treatment; nor indeed deserved it, being destitute of metre, plot, or character. It was acted, however, three nights; and in the preface to it the Author apologizes for its defects, from the circumstance of its being begun and finished in six weeks, without any other correction but what it received at the rehearsals. The same excuse he had made in the Prologue:

THE temporary Piece in haste was writ,
The six weeks' labour of a puny Wit;
With melting measure, critic rules unfraght,
Archie writes, just as rude Nature taught;
No golden lines, no polish'd verse hath he,
But all like British courage, rough and free.
For once then——
Judge not by critic but by patriot laws;
Where genius fails, support your favourite
cause.

On the 23d of April 1746, he produced, at his wife's benefit, a farce, entitled "A Will and no Will; or, A Bone for the Lawyers;" with a Prologue, as the bills of the day express it, to be written and spoken by the Pit.

The next season (1746-7) Mr. Macklin continued at Drury Lane, at which Theatre Mr. Barry was for the first time engaged. This afterwards popular actor had to oppose the activity and abilities of Mr. Garrick at the rival Theatre, and derived great advantages from the experience and instructions of Mr. Macklin, by whose aid he, in many characters, divided the applause of the

public with his rival. It may be presumed, and Mr. Macklin did not attempt to conceal the fact, that resentment at Mr. Garrick's former treatment of him influenced him to exert his talents in behalf of Mr. Barry. Towards the conclusion of the season, he produced a farce, entitled "The Suspicious Husband criticised; or, The Plague of Envy;" which never appeared a second time.

The next season (1747-8) commenced the management of Messrs. Garrick and Lacy, with whom Mr. Macklin engaged for that season; and on the 28th of April 1748 caused to be revived, at his wife's benefit, an old play written by John Ford, called "The Lover's Melancholy." Previous to this representation he printed in The General Advertiser some anecdotes of Ford, Jonson, and Shakspeare, as from an old pamphlet, the existence of which has, on grounds difficult to be controverted, been doubted*. On the same evening he produced another farce, entitled "The Club of Fortune Hunters; or, The Widow bewitched;" which immediately sunk into oblivion.

At the end of the season he quitted Drury Lane, and engaged with Mr. Sheridan to perform at Dublin for two years, on terms very advantageous to him: these were no less than to receive eight hundred pounds a year for the performance of himself and his wife. This Mr. Victor describes as a most improvident bargain on the part of Mr. Sheridan; "for though," says he, "in many characters Mr. and Mrs. Macklin were excellent, yet surely no one but a young Manager (who, from the fulness of his heart, overflowing with gratitude to the public, was determined to provide them entertainment at any expence) would have given that sum to the two best LOW COMEDIANS in the universe; their style of characters could not deserve it. Macklin is excellent in the Jew, Scrub, Sir Paul Pliant, Sir Gilbert Wrangle, &c. &c. but unless the Gentle-

* This forgery, admitting it to be one, those who were acquainted with Mr. Macklin in his best days know he was not capable of executing without assistance; and it is remarkable, that no name of any person has been suggested as likely to have given him such aid. Indeed, neither the species of talents, nor the pursuits of Mr. Macklin render it probable that he could have been author of the forgery himself. In the last Edition of Shakspeare (1795), vol. i. p. 618. Mr. Malone has offered some weighty reasons to prove that the pamphlet never existed. He has certainly shewn that the facts said to be mentioned in it have very slight, or sometimes no foundation. This however may be admitted, but the conclusion does not follow; the pamphlet may be still in being, though the facts related in it are proved to be untrue. It is but justice to acknowledge that Mr. Malone's doubts, though we think them not conclusive in the scale of probability, claim every degree of attention.

men and Ladies in those comedies are well performed also, who can see them with pleasure *."

How far the agreement might have pleased the public, had it continued, is unknown, for scarce had the connexion taken place, than a violent quarrel broke out between the Manager and the performer, the cause of which does not clearly appear. Mr. Victor, in a letter without date to Colley Cibber, mentions the performance of *The Refusal* five nights †; and in another, likewise without date to Mr. Garrick, says, that the difference began before Mr. Macklin had been a month in Dublin. After the Theatre opened, "Mr. Sheridan was obliged very soon (for his own sake) to push in so many of his strongest tragedies among the comedies (which made the disparity of the audience so obvious), that Macklin began to run mad about marketable fame. This furor was carried to so whimsical a length, that he

produced his compasses to measure the size of the type of Sheridan's name in the play-bills with his own; being determined not to give a hair's breadth to the Manager! This spirited action being submitted to, was soon of course productive of many others of the same nature; every time he drank too much claret, he was shamefully abusive in the green-room; and at last, to shew his thorough contempt for Sheridan as Manager, he went on the stage one night after the play, and gave out a comedy for his wife's benefit, without either settling the play or the night with the Manager. This being so notorious a breach of all theatrical discipline, Sheridan was compelled to order the doors to be shut against him and his wife, and to leave him to seek his redress from the law ‡." This is Victor's account of the transaction; how, the lawsuit ended, we are not informed.

[To be continued.]

POPE'S HOMER,

TO O. P. C.

SIR,
HAVING seen several of your very ingenious remarks on Pope's Translation of Homer, I was induced into a desire of attempting to add my mite in behalf of the Greek Poet. Doubting not from the specimen I had seen of Pope's Version but that I should find ample means, I compared it for the first time (for at Westminster we are allowed neither Latin nor English translation) with the Uxonian Bard. The third Iliad was the portion wherein I began my comparison, and I there found

Κρηττερι δε οισιν
Μισραν αταρ βασιλευσιν υδωρ επι χειρας
χειροι, V. 26.

translated

"The wine they mix, and on each Monarch's hands

"Pour the full urn." —

Now this is undoubtedly taking an unwarrantable liberty as well with Homer as with ancient custom; for by Pope it appears, that the *wine* they mix'd they pour'd on each Monarch's hands;

but in Homer it is clearly otherwise, as we may see in a literal version: *They mix'd wine in a bowl: and pour'd WATER on the hands of the Kings.*

The two following lines,

Ατρεδης δε ιερυσσامينος χειρσσι μαχαίρας
Η οι παρ ξιφους μαχα κεισιν αυ αετο,
V. 271.

are thus turned:

— "then draws the Grecian Lord
"His cutlafs, sheath'd beside his pond'rous sword."

With respect to this I have only to observe, that I imagine μαχαίρας erroneously translated by the word cutlafs. Knife, *cutter*, as in the Lexicon, would in my opinion be much nearer the meaning of Homer, and an instrument more fit to cut hair, for which purpose he employed it. Αφεν εν κεφαλων ταμι τρυχες. I can further add, to strengthen my supposition, that the usage of carrying a *knife* in the scabbard of the sword is still prevalent amongst the Germans, with which, when travelling, they eat their victuals, and which was most likely

* Victor's History of the Theatres, vol. i. p. 177.

† Original Letters, &c. by Victor, vol. i. p. 150.

‡ Ibid, p. 160.

used by the Grecian Chiefs for the same purpose; not to mention the assistance it must have afforded them when officiating as *their own cooks*.

For the present I shall decline making any further observations on the subject before us; wishing at the same time, however, that those I have made, though of little note in comparison with your

more profound remarks, may yet meet your judgment and approbation.

Sic forsan tener ausus est Catullus
Magno mittere passerem Maroni.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PHILOMENOS.

Sept. 8, 1797.

ACCOUNT OF JOSEPH WRIGHT, ESQ.

THIS Gentleman was an artist whose works have already procured him the highest eminence in various branches of his profession. He was a pupil of Hudson, who, though an indifferent Painter himself, had the honour of instructing three of the most eminent Painters of the age, viz. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Mortimer. Mr. Wright's early historical pictures may be considered as the first valuable historical productions of the English School; because at the time his *Gladiator*, *Orrery*, *Air Pump*, *Hermit*, and *Blacksmith's Forge*, were painted, nothing of any consequence had been produced in the historical line.

His attention was afterwards directed for some years to Portrait Painting; and from the specimens he has left, there can be no doubt that he would have stood in the first rank in this branch of the art, had he chosen to pursue it; but his genius was not to be circumscribed within such narrow limits, and therefore, at a mature age, he visited Italy, to study the precious remains of art which that country possessed. His fine drawings, after Michael Angelo (which have scarcely been seen except by his particular friends), and the enthusiasm with which he always spoke of the sublime original, evinced the estimation in which he held them; and from their extreme accuracy, they may be considered as faithful delineations of the treasures of the Capella Sistina, and such as have never yet been exhibited to the public.

During his abode in Italy, he had an opportunity of seeing a very memorable eruption of Vesuvius, which rekindled his inclination for painting extraordinary effects of light; and his different pictures of this sublime event stood decidedly *chef d'œuvre* in that line of painting; for who but Wright ever succeeded in fire or moonlights? His late pictures have been chiefly Landscapes, in which we are at a loss, whether most to admire the elegance of his outline, his judicious

management of light and shade, or the truth and delicacy of his colouring; but of those, the greatest part have never been exhibited, as they were always purchased from the easel, by amateurs who knew how to appreciate their value: a large Landscape (his last work), now at Derby, being a view of the Head of Ullswater, may be considered amongst the finest of his works, and deservedly rank with the most valued productions of Wilson, or even Claude himself.

In the historical line, the *Dead Soldier*, which is now known by Heath's admirable print, would alone establish his fame, if his Edwin (in the possession of J. Milnes, Esq. of Wakefield, who has also his *Destruction of the Floating Batteries of Gibraltar*, and some of his best Landscapes), the two pictures of *Hero and Leander*, *Lady in Cornus*, *Indian Widow*, and other historical subjects, had not already ascertained his excellence. His attachment to his native town, added to his natural modesty, and his severe application both to the theory and practice of Painting, prevented his mixing with promiscuous society, or establishing his reputation by arts which he would never descend to practise. His friends long urged him to reside in London; but his family attachments, and love of retirement and study were invincible, and he fell a victim to his unwearied attention to his profession.

His pictures have been so much in request, that there is scarcely an instance of their ever having come into the hands of dealers; neither have his best works ever been seen in London; a strong proof of their intrinsic worth, and that no artifices were necessary to ensure their sale. It is with pleasure therefore we record, that his pecuniary circumstances were always affluent, and shew that the world has not been unmindful of his extraordinary talents, and also that, as a man, he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR SEPTEMBER 1797.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Description of the Villa of Mr. Horace Walpole, youngest Son of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, Middlesex; with an Inventory of the Furniture, Pictures, Curiosities, &c. Strawberry Hill. 4to. 1784.

THIS Work, though bearing the date of 1784, has but recently been distributed in a few copies to the particular friends of the late Lord Orford; to whom they were directed by that Nobleman in his life-time, but not to be delivered until after his death. So small an impression of this Work has been printed, that we presume the majority of our readers will not be displeased with an account of so scarce and curious a Book.

His Lordship begins his preface with an apology for himself for printing the Catalogue:—"It will look, I fear," says he, "a little like arrogance in a private man to give a printed description of his Villa and Collection, in which almost every thing is diminutive. It was not, however, intended for public sale, and originally was meant only to assist those who should visit the place: a further view succeeded; that of exhibiting specimens of Gothic architecture, as collected from standards in cathedrals and chapel-tombs; and showing how they may be applied to chimney pieces, ceilings, windows, ballustrades, loggias, &c. The general disuse of Gothic architecture, and the decay and alterations so frequently made in churches, give prints a chance of being the sole preservatives of that style.

"CATALOGUES RAISONNES of Collections are very frequent in France and Holland; and it is no high degree of vanity to assume for an existing Collection an illustration that is allowed to many a temporary auction;—an existing Collection—even that phrase is void of

vanity. Having lived, unhappily, to see the noblest school of painting that this kingdom beheld, transported almost out of the sight of Europe, it would be strange fascination, nay a total insensibility to the pride of family, and to the moral reflections that wounded pride commonly feels, to expect that a paper fabric, and an assemblage of curious trifles made by an insignificant man, should last, or be treated with more veneration and respect, than the trophies of a palace, deposited in it by one of the best and wisest Ministers that this country has enjoyed."

This eulogium on Sir Robert Walpole will find many opposers, though the character of this able Minister has for some time been advancing in the political world; and time, which generally allots the proper place to every politician when the heats of party are abated, now seems willing to give him credit for more abilities and integrity than his contemporaries chose to allow him. Whatever his deserts were, the solicitude of a son to place his father in the best point of view, cannot but attract the praise of every ingenuous mind. Lord Orford proceeds:

"Far from such visions of self-love, the following account of pictures and rarities is given with a view to their future dispersion. The several purchasers will find a history of their purchases; nor do virtuosos dislike to refer to such a catalogue for an authentic certificate of their curiosities. The following Collection was made out of the spoils of many renowned cabinets, as Dr. Meade's, Lady Elizabeth Germaine's, Lord Oxford's,

ford's, the Ducheſs of Portland's, and about forty more of celebrity: ſuch well-attested deſcent is the genealogy of the objects of *virtu*; not ſo noble as thoſe of the peerage, but on a par with thoſe of race-horſes. In all three, eſpecially the pedigrees of heirs and rarities, the line is often continued by many insignificant names."

He then mentions ſome of the moſt remarkable of his collections, and concludes in the following manner:

"Upon the whole, ſome tranſient pleaſure may even hereafter ariſe to the peruſer of this catalogue. To others it may afford another kind of ſatisfaction, that of criticiſm. In a houſe affecting not only obſolete architecture, but pretending to an obſervance of the *coſtume* even in the furniture, the mixture of modern portraits and French porcelaine and Greek and Roman ſculpture may ſeem heterogeneous. In truth, I did not mean to make my houſe ſo Gothic as to exclude convenience and modern refinements in luxury: the deſigns of the inside and outside are ſtriſtly ancient, but the decorations are modern. Would our anceſtors, before the reformation of architecture, not have depoſited in their gloomy caſtles, antique ſtatues, and fine pictures, beautiful vaſes and ornamented china, if they had poſſeſſed them? But I do not mean to defend by argument a ſmall capricious houſe: it was built to pleaſe my own taſte, and in ſome degree to realize my own viſions. I have ſpecified what it contains; could I deſcribe the gay but tranquil ſcene where it ſtands, and add the beauty of the landſcape to the romantic caſt of the manſion, it would raiſe more pleaſing ſenſations than a dry liſt of curioſities can excite: at leaſt, the proſpect would recall the good-humour of thoſe who might be diſpoſed to condemn the fantaſtic fabric, and to think it a very proper habitation of, as it was the ſcene that inſpired, the author of *The Caſtle of Otranto*."

The hiſtory of Strawberry Hill Caſtle may afford ſome entertainment to our readers.

"Where the Gothic Caſtle now ſtands, was originally a ſmall tenement *, built in 1698, and let as a lodging-houſe: Cibber once took it, and wrote one of his plays here, *The Refuſal*; or, *The Lady's Philoſophy*. After him, Talbot, Biſhop of Durham, had it for eight years †; then Henry Bridges, Marquis of Carnarvon, ſon of James Duke of Chandos, and ſince Duke himſelf. It was next hired by Mrs. Chevenix ‡, the noted toy-woman; who, on the death of her husband, let it to Lord Philip Sackville, ſecond ſon of Lionel, Duke of Dorſet; he kept it about two years, and then Mr. Walpole took the remainder of Mrs. Chevenix's leaſe in May 1747, and the next year bought it by act of Parliament: it being the property of three minors of the name of Mortimer. Along with this houſe and ſome other tenements was another ſmall one §, then occupied by Richard Francklin, printer of *The Craſteſman*, who had been taken up for printing that paper during the adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole ||. When Mr. Walpole bought Strawberry Hill, there were but five acres belonging to the houſe: the reſt have been purchaſed ſince. The Caſtle now exiſting was not entirely built from the ground, but formed at different times, by alterations of, and additions to the old ſmall houſe. The library and reſectory, or great parlour, were entirely new in 1753; the gallery, round tower, great cloiſter, and cabinet, in 1760 and 1761; the great North bedchamber in 1770; and the Beaulerc tower, with the hexagon cloſet, in 1776.

"The embattled wall to the road is taken from a print of Alton Houſe in Warwickſhire, in Dugdale's *Hiſtory of that County*."

The viſitor is then carried through the ſeveral apartments, in which a vaſt

* It was built by the Earl of Bradford's Coachman, and was called by the common people, *Chopped Straw Hall*; they ſuppoſing, that by ſeeding his lord's horſes with chopped ſtraw, he had ſaved money enough to build his houſe; but the piece of ground on which it ſtands is called in all the old leaſes *Strawberry Hill Sber*, from whence it takes its name.

† The Biſhop kept a large table here, which is ſcarce conceivable, as he had no kitchen but that little place which is now the china-room.

‡ Pere Courayer lodged here with her for ſome time.

§ It has ſince been pulled down, and a cottage built on the ſame ſpot. The garden too has been newly laid out by Mr. Walpole, ſince it came into his hands by Francklin's death.

|| It is remarkable that the Printer of *The Craſteſman* was Mr. Walpole's tenant; and that the writer of *The Craſteſman*, W. Pulteney, Earl of Bath, wrote a ballad in praiſe of Strawberry Hill.

mas of curiosities are placed, which must afford great entertainment to the spectator. As this Catalogue cannot, with any propriety, make part of the edition of Lord Orford's Works, we hope the present possessor of the Collection may permit a small edition of this Work to be printed for the satisfaction of the public.

The following Letter, written by Madame Marie de Vichy, Marquise du Fessand (the Lady to whom Lord Orford afterwards dedicated his edition of the Memoires de Grammont), in the name of Madame de Sevigné, from the Elysian Fields) to Mr. Walpole, was sent to him after his return from Paris in 1766, with a round white snuff-box; on the top a miniature of Madame de Sevigné; at bottom the cypher of Rabutin and Sevigné, in marcalites,

“Des Champs Elisées, point de succession de tems, point de datte.

“Je connois votre folle passion pour moi; votre enthousiasme pour mes lettres, votre veneration pour les lieux que j'ai habités. J'ai appris les culte que vous m'y* avez rendu: j'en suis si penetré, que j'ai sollicité et obtenu permission de mes Soverains de vous venir trouver pour ne vous quitter jamais. J'abandonne sans regret ces lieux fortunés, je vous prefere à tous les habitans;

jouissez du plaisir de me voir; ne vous plaignez point que ce ne soit qu'en peinture; c'est la seule existence que puissent avoir les ombres. J'ai été maitresse de choisir l'age ou je voulois reparoitre; j'ai pris celui de vingt cinq ans pour m'assurer d'être toujours pour vous un objet agreable. Ne craignez aucun changement; c'est un singulier avantage des ombres; quoique legeres, elles sont immuables. J'ai pris la plus petite figure qu'il m'a été possible pour n'être jamais separée de vous. Je veux accompagner par tout, sur terre, sur mer, a la ville, aux champs; mais ce que j'exige de vous, c'est de me mener incessamment en France, de me faire revoir ma patrie, la ville de Paris, et de choisir pour votre habitation le Faubourg St. Germain; c'etoit là qu'habitoient mes meilleures amies, c'est le séjour des vôtres; vous me ferez faire connoissance avec elles: je serai bien aise de juger si elles sont dignes de vous, et d'être les rivales de

RABUTIN DE SEVIGNE.”

Twenty-six plates of different views of the House, or prospects from it, of apartments in it, accompany the Catalogue of this noble Collection, which has not yet been, nor is likely soon to be, dispersed.

Memoirs illustrating the History of Jacobinism. A Translation from the French of the Abbé Barruel. Vol. I. Booker, Bond-street. 1797.

[Concluded from Page 108.]

THE Works most strongly recommended by Voltaire and D'Alembert were those of Freret, Boulanger, Helvetius, John Meslier, Dumarfais, and Maillet. To shew the design with which this recommendation was made, we shall lay before our readers some of the opinions broached by those writers:

“The absolute belief of the existence of a God, belongs to every religion that is Christian; let us then examine their doctrine as to a GOD.

“Freret tells us expressly, ‘The universal cause, that GOD of the Philosophers, of the Jews, and of the Christians, is but a chimera and a phantom.’ The same author continues, ‘Imagination

daily creates fresh chimeras, which raise in them that impulse of fear, and such is the phantom of the Deity†.’

“The author of *Good Sense*, or of that work which D'Alembert wishes to see abridged, in order to sell it for five-pence to the poor and ignorant, is not so emphatical; but what is his doctrine? ‘That the phenomena of nature only prove the existence of GOD to a few prepossessed men,’ that is to say, full of false prejudices; ‘that the wonders of nature, so far from bespeaking a GOD, are but the necessary effects of matter prodigiously diversified.’

“The *Philosophic Soldier* does not deny the existence of GOD; but sets off,

* He had dined at Livri.

† Letter from Thrasybulus to Lucippus, page 164 and 254.

‡ No. 36 et passim.

in his first chapter, by a monstrous comparison between Jupiter and the GOD of the Christians, and the Pagan God carries all the advantage of the discussion.

"According to the *Christianity Unveiled*, which appeared under the name of Boulanger, it is more reasonable to admit with Manes of a twofold God, than of the GOD of Christianity *.

"The author of the *Doubts* or of *Scepticism*, informs the world, 'That they cannot know whether a GOD really exists, or whether there exists the smallest difference between good and evil or vice and virtue.' Such is the drift of the whole of that work †.

"We find the same opposition to Christianity in their doctrines on the spirituality of the SOUL. With Freret, 'every thing that is called Spirit or SOUL, has no more reality than the phantoms, the chimæras, or the sphinxes †.'

"The Sophister of the pretended *Good Sense* heaps up arguments anew to prove, that it is the body that feels, thinks, and judges, and that the SOUL is but a chimæra §.

"Helvetius pronounces, 'That we are in an error when we make of the SOUL a spiritual being; that nothing can be more absurd, and that the SOUL is not a distinct being from the body †.'

"Boulanger tells us decidedly, 'That the immortality of the SOUL, so far from stimulating man to the practice of virtue, is nothing but a barbarous, desperate, fatal tenet, and contrary to all legislation ¶.'

"If from these fundamental tenets, essential to every religion as well as to Catholicity, we pass on to MORALITY, we shall find Freret teaching the people, that 'all ideas of justice and injustice, of virtue and vice, of glory and infamy, are purely arbitrary and dependent on custom **.'

"Helvetius will one while tell us, that the only rule by which virtuous actions are distinguished from vicious ones, is the law of Princes, and public utility. Elsewhere he will say, 'that virtue, that honesty, with regard to individuals, is no more than the habit of

actions personally advantageous, and that self-interest is the sole scale by which the actions of man can be measured.' In fine, 'that if the virtuous man is not happy in this world, then will be the time to cry out, O Virtue! thou art but an empty dream ††.'

"The same Sophister also says, that 'sublime virtue, enlightened wisdom, are only the fruits of those passions called folly: or that stupidity is the necessary consequence of the cessation of passion. That to moderate the passions, is to ruin the state ††. That conscience and remorse are nothing but the foresight of those physical penalties, to which crimes expose us. That the man who is above the law, can commit, without remorse, the dishonest act that may serve his purpose §§.' That it little imports whether men are vicious, if they be but enlightened ‖.

"And the fair sex will be taught by this author, that 'MODESTY is only an invention of refined voluptuousness: that MORALITY has nothing to apprehend from love, for it is the passion that creates genius, and renders man virtuous ¶¶.' He will inform children, that 'the commandment of loving their father and mother, is more the work of education than of nature *†.' He will say to the married couple, that 'the law which condemns them to live together, becomes barbarous and cruel on the day they cease to love each other *†.'

"In vain should we seek, among the other works that the chiefs of the conspirators wished to circulate, a more Christian MORALITY. Dumarçais, as well as Helvetius, knows no other virtue but what is useful, nor vice but that which is hurtful to man upon earth *§. The *Philosophic Soldier* thinks, that so far from being able to offend God, men are obliged to execute his laws *||. The author of the *Good Sense*, so much praised by the leaders, tells them that to think we can offend God, is to think ourselves stronger than God *¶. He would even teach them to answer us, 'If your God leaves to men the liberty of damning themselves, why should you meddle with

* * Page 101. — † Particularly No. 100 and 101. — ‡ Letter from Thrasybulus. — § No. 20 and 100. — || Of the Spirit, and of Man and his Education, No. 4 and 5. — ¶ *Antiquity Unveiled*, page 15. — * Letter of Thrasybulus. — †† On the Mind. Discourse 2d and 4th. — ‡‡ Idem. Discourse 2d and 3d, chap. 6, 7, 8, and 10. — §§ Idem. Of Man, vol. 1st. sec. 2d. chap. 7. — || Idem. No. 9, chap. 6. — ¶¶ Of the Mind. Dis. 2d, chap. 4 and 15, &c. — *† Of Man. Chap. 8. — † Ibid. Sect. 3, &c. — *§ Essay on Prejudices, chap. 8. — *|| Chap. 20. — ¶ Sect. 67.

it? Are you *wisfer* than that God whose rights you wish to avenge *?

"Boulanger, in that work so much admired by Frederick and Voltaire, asserts that the *fear of God*, so far from being the beginning of wisdom, *would rather be the beginning of folly* †.

"It would be useless to the reader, and irksome to us, were we to carry these quotations any farther. Those who wish to see these texts and numberless others of the same kind, may peruse the *HELL-VIAN LETTERS*. But certainly there is enough here to demonstrate, that conspirators who wished to circulate such works, were not levelling solely at the Catholic religion, much less at a few abuses. No! evidently every altar where Christ was adored was to be overthrown, whether Anglican, Calvinist, or Protestant.

"The base project of throwing into circulation four or five thousand copies of John Meslier's Last Will, would fully prove the absolute design of annihilating every vestige of Christianity, since this Last Will or Testament is nothing but a gross declamation against the doctrines of the Gospel."

Voltaire had been prosecuted on account of his first impious writings: when therefore he had acquired the distinction of being the chief of this monstrous conspiracy, he thought more caution necessary, in order that no legal proof might be acquired of his impiety.

"The better to attack, and the more securely to *crush* Christ, he conceals himself under his very banners; frequenting his temples, being present at his mysteries, receiving into his mouth the God he blasphemed: and if annually at Easter he received, it was but to blaspheme his God more audaciously. To so monstrous an accusation, uncontestable proofs must be brought.

"On the 15th of Jan. 1761, Voltaire sends a performance, I know not what, but which the editor of his works supposes to be an epistle to Mademoiselle Clairon, a famous actress in those days, to one of his female adepts, the Countess of Argental, whom he styles his angel. Beyond a doubt it was a most scandalous production, since only the chosen of the elect are favored with it, or rather that Voltaire *dares* send it to. In fine, whatever was the subject, it was accompanied with the following Letter:

'Will you amuse yourself with the

perusal of this scrap? will you read it to Mademoiselle Clairon? None but yourself and the Duke de Choiseul are in possession of it: you will presently tell me that I grow very daring and rather wicked in my old age: wicked! No, I turn Minos, I judge the perverse. But take care of yourself. There are people who do not forgive.—I know it, and I am like them. I am now sixty-seven years old. I go to the parochial mass. I edify my people. I am building a church, *I receive communion*, and I will be buried there, zounds, in spite of all the hypocrites. I believe in Jesus Christ consubstantial with God, in the Virgin Mary mother of God.—Ye base persecutors, what have you to say to me?—But you have written the *Pucelle*—No, I never did.—It is you who are the author of it, it was you gave ears to Joan's palfrey.—I am a good Christian, a faithful servant of the king, a good lord of the parish, and a proper tutor for a daughter. I make curates and Jesuits tremble. I do what I please with my little province as big as the palm of my hand (his estate extended about six miles); I am a man to dispose of the Pope whenever I please.—Well, ye raggamuffins, what have you to say to me?—These, my dear angel, are the answers I would make to the Fantins, Grisels, Guyons, or to the little black monkey, &c. &c.'

"The female adepts might laugh at the tone and style of such a letter, but will the judicious reader see it in any other light, than as the production of an insolent old man, who, proud of his protectious, is nevertheless determined to impudently lie, and to set forth the most orthodox profession of faith, should the religious authors accuse him of impiety; to combat the laws with denials or his sacrilegious *communions*; and the insidel talks of hypocrites and base cowards!

"Such odious artifice seems to have shocked the Count d'Argental himself, for on the 16th of January following, Voltaire writes to him, 'That had he a hundred thousand men he knows what use he would make of them; but as I have them not, *I will receive at Easter*, and you may call me *hypocrite as much as you please*; yes, by God, I will receive the sacrament, and that in company with Mad. Denis and Mademoiselle Corneille; and if you say much, I will put the *Tantum ergo* into verse, and that in cross rhimes.'

"It appears that many more of the adepts were ashamed of this meanness in their chief. He at length thinks himself bound to write to D'Alembert on the subject, and tells him, 'I know there are people who speak ill of my Easter devotions. It is a penance I must resign myself to, in expiation of my sins.—*Yes, I have received my Easter communion, and what is more, I presented in person the hallowed bread; after this, I could boldly defy both Molinists and Jansenists.*'"

"If these last words do not sufficiently declare the motives of his hypocrisy, the following letter, again to D'Alembert, will do away all doubt. It is only three days posterior to the last. 'In your opinion, what are the sages to do when they are surrounded by senseless barbarians? There are times when one must imitate their distortions and speak their language. *Mutemus clypeos* (let us change our bucklers). In fine, what I have done this year, I have already done several times, and please God I will do it again †.' This is the same letter in which he particularly recommends, that the mysteries of Mystra should not be divulged, and concludes it with this terrible sentence against Christianity, *For the monster must fall pierced by a hundred invincible bands; yes, let it fall beneath a thousand repeated blows.*"

"With this profound dissimulation †, Voltaire combined all that dark-dealing activity which the oath of crushing the God of Christianity could suggest to the premier chief of the Antichristian Sophists. Not content with his partial attacks, he had recourse to whole legions of adepts from the east to the west; he encouraged them, he pressed and stimu-

lated them in this warfare. Present every where by his correspondence, he would write to one, 'Prevail on all the brethren, to pursue the wretch in their discourses and in their writings, without allowing him one moment's respite.' To another he would say, 'Make as much as possible, the most prudent efforts to crush the wretch.' Should he observe any of the adepts less ardent than himself, he would extend his philippics to all:—'They forget,' says he, 'that the most material occupation ought to be to crush the monster §.' The reader has not forgotten, that monster, wretch, and Christ or religion, are synonymous in his mouth. Satan could not have been more ardent, when, in the war of Hell against Heaven, he sought to stir up his legions against the Word; he could not more urgently exclaim, we must triumph over the Word or meanly serve: shame in defeat could not be expressed more forcibly by Satan than by Voltaire, when he cries out to his adepts, 'Such is our position, that we shall be the execration of mankind, if (in this war against Christ) we have not the better sort of people on our side; we must therefore gain them, cost what it will; crush the wretch, I tell you, then crush the wretch ||.'

"So much zeal had made him the idol of the party. The adepts flocked from all parts to see him, and went away fired with his rage. Those who could not approach him, consulted him, laid their doubts before him; would crave to know whether there really was a God,—if they really had a soul. Voltaire, who knew nothing of the matter, smiled at his own power, but always answered, that the God of the Christians was to be crushed. Such were the letters he received

"* 27th of April 1768.—† 1st of May 1768.

"† If I am to credit men who knew Voltaire in the earlier part of his literary triumphs, he was then no stranger to this profound hypocrisy. The following is an anecdote I learned of men who knew him well:—By one of those fantastical chances, Voltaire had a brother an Avrant Jansenist, professing all that austerity of manners which that sect affected. The Abbé Arouet, heir to a considerable fortune, would not see his impious brother, and openly said that he would not leave him a halfpenny. But his health was weak, and his life could be of no long duration, Voltaire had not given up all hopes of the inheritance; he turns Jansenist and acts the devotee; on a sudden he appears in the Jansenist garb, with a large hooded hat, he runs from church to church. He took care to choose the same hours as the Abbé Arouet and there with a deportment as contrite and humble as Deacon Paris himself, kneeling in the middle of the church, or standing with his arms crossed on his breast, his eyes cast on the ground, on the altar, or on the Christian orator, he would hearken or pray with all the compunction of the penitent sinner reclaimed from his errors. The Abbé believed in his brother's conversion, exhorted him to persevere, and died, leaving him all his fortune. But the Jansenist's cash was all that Voltaire retained of his conversion.

"§ See Letters to Thiriot, Saurin, and Damilaville, —|| Let. to D'Alembert, 129.

every week *. He wrote himself a prodigious number in the same blasphemous style. One must have seen the collection, to believe that the heart or hatred of one single man could dictate, or that his hand could pen them, and that without allying to his many other blasphemous works. In his den at Ferney, he would be informed of, and see all; he would even direct every thing that related to the conspiracy. Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquisses, petty Authors, or Citizens, might write to him, provided they were but impious. He would answer them all, strengthen them, and encourage them in their impiety. In fine, to his extreme old age, his life was that of a legion of devils, whose sole and continued object was to crush Christ, and overthrow his altar."

Among the disciples and protectors of the Conspirators, we are astonished at finding incontestable proofs implicating most of the crowned heads in Europe, many inferior Princes and Princesses, Electors, Ministers, Nobles, Magistrates, and Men of Letters. This part of the Work is extremely interesting; but our extracts have already extended beyond the usual limits, and we can only point the reader's attention to the Work itself, Chap. xii. to xv.

The Author goes on to shew the means adopted by the Conspirators for seducing the lower classes of the people; and the general progress of the Conspiracy throughout Europe. The perfection of it, as we observed in the beginning of this article, is to be found in Jacobinism, on the subject of which we shall give M. Barruel's ideas, and with them conclude our extracts:

"Strong in proofs, we shall not fear to proclaim to all nations, that whatever their religion or their government may be, to whatever rank they may belong in civil society, if Jacobinism triumphs, all will be overthrown; that should the plans and wishes of the Jacobins be accomplished, their religion with its pontiffs, their government with its laws, their magistrates and their property, all would be swept away in the common mass of ruin! Their riches and their fields, their houses and their cottages, their very wives and children would be

torn from them. You have looked upon the Jacobinical faction as exhausting itself in France, when it was only making a sportive essay of its strength. Their wishes and their oaths extend throughout Europe; nor are England or Germany, Italy or Spain, strangers to their intrigues.

"Let not the reader take this for the language of enthusiasm or fanaticism; far be such passions either from myself or my readers. Let them decide on the proofs adduced, with the same coolness and impartiality which has been necessary to collect and digest them."

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our sense of the service done to the world by M. Barruel, and to the English reader particularly by the labours of the Translator: labours, however, to which we hope he will not fail to give additional credit and currency in a future edition by a revival of the sheets, and, if possible, by such a reduction of the price, either in the way of abridgement or by other means, as may enable the less wealthy classes of society to become purchasers of the Work.

We are in duty bound to observe, that several *typographical* errors occur in the Volume before us; though for these, we do not know any law of criticism by which an *Author* is to be made amenable. The Translation itself, however, bears evident marks of haste, yet for these an apology is made in the Preface. Indeed we were led to doubt in some passages whether the Translator himself were or were not a native of England. Such a verb as *compulse* (p. 88.) is new to us, and is certainly not of legitimate authority. The word *imbibe* is used instead of *imbue*, *instill*, *insinuate*, and *impregnate*: thus, "All had tasted of the cup of incredulity, but all did not equally wish to *imbibe* their people with its poison." A sort of demi-sanction is, however, given by Dr. Johnson † to this use of the word.

"All *what* is needful," "All *what* you say," &c. are also inaccurate expressions which we hope will be removed from the future impressions of a Work, the general merits of which give it so many claims to public favour.

J.

* * Voltaire's Let. to Mad. du Deffant, 22d July 1761."

† See his third definition of *imbibe*.

Three Memorials on French Affairs, written in the Years 1791, 1792, and 1793.
By the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Rivington.

THESE posthumous Works of an Author whose political information, always respectable, becomes every day more deserving of attention, have all the qualities for which his writings were in his life-time entitled to praise; the same comprehensive mind, the same elevated genius, and the same vigour of imagination, pervade every part.

They are said to be brought forward by Drs. Lawrence and King, friends of the Author, who appear to have been compelled to the publication by the ingratitude and fraud of a man, "who, led by the bounty of Mr. Burke while alive, endeavoured to disquiet the last moments of his dying benefactor, and ceases not to injure him in his grave." The preface states the occasions which called forth the pen of Mr. Burke, and pronounces a handsome eulogium on the Editors' deceased friend, the friend of the public, the friend of religion, order, and of civil society; in short, of human nature.

The first Paper is entitled, "Hints for a Memorial to be delivered by Lord Gower to M. Montmorin, written early in 1791, in which Mr. Burke recommends, with a prophetic voice, the propriety of interposing the good offices of Great Britain in the disputes between the French King and his seditious subjects. This, as the event has proved, would have been the determination of wisdom, and would have been authorised under the general law of nations.

The first Memorial was written in December 1791, and distinguishes the features and character of the French Revolution from all others which have taken place in the world. It traces the progress which the new principles were likely to take, and combats the opinion that the Revolution would fall by its own weakness, by internal force or commotion, or by the discredit of the paper money. It considers the dispositions of the neighbouring Powers who were interested in stopping the course of the mischief, and the general leaning of all Kings, Ambassadors, and Ministers of State in those days; but it modestly professes only to make a case, without offering advice, to shew the nature of the evil, without suggesting a remedy. How far his opinions were warranted,

the world will now judge: it is certain he conceived at the time, that this Paper did not meet the ideas of Ministers.

The second Memorial was written in 1792, after the disastrous and ignominious retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, which is spoken of as it deserves. Mr. Burke here considers it as a radical error, in not giving more confidence and importance to the French Nobles and exiled Princes. His conviction, as there stated, was, that neither the insurrections of the Royalists within, nor the foreign force without, could separately avail. There was no sound hope in his judgment of success, but from a well-combined and cordial co-operation of both. He recommended on this occasion, that England should interpose as protectress of the balance of power. It was essential, he thought, that she should be the presiding soul of that concert which seemed to be now indispensable; that she should govern its counsels, and direct its efforts; she should negotiate on one side, and remonstrate on the other; she should not precipitate a war, but risk it, and firmly meet it, for the safety of Europe. But before this Paper had been communicated to those for whose use it was intended, the French Convention had ventured on decrees and acts directly striking at this country and her old ally Holland. A sort of unofficial negotiation ensued, which ended in a declaration of war by the French Republic against Great Britain and Holland. Thus forced separately into open hostility, Ministers were under the necessity of joining the powers already in arms on their own conditions. They could no longer take the lead.

The third Memorial was written in 1793, in consequence of an intimation of the Minister's intention of issuing a declaration of the motives, objects, and end of the war. Mr. Burke doubted the prudence and expediency of the measure, especially at that time, just after our retreat from Dunkirk. This Memorial, in its style and spirit, approaches more nearly than either of the other two to the animation and decision of his own former publications. It begins by stating the time to be that of calamity and defeat. When it proceeds to the main consideration, it paints with a firm but rapid pencil the miserable situation

of France under the reign of Robespierre and terror, the full effects of which he confesses himself not to have foreseen. The whole nation was divided into the oppressors and the oppressed. He then argues, that the very success of the Allies, on their own plan, would not restore France to a condition safe for herself and for Europe; and he ultimately ventures to give his own advice. The Memorial concludes with an emphatic protest against what he always considered as the great fruitful source of miscarriage, the great leading mistake, that of conducting the war by precedent, as a common war against a common enemy, for the usual object of ordinary appeals to arms, and searching history for lessons of civil prudence to be derived from former Revolutions, which resembled this portent of our times in nothing but the name.

To the whole are added extracts from Vattel on the Law of Nations, to prove the right of one Nation interfering in the domestic concerns of another, when the opinions and practices of any Power tend to disturb the repose, to raise domestic troubles, or injure the Nation interfering. This doctrine is fully supported; indeed, to suppose the contrary would involve the utmost folly in the conduct of mankind.

Of Mr. Burke the Editors observe, "That there was no person of rank or eminence in Europe with whom he had any occasion of correspondence, that he did not endeavour to conciliate, confirm, or animate on the side of religion, morals, and social order, connected with moderate liberty. He applied to each the several topics which were best suited to his circumstances, his condition, his prejudices, or his wants; but all centered to one point. If to the people he again and again recommended, and inculcated, and enforced, with all the varied beauty and energy of his fascinating eloquence, a principle of obedience, submission, and respect to their lawful rulers of every denomination, to Princes, and to all men in the exercise of authority, he did not spare to recount, in the calmer tone of more argumentative discussion, the faults and errors to which their stations render them peculiarly liable, to impress upon them the necessity of that union between mercy and justice, without which one degenerates into weakness, and the other into cruelty; and to admonish them, for their own tranquillity and happiness, to protect, not oppress their people; to im-

prove, not impair the legal security of the subject in his person and property, according to the true nature of their respective Governments, for the great end of all Government. Founding, as he always did, his political on his moral philosophy, he told the different classes of society, not of their extreme rights, but of their duties, the root of which is the right of others. He ardently loved his country, and wished her prosperity; yet he has not scrupled to say, that "he dreaded our own power and our own ambition; he dreaded our being too much dreaded." He constantly professed a jealousy of France as the natural rival and enemy of England; yet he was not less alarmed at her weakness, when, in the moment of the Monarchy being dissolved, she seemed to leave a chain in the map of Europe, then afterwards at her terrific power, when the monstrous Republic of Brissot and Robespierre grew too big for her ancient limits; nor was he without his fears of her being again reduced too low, if the Allies had succeeded in what he believed to be their system of dismembering her. In general, men see that side only which is nearest to them in the order of things by which they are surrounded, and in which they are carried along; but the clear and penetrating sight of his mind comprehended in one view all the parts of the immense whole, which, varying from moment to moment, yet continuing through centuries essentially the same, extends around and above to every civilized people in every age, and unites and incorporates the present with the generations which are past. To preserve that whole unbroken to a late posterity, he knew no other way than by resisting all mad or wicked attempts to destroy any of the great prominent parts. Not that he was the enemy of reformations, quite the reverse. But he would allow the honour of that name to no changes which affected the very substance of the thing: those he approved, those he called true reformations, which, patiently seeking the degree of perfection alone attainable by man, and ordained to be only the slow result of long experience and much meditation, put the happiness of none to the hazard, while they better the condition of all. It, like the early sages of Greece, he were to be characterised by some peculiar sentiment, it should be that to which he desired to give the currency of a proverb, *to improve is not to reform.*"

From a perusal of these Memorials the general reader will acquire a great accession of political knowledge, and the politician will derive much practical and

useful information. Other pieces by Mr. Burke are intended soon to be published, together with a Collection of his Letters.

The History of the Reign of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. from the Conclusion of the Seventh Session of the Sixteenth Parliament in 1790, to the End of the Sixth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain in 1796. By Robert Macfarlane, Esq. 660 pages. 8vo. Evans. 1796.

IT is to the writer of this Volume, we are informed by the Author, "in a kind of Sallustian preface, that we are indebted for the insertion of the genuine parliamentary speeches in the newspapers, a practice which has empowered the modern British historian of his own times to boast of an authenticity which formerly could be expected only in histories composed after the lapse of many years, from various documents, and adverse publications, compared, contrasted, and reconciled; and frequently attended, at last, with mere conjecture, or, at most, with strong probability." Mr. Macfarlane has been in the habit of attending the Debates in both Houses of Parliament upwards of five-and twenty years: this has enabled him to infuse into his composition a kind of dramatic interest. He makes his readers acquainted with the character, the person, and even voice and manner of the principal speakers in Parliament and officers of Government. He takes a clear and comprehensive view of the great scenes, political and military, going on, at the same time, in Britain and the countries connected with it, chiefly France, during the period which he describes. He arranges them in a natural order, clothes them in proper and nervous language, and passes with ease and dignity from one event to another. Though a friend to mankind, and an assertor of the dignity and the rights of human nature, he is an advocate for order and subordination, and hostile to rash innovation and political fanaticism. The following is a just and affecting picture, and shews how much our Author has been conversant, and formed his style and manner on the model of the best writers among the ancients:

"Thus I terminate an attempt at a concise history of an eventful period, pregnant with important debates on questions of war and peace, of civil and religious liberty, of external regulation and internal policy, disgraced by discord, sedition, and treason, and infamous for

a sanguinary war, novel in its origin, cruel in its progress, and in its conclusion threatening as great a change in the religious and political system of Europe, as was effected by the Reformation, or even by the introduction of Christianity. The reader has seen two monstrous Revolutions in France and Holland completely successful, and two others in Belgium and Poland swallowed up by a greater monster despotism; fire and sword render crowded cities desolate, and populous districts deserts; and savage ferocity, so outrageous as to make humanity shudder, and dread the return of those miserable times, when the scourges of God and the destroyers of nations, the Huns and Scandinavians, ravaged the world. The reader has seen three Sovereigns perish, one by the pistol of an assassin, a second by the axe of rebels, and a third by the poison of traitors; one Prince dethroned and imprisoned, and several degraded, enthralled, or fugitives; the scaffolds polluted by the blood of two innocent Princesses, the streets and squares disfigured by the mangled bodies of meritorious Nobles; with respect to whom, confiscation, exile, flight, and massacre, are become matters of such daily occurrence that they cease to be interesting. He has seen the needy and profligate preying like vermin on the wealthy and industrious; a barbarous tenantry exterminating a beneficent nobility, with their abused families; ingratitude cutting off the hand by which it was fed; a fair-earned title deemed a reproach; a conspicuous virtue certain destruction; domestics through terror assassinating their masters, and dependants their protectors; and those who had no enemy starved by their friends. He has beheld religion derided as a superstition, sanctity defamed as hypocrisy, temples and altars defiled, and such of their ministers as escaped the murderous dangers of persecution doomed to indigence and banishment. Yet even France, in the midst of this deplorable corruption, displayed examples of virtue:

many preferred poverty and exile to the forfeiture of their honour: priests could not be induced by wealth to wound their consciences: and venerable prelates, to preserve the lives of their clergy, offered to sacrifice their own. Wives followed their husbands into dungeons, and mothers their children into foreign lands. Even females, in the agonies of torture, could not be induced to accuse their friends; and men, in the last extremity, exhibited a fortitude not unworthy of Cato.

But had the age been elsewhere ever so degenerate, the conduct of Britain would have redeemed its character; for on her hospitable shores every species of misfortune met with an asylum: all sensations of religious antipathy and ancient enmity were overpowered by the cries of distress; and wretchedness was a sufficient recommendation to the benevolence of her generous sons. All descriptions joined in the holy act of relieving miserable supplicants, and the public treasury still supports the fugitive outcasts with the same liberality and perseverance which it displays in maintaining the liberty and independence of Europe."

This calls to mind the introduction of Tacitus to his History. M. Macfarlane's style is on the whole natural, and such as becomes the dignity of History. The following is an exception, being neither dignified nor natural:

"But since he wishes to write with such brevity and conciseness, as *neither to oppress the present age with yawning, nor future generations with a nausea.*"

Pref. p. 6. — This writer, throughout the whole of the Volume, omits the epithet *Master*; "Master Pitt and Mr. Fox being as unmusical in the Author's ears, as Master Cicero and Master Demosthenes." He forgets that we are not Romans; and that to record the *costume* in language as well as manners, often, as in the present case, intimately connected, is the business of a judicious and accurate Historian: even the Nobility he sometimes designates by one name only, as W. Windham (meaning Lord Grenville, p. 382.); but in this matter he is not uniform. It is not very probable, in the present state of affairs, that all his readers will entirely go along with him in the praises he bestows on the "ma-

turity of judgment, as well as the splendid eloquence of a certain *Heaven-born Minister*," p. 8. Though we readily admit the unjustness of judging men by events, rather than by measures and intentions, we must confess that Mr. Macfarlane's admiration of that *Heaven-born Minister*, and *splendid orator*, appears to us to be carried to a degree of exaggeration. Besides, the character of Mr. Pitt's eloquence is not *splendour*, but fluency combined with subtlety and precision.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

ROBERT MACFARLANE, descended of the Chief of that name and clan (for some account of which we may refer to Dr. Johnson's *Tour into the Highlands and Hebrides*), was born in the parish of Callander, at the foot of the Grampians in Perthshire. Having shewn an early aptitude to study, he received a learned and liberal education at the universities of both St. Andrews and Edinburgh; at which last place he embraced an opportunity of attending not only the Divinity Hall, but also the Medical Classes (as is sometimes done by students in Theology there); for he began now to relinquish his design, or rather the design that had been formed for him, of going into the Church, and pointed to the medical profession; but prudent considerations, and the invitations of friends and acquaintance, engaged him to try his fortune in London, in the scholastic line: in which, as a teacher of mathematics as well as of the Greek and Latin classics, he has acquired what he deems a competency, with which he has retired. As a specimen of his classical accomplishments, he published in 1769, in Latin hexameters, a Translation of Fin- gal's First Book of Temora. On the first appearance of the Morning Chronicle, he gave much celebrity and currency to that paper, by the insertion of speeches in Parliament. About the same time he wrote the first volume of *The Reign of George III.* published in 1770. The business of his academy did not allow him to write the second and third. On his retirement he resumed his pen, and composed the fourth; which, if we consider the period and subject, may be considered, independently of the preceding volumes, as a whole work.

The Roses; or, King Henry the Sixth; an Historical Tragedy, represented at Reading School, October 15, 16, and 17, 1795. Compiled chiefly from Shakspeare. Published, as it was performed, for the Benefit of the Cheap Repository for moral and instructive Tracts. Robinsons. 8vo.

THE Editor, who is the Master of the School, closes his Introduction thus:

"The religious and patriotic passages which are occasionally introduced, were not merely inserted with the view of engaging the applause of audiences, whose candour gave a generous encouragement to an exercise intended only to instruct the performers in the principles of chaste action and correct speaking. They are, it is hoped, strictly characterised, and the Editor seized with pleasure the opportunity of instilling in the minds of his pupils, sentiments calculated to inspire them with fervent devotion to their God, disinterested loyalty to their King, and active love of their Country."

The Country has great obligations to Dr. Valpy, for finding out an amusement for young men, which at the same time that it teaches them the art of speaking, has the merit of bringing them acquainted with the history of England. The laws

of the Twelve Tables at Rome were taught to the Roman youth as a *carmen necessarium*. Dr. Valpy's plan inspires the British youth with an ardour for their own mild and wise Government, which has so long been the admiration of the world; and renders the poet the historian of those transactions, which are for ever impressed on the mind by the forcible magic of the style of our great dramatic bard. The plan of *The Roses* is taken chiefly from the four last acts of the third part of King Henry the Sixth; much use is made of some other parts of Shakspeare's plays, and the whole forms a very spirited and pathetic picture of the miseries occasioned by the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. We would recommend *The Roses*, as a very excellent performance, to the Masters of those Schools, who indulge their pupils in dramatic representations.

Outline of an Attempt to establish a just and regular Equivalent for the Labour and Support of the Poor; and to reconcile the Weights of the Kingdom to one Standard, by connecting them with the Copper Coinage. 68 pages. 2s. Debrett.

THE Title of this little Tract has introduced us thus early to notice its appearance. There is at present, we are well informed, something on the anvil respecting the Coinage, and judicious hints on this important subject may be of public utility. The state of the labouring Poor, too, has forced itself on the attention of the Legislature; and we deem it a duty to bring under the public eye any plan that seems feasible for their relief as early as possible. The grand source of the distress acknowledged and deplored, is the depreciation in the value of money, combined with the circumstance, that the increase of wages bears

not any proportion to that of the price of provisions. The Author of the Treatise before us would "enforce, by the authority of the Legislature, the substitution of corn instead of money, at the option of the labourer, for payment of his wages." This plan or project, which is very ably recommended in the Pamphlet, appears to be fair, practicable, and well calculated to answer its purpose. The reasoning it contains on a proposed alteration of the Avoirdupois weight, and the adopting a new Copper Coinage to subdivisions of the new standard, appears to us to be well worthy of consideration.

ALUMNI ETONEENSES; or, A Catalogue of the Prousts and Fellows of Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, from the Foundation in 1443 to the Year 1797; with an Account of their Lives and Performments, collected from original Manuscripts, and authentic Biographical

Works. By Thos. Harwood. 4to. Cadell. 1l. 1s. 1797.

THIS is an enlargement of Mr. Pole's *Alumni Etonenses*, and would have deserved much praise, had it performed what the title-page promised. The lives of the several persons

persons in these Lists connected with the two Royal Colleges are very superficial, scanty, and imperfect, in every sense; in the accounts of their literary productions very deficient; and on the whole, the performance is little more than a dry Catalogue, and by no means satisfactory.

An Account of the Discovery of the Body of King John in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, July 17th 1797, from authentic Communications; with Illustrations and Remarks. By Valentine Green, F.S.A. 4to. Green. 3s. 1797.

A minute and apparently accurate account, as far as it goes, of the circumstances which attended the discovery of King John's body in Worcester Cathedral, which would probably have been more perfect, had not the impatience of the multitude to view the

Royal remains been so ungovernable as to make it necessary to close up the object of their curiosity before every circumstance relative to them had been fully examined.

The Impolicy of Partial Taxation demonstrated; particularly as it respects the Exemption of the Highlanders of Scotland from a great Part of the Licence Duty chargeable on the Distillation of Corn Spirits. Edinburgh printed. 8vo. Debrett. 1s. 1797.

This well-written Pamphlet states the hardships sustained by the Lowland Country Distillers in Scotland from the partial exemptions of their brethren in the Highlands, in a manner which appears to deserve great attention. It is a local performance, but interesting to the revenue, and to those who reside in either part of Scotland. The Author appears to be completely master of his subject.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST 24.

THE IRISH TAR; or, WHICH IS THE GIRL; a musical piece of one act; was performed the first time at the Haymarket, for Mr. Johnstone's benefit. The Characters as follow:

Jerry, a Taylor,	Mr. Suett.
Captain Steady,	Mr. Davies.
Ben,	Mr. Trueman.
Pat Casey,	Mr. Johnstone.
Mrs. Bustle,	Mrs. Davenport.
Nancy,	Miss De Camp.

Mrs. Bustle, who keeps the Crown at Portsmouth, receives a letter from Matthew Deugh, a baker in Plymouth, informing her that Nancy his daughter, who was intended for her son Jerry, has run away, and entered as a sailor; she had also taken away her aunt's watch. Pat Casey, a loyal Irish sailor, who has liberated his Captain from his discontented messmates, having lighted his pipe with a 5l. bank-bill, is accommodated

by his then unknown Nancy, in a sailor's disguise, with this watch to raise the money on. Pat sends Jerry with it to the pawnbroker's, and by his means he is mistaken for the girl, which occasions a humorous scene between him and Mrs. Bustle, who kindly offers him care of her bed.

Some of the airs were new, composed, as said, by Mr. Attwood.

SEP. 9. Miss Stuart appeared the first time on that stage, at the Haymarket, in Harriet in *The Guardian*; a part well adapted to the timidity of a young performer; and which she performed with propriety and delicacy.

18. Covent Garden Theatre opened with the first part of *King Henry the Fourth*, and the *Farm-house*.

19. Drury Lane opened with *The School for Scandal*, and *The Children in the Wood*.

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE ANT AND THE BEE,

A FABLE,

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

THIS life, 'tis said, is all a bubble,
 And Man is born to toil and trouble !
 I grant the fact—and likewise know
 His bread is earn'd by sweat of brow ;
 So 'tis ordain'd ! But yet this creature
 Is so perverse and strange in nature,
 That all your favours, to conclude,
 Meet with the worst ingratitude !

AN ANT, remote from noise and strife,
 Each year regal'd her active life :
 Her cell the form'd with busy art,
 And stor'd it well in ev'ry part ;
 In Summer months she roam'd abroad,
 And ev'ry day increas'd her hoard ;—
 So, when stern Winter rul'd the plains,
 And bound the streams with icy chains,
 Within her cell she plenty shar'd,
 Nor e'er the hand of famine fear'd.
 It chanc'd, as loaded home one day
 A BEE she met, in colours gay ;
 Intent the strangers stood awhile—
 At length the BEE, with courteous smile,
 The little Negro Queen address'd :—

" Hey, Neighbour ! why not yet at rest ?
 " My burthen can't with your's compare,
 " I take it buzzing through the air,
 " While you, upon an uncouth road,
 " Are doom'd to drag a cumbrous load !"
 " It may be so," the ANT reply'd,
 " 'Tis mine to toil in humble pride ;
 " My wealth in winter proves a treat,
 " And serves me with delicious meat ;
 " I then my labour much commend,
 " For THAT WILL ALWAYS YIELD A
 FRIEND !

" In higher life you spend your hours,
 " And, blest'd with all the choicest flow'rs,
 " You cull each sweet, and soon contrive
 " To wing it to your straw-built hive ;
 " With loaded thighs, of colour bright,
 " To give that creature, Man, delight !
 " Your honey'd comb he takes away,
 " Your wax, the work of ev'ry day,
 " With cruel hands, in plunder warm,
 " He claims as his—and BURNS THE
 SWARM !

" And thus his gratitude is plain,—
 " He kills you for the sake of gain !"
 " True," said the BEE, " with savage ire,
 " And unprovok'd, he lights the pyre ;
 " But view him to his fellow creature,
 " He's just as savage in his nature ;

" And all the favours you extend,
 " Are ill requited in the end !"

Thus good conferr'd in ev'ry stage,
 Too oft is left to passion's rage ;
 Which, uncontrol'd, the stronger grows,
 And brings us to the brink of woes.
 Ingratitude, of crimes the worst,
 Is Man's ! Yet held by Men accurst !

SONNET,

WRITTEN IN THE GROUNDS ADJOINING
 TO BERKELEY CASTLE,

ADDRESSED TO EDW. JENNER, M.D. F.R.S.

OFT have we wander'd near these antique
 towers,
 And view'd the proud keep with aspiring
 head

Frown o'er the level sea.—But now I tread
 These well-known paths alone.—How sweet
 the hours

Here, Jenner, pass'd with thee. I pause and
 turn,

And seem to hear thy voice of wisdom
 pure,

And his, thy dear lost relative, whom sure
 (For well I knew his worth) we mutual
 mourn.

Farewell, ye tranquil fields, and you old
 walls,

Near which my many boyish days were
 pass'd,

When sorrow's clouds, hope's warmer rays
 quick chanc'd,

Those days departed ev'ry scene recalls.

Haste then (nor let the Muse implore in vain),
 And with thy presence bless these placid vales
 again. HORTENSIVS.

Frampton upon Severn, Gloucestershire.

SONNET,

ON REVISITING CHELTENHAM SPRING,
 TO THE SAME.

ONCE more, I wander o'er the verdant
 green,

Where rippling Chelt' winds gently through
 the vale ;

The busy world forget, the breezes soft
 inhale,

Whilst the sooth'd mind enjoys the placid
 scene.

I pause beside the health-restoring stream ;
 I listen to the dulcet tones of truth ;

For here I meet thee, friend of early youth,
 That taught my childish hand to touch the
 trembling string.

Well pleas'd, the paths of fame I see thee tread,
 And bid these waters not to flow in vain:
 Skill'd as thou art to soothe the pangs of pain,
 And o'er the pallid cheek, health's charming glow to spread.
 On Chelt's green banks, ah! ever could I rove,
 For friendship then would blunt the deadly darts of love.

HORTENSIVS.

Frampton upon Severn, Gloucestershire.

STANZAS

TO A FRIEND;

WRITTEN FROM A RECLUSE PART OF THE
 COUNTRY, ANNO 1797.

YOU ask, my friend, how, midst this lone-
 some spot,
 I spend my time, and cheer the tedious
 hours?

What pleasures dwell within a dreary cot,
 What joys in untrod fields and silent bowers?

Sick of the world and all its base deceit,
 I follow now the Misanthropist's plan;
 I love to court the shady lone retreat,
 Free from the haunts of hypocritic man.

Here nature rests in unmolested peace,
 Here the intruding mortal seldom treads;
 Here griefs are flown, and here my troubles
 cease,

Where no vile Hydras rear their hated
 heads.

When from the east the sun beams 'gin to
 play,

I rise and steer my course to some corn
 field;

And, musing till his rays import the day,
 I taste those joys the Town can never
 yield.

Then nature calls, and then I hasten home,
 Which done, I ponder o'er th' historic page;
 Or, if the day permits, abroad I roam,
 And, just as fancy leads, my thoughts en-
 gage.

Perhaps I watch the windings of a rill;
 Perhaps the flow'rs that grace the meads
 admire,

The daisied vale, or verdant cover'd hill,
 And paint their beauties, should the Muse
 inspire.

At eve I oft-times seek the silent plains,
 When Cynthia's rays emit a clouded light;
 Or list to Philomela's dulcet strains,
 Till ev'ry sense is ravish'd with delight.

When rous'd at length by ev'ning's tinkling
 bell,

Whose distant tones on zephyrs float away,
 And o'er the dark'ning landscape sweetly
 swell,

I fly to rest till Phœbus wakes the day.

Unle the Nov'list's piteous tale I read;

And, as the love-sick page I ponder o'er,
 Think on those times which make reflection
 bleed,

Those days of love I now can know no
 more.

Or else o'er *Wolke's Theodore* I weep,

Mourn *Radclyffe's Signior* that disturb the
 State;

Or, lost in thought contemplative and deep,
 With *Charlotte* grieve o'er hapless *Wend's*
 fate.

At length I own the soporific pow'r,
 Till op'ning day once more begins to
 dawn,

And twitt'ring larks awake the cheerful hour,
 Or thro' the woods the huntsman winds
 his horn.

Thus pass my days in undisturb'd repose,
 Nor turbid tumults on my peace intrude;
 Such joys as these none but the Hermit
 knows,

The pleasing joys of soothing Solitude.

Warren-street.

J.N.G.C.

SONNET

TO THE RIVER EDEN.

THOU mur'm'ing emblem of a troubled
 mind!

That wak'st fond mem'ry's tear for ever
 true;

Time was, when on thy moss-grown bank
 reclin'd.

I view'd thy surface ruffled by the wind,
 As eager light wing'd fancy forward flew;
 Then did I dream of joys I ne'er could find,
 'Twas life's gay spring, and sorrows were
 but few.

Sweet stream!—whose mournful melody is
 dear,

Far from fell slander, and her wolfish brood!

A wand'rer oft, thy flow'r-clad margin near,
 I'll pensive think of Man's ingratitude;
 And youth's gay age, when mirth o'ld led me
 here,

Ere misery bade me drop the painful tear,
 Or hope, with flatt'ring tale, this bosom did
 delude.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

SONNET

SONNET

TO A YOUNG LADY LABOURING UNDER A
SEVERE ILLNESS.

EMBLEM of innocence, the snowdrop
meek,

Around in early spring its fragrance pours ;
The frisking fair bends from the wild winds
bleak,

Recovering with the genial noon-tide hours.
So, child of virtue ! didst thou pour thy
song,

By Nature taught in Solitude's lone grove,
Breathing sweet lays of innocence and love,
Thy wild notes charming oft the list'ning
throng :

Till pale Disease, to whom e'en *Kings must*
bend,

Stole from thy cheek health's fairest blush-
ing rose ;

Yet grieve not ! since that Pow'r who
marks thy woes,

His sorrow-soothing balm to thee may lend ;
Bidding those virtues yet a while to bloom,
That, by religion led, can triumph o'er the
tomb.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

LINES

FROM A GENTLEMAN TO HIS WIFE, ON
THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

If e'er my heart did pleasure own,
Or e'er could call delight its own ;

If ever joy, the frolic sprite,

That trips than gossamer more light,

Bestow'd on me his flow'ry wreath,

Perfumed with the morning's breath,

And taught my soul his voice to know,

And bade my breath with transport glow ;

Surely, my love, I feel it now !

And here — where Wandle's waters glide —

Wandle ! on whose clear sandy side,

Memory fondly loves to muse,

And, with her potent wizard wand,

To people all the hallow'd strand

With images of earlier days,

That, to the wond'ring moon, seem troops
of idle fays !

Me, slowly wand'ring, when the hind espies,
As whistling homeward from his fields he hies,

How little knows he why I loiter here !

'Tis not the songster of the dark'ning spray ;

'Tis not the stream that glides so fast away ;

Nor silver swans that on its bosom sail

In silent homage to night's goddess pale ;

'Tis not the scene so fair, so full of sweets ;

O, not for these my pensive bosom beats !

Shepherd ! some favour'd spot to thee is
dear !

Can win thy smile, or draw th'unwilling tear,

Some hawthorn copse, some shadow'd vale,
For thee has charms besides the scented gale :
The cot where first thy young heart knew to
love ;

The bow'r that saw thee all its pleasures
prove ;

The turf that heard thee bid a long adieu ! —

— Shepherd ! some spot is dear to thee !

— Shepherd ! this spot is dear to me ;

Yes, love, for here together have we seen,
Beauteous as now, the moonlight prospect
sheen :

Together heard the nightingale's sweet lay —

Have mark'd the stream thus silent steal away,

And silver swans that on its bosom play.

Those hours are past : their cares, their plea-
sures gone,

— Night too retires — and lo ! the redd'ning
dawn ! —

See where the day-star rides ! — the vapours
fly !

And Phœbus triumphs in the eastern sky !

Thus — thus, to thee, may pleasure's fun
arise,

Gild all thy prospects, cheer thy wishful eyes !

And may the flow'r its early beams have
blown,

In future excellence be all thine own ;

Its op'ning goodness bless thy noon-day care,

Like thee be virtuous, and like thee be fair :

The full-blown blossom glad thine evening
way,

And grace thy joys through Heav'n's eternal
day !

10th August 1797.

E. A. K.

SONNET

TO A RUINOUS CASTLE ON THE SEA-SHORE,

BY THOMAS ENOET.

YE mould'ring piles, whose fragments strew
the ground,

Whose giant crest nods to each rising blast,

Which seems to mourn your honours that
are past,

As oft it sighs your battlements around ;

For many an age ye did time's power con-
found,

And oft in vain the tyrant heav'd his mace

Against your limbs their vigour to de-face,

For long unvanquish'd they defiance frown'd ;

But now victorious I behold him climb

Your dizzy heights ; and, with his rocky
hand,

Fracture the pride of all your towers sublime,

Then downwards fling each vestige on the
strand :

Thus man, when age impairs his youthful
bloom,

Feels death's cold palsies strike him in the
tomb.

Borough, 3d July 1797.

B b

ON CLOE,

PLAYING ON THE LUTE.

GENTLE zephyr breathing spring,
Whisper to the oaken grove,
Where sweet Philomel doth sing,
Answering to the tale of love ;
Where the blackbird swells his throat,
And the linnet warbles sweet ;
And the jovial thrush's note
Echoes thro' the green retreat ;
Bid them haste to yonder fir,
Where my Cloe tunes the lute,
See ! they come—but hearing her,
Own her power, and listen mute.

CLOMARCABESH.

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR.
JOSEPH DEAN, MATHEMATICIAN, OF
HATTON GARDEN, WHO DIED AUGUST
10, 1797. *ÆTAT.* 33.

BY T. P.

DEATH's arrow flies unerring to its prey,
The social circle sits involv'd in gloom ;
And Man, in thought a very God to-day,
To-morrow moulders in the silent tomb.
Bright immortality might crown the great,
Did wealth or title, fame or power, save ;
Could worth or talents ward the stroke of
fate,
I should not sorrow o'er an early grave.
Pure in the heart glow'd friendship's sacred
flame,
(Bright virtue's temple, pity's soft retreat,
Nor inaccessible to honest fame),
Which with ring lies, and never more shall
beat.
To grace the stone, when pomp and pride
depart,
Lamented Dean ; let rival arts contend ;
Thy epitaph is written on the heart,
Thy monument, the bosom of a friend.

Though contemplation smiles when gilded
shrines

High to the vain their gaudy emblems rear ;
Yet to the sod, where modest worth reclines,
She gives unask'd the tribute of a tear.

SONNET TO RELIGION.

WHEN melancholy haunts the troubled
mind,
And sighs bespeak the anguish of the
heart,
When not a ray of hope can entrance find,
Or calm our sorrows, or relief impart ;
With all the virtues that adorn her train,
Religion comes, the clouded soul to cheer,
Dispels the gloom, and lulls to rest each pain,
Forbids each sigh, and dries the falling
tear.

(Like as yon bright resplendent orb of day,
When he appears in beams of radiant light,
Quickly disperses midnight gloom away,
And shines triumphant o'er departed night.)
Tis thine, Religion, to give lasting peace,
To swell our raptures, and our joys increase.
15 Sept. 1797. R. COPE.

LINES,

BY LORD ORFORD,

ON LADY LUCAN'S COPYING IN WATER
COLOURS, AFTER ONLY FIVE MONTHS
PRACTICE, THE ENAMELS AND MI-
NIATURES IN HIS COLLECTION, IMI-
TATING MOST EXACTLY THE MAN-
NERS OF THE SEVERAL MASTERS.

WITHOUT a rival, long on Painting's
throne,
Urbino's modest artist sat alone.
At last a British Fair's unerring eyes
In five short moons contests the glorious
prize.
Raphael by genius, nurs'd by labour, gain'd
it—
Bingham but saw perfection, and attain'd it.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW COMET.

LETTER FROM CAPEL LOFT, ESQ.
DATED FROSTON, AUG. 20, 1797.

MR. William Walker, the Lecturer
in Astronomy, has discovered a
Comet, which has been observed here on
Friday night the 18th, and last night.

"It was first seen by him at half past
eight of the Friday evening, nearly in the
pole of the ecliptic ; coming a rhom-
boides or lozenge-shaped figure, with β
and γ Draconis, and a star of the 4th

magnitude in the left heel of Hercules.—
It was then distinctly visible to the naked
eye as a faint star. With a good tele-
scope, it appeared to most advantage
when a power of about 40 was used. It
was then a diffused milky haziness, like
the nebula of Andromeda. It has since
been rapidly changing its position. Last
night, about one, it had moved near 14
degrees. Its motion in the twenty-four
hours had been about 12°. Tomorrow
night it will probably be near a *Opbichus*,
and

and may be expected to pass the Ecliptic in the first degree of Capricorn, not later probably than Wednesday or Thursday evening.

"From its apparent path, and the earth's place in its orbit, it seems likely to be visible till near its perihelion, towards which it appears to be descending. It probably may become very conspicuous in its ascent from the sun. But farther observation, to which the weather threatens to be unfavourable, is required toward estimating what we may expect concerning it.

"At present these are its most observable circumstances. When measured by an excellent micrometer wire to an achromatic of Dollond's, the diameter of the distinct white light was 2. 30. that of Jupiter being then 47. so that its apparent diameter was rather more than three times that of the planet. The whole extent of the faint vague nebosity, might possibly be four or five minutes.

"It had no distinct nucleus; but its southern side was most luminous.

"A star or two was seen through the haze of the Comet.

"*Nine, Sunday Night.*—The Comet visible, at least equally with last night's appearance. Sky cloudy and very unfavourable for ascertaining its place. Its rate of progress towards the Ecliptic appears diminished.

"*Quarter before Ten, Sunday Night.*—Comet distinctly visible to the naked eye. It was beyond the bright star Lyra, and had advanced 6°. toward the Ecliptic since the last night's observation, and was near the triangle of stars in the left hand of Hercules."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPEL LOFT, ESQ. DATED PROSTON, SEPT. 3.

"I OUGHT to mention, perhaps, that since I hazarded some conjectures, which you inserted, relative to the Comet which has lately appeared, a letter has been communicated to me, written by a Gentleman of acknowledged eminence in the theory of Comets, whom I do not think myself authorized to name.

"By that letter my conjectures have

been strengthened in part:—that in passing near its node it came very near to the earth indeed, and that when first seen it was returning from the sun, having passed its perihelion some weeks. Its place too of perihelion is not estimated very greatly different, but its ascending node is calculated in the sign 28° Aquarius, and its perihelion distance computed at near 6-tenths of the earth's, consequently nearer to the sun than Venus; and its magnitude is calculated to have been small. I owe more deference to this judgment than I can allow partiality to my own guesses.

"I have only to add, that though some of the London Journalists amuse themselves with laughing at its appearance, and calling it the *crop* Comet, wiser laws than those of fashion govern the universe. Comets can only be seen with a great train, when a spectator from the earth views them obliquely, for their train is turned nearly opposite from the sun. When seen under a small difference of angle from the line, which would pass through the place of observation, the Sun and the Comet, they can only be given with a very short train, or a hazy *coma* diffused round them.

"If the Comet was, when nearest to the earth, about the 16th, about five or six millions of miles from us, or more than twenty times the Moon's distance, I apprehend, from its observed apparent diameter, it could hardly be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than the Moon. This would make it about 3000 miles in diameter, and somewhat considerably larger than Mercury.

"If the perihelion place, which differs very widely, could be reconciled, the other elements, stated in the letter to which I allude, would bring this Comet to a very near agreement with that of 1596 and 1699, so as to make it probable they might be one and the same. This would give a period varying from 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

"Hitherto Comets, which have approached somewhat near to the Sun, have generally been observed not to have been large. Perhaps the present is a new instance of the wisdom and benevolence which thus proportions them."

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCVI.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

EDWARD THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND.

THIS Prince, after the death of Charles le Bel, wrote to the Pope to enforce his claims to the Crown of France. The Pope very wisely advised him to renounce as soon as possible the title of King of France; a title that could not fail to make him pass with posterity for a prince of great injustice, and to entail upon himself and his heirs the implacable hatred of all Frenchmen.—RYMER'S FŒDERA.

ABBE DE ST. PIERRE.

This honest and indefatigable writer says, in one of his various projects on the Finance of the *ancien regime* of France, that the credit of that Country was very low, because its Ministers, before they borrowed, had not, as they do in England, increased the taxes in proportion to the sum borrowed, so that the debts might have been discharged in twenty or thirty years; and because they had not, as in England, made some provisions for the failure of the money to be raised upon a tax.

Two or three of the observations of the intelligent and benevolent Abbé may be recommended to our Governors at this awful crisis, upon which the fortunes and lives of so many thousand persons depend. "Consider well," says he, "the immense expense of men, of money, and of resources of every kind, and the extreme exhaustion into which even the most successful war must ever throw any nation, and compare these losses with every possible advantage it can receive from it: we shall always find, that it often loses when it supposes itself to be a gainer; and that the conqueror, always

rendered weaker by the war, has only the melancholy consolation to behold the conquered nation rather more weakened perhaps than itself."

A Prince that has added to his dominions several provinces is no gainer by his conquests, if he has lost several of his ancient subjects in the war. His territory is indeed augmented, but its defenders are lessened in the same proportion.

What may serve to render conquests of less importance in the eyes of Princes and of Nations, is, that there are many methods of doubling and even tripling their real power, not only without augmenting, but even in diminishing the extent of their territory; as we know was wisely done by the Emperor Adrian, who curtailed the limits of the Roman Empire. It is well known that inhabitants constitute the force of a kingdom; and that of two kingdoms which contain the same number of inhabitants, that which occupies the least space of territory is in fact the most powerful. It is, then, by good laws, by a wise police, by great economical views, that a Prince is sure to augment the strength of his Country without putting any thing to hazard. The useful regulations that he makes in his own kingdom are the true conquests that he makes over his neighbours; and all the additional subjects that are born in them are so many enemies that he kills.

The Abbé had a project for maintaining the Nations of Europe in a perpetual peace. It was methodized and put into good language * by the celebrated J. J. Rousseau. Would to Heaven that all that fine writer's labours had been as harmless! then the present code of the French, the Sacred Contract, had never been written; nor would millions of lives have been lost, to realize the crude

* St. Pierre was a very inelegant Writer. He was once blamed by a lady of rank in Paris for not adding the graces to the sound philosophy of his projects. "At least, Madam," said he, "you understand what I write; it is intelligible, is it not?" "Yes, Sir." "Well, then, I am satisfied; I aim at no higher distinction, as a writer, than to endeavour to be useful to my country and humanity, and to be easily comprehended by any one who shall take the trouble to read me."

and ill-digested ideas of a visionary and a splenetic politician; a politician, whose real or supposed misfortunes had infected his ideas with that rancour and malignity against certain Governments, those of France and of Geneva, unnoticed by the weak, and turned to account by the factious and the designing Members of them, and which, at one time, were but too likely to diffuse over all Europe the most fatal notions of intubordination and anarchy.

One of the best projects of this great projector was that of abridging the law-suits of his country. In our own country, from the increase of stamp-duties and other circumstances, the expences of them are enormous; and, a few years since, three hackney-coaches full of deeds were sent to the house of a person high in the law, to be examined, before a certain settlement could be made. The great Magistrate, indignant at their number, ordered the carriages that brought them to be driven away, but was afterwards obliged to look over all the deeds. St. Pierre expressed himself much pleased with the usual beginning of all deeds and contracts in Hindostan. "Riches and the life of man," say they, "are as transient as drops of water upon the leaves of the Lotus: learning then this truth, O Man! do not attempt to deprive another of his property."

Abbé de St. Pierre, with all his projects, according to a friend of his, succeeded in no one whatever; and had merely the merit of making the fortune of one French word, "*bienfaisance*," beneficence.

DAVID HUME.

The mind of this acute man partook a great deal of the heaviness and sluggishness of his body. He used to tell his friends, that the power that he particularly wished to possess was that of sleeping whenever he pleased. He seems to be one of the few Historians of this

Country who do not appear to be enraptured with the subject of which they treat; the history of a Country that, more than any other ever known, has provided for the liberty and security, and happiness of all its inhabitants.

It is said that Mr. Fox, in his hours of leisure, has amused himself with writing notes upon Mr. Hume's History of England.

Hume's Philosophical Works have had their vogue. Doubt is so wretched a state of the human mind (and upon what subject cannot ingenuity raise them), that mankind are no longer pleased with those who endeavour to raise doubts upon serious subjects, and throw them into that state of apathy which benumbs the faculties and enfeebles the affections, and robs them both of that spring to action, so congenial to the natural energies of the human mind.

CATHERINE THE SECOND, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

It was observed, that soon after the Revolution in France, this Empress went in solemn procession to the church of St. Alexander Newenski, in Petersburg, endeavouring perhaps by her example to undo that mischief which her conversation must have sometimes occasioned.

"If the infatuation of Princes," says the sagacious and excellent Dr. Hartley, "was not of the deepest kind, they could not but see that they hold their dominions entirely by the *real Christianity* that is left amongst us; and that if they succeeded in taking away this foundation, or weakening it much farther, their Governments must fall like houses built upon sand. Besides the great influence which Christianity has to make men humble and obedient, it is to be considered, that our ancestors have so interwoven it with the Constitutions of the Kingdoms of Europe, that they must stand or fall together. Christianity is the cement of the buildings *."

* "Dr. Hartley," says his excellent Son in his Life of him, "entertained an expectation that his book would become the adopted system of Philosophers; that period seems now advancing." That it may advance, not only with respect to them, but with respect to all mankind, must be the wish of every good and of every benevolent person. No system ever afforded so strong a support to Christianity; nor ever, from its comprehensive views of Mankind, was so calculated to make Man wise, good, and happy, even in this world, nor had so direct a tendency to ensure their happiness in the next, as that of Dr. Hartley.

"*Æquæ pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquæ,*

"*Æquæ neglectum putris senibusque nocebit.*" — HOB.

Whether Dr. Hartley's Theory of Vibrations be admitted or not, the consequences he draws from them are the same, and effectually illustrate David Hume's lively but perfect definition of Man — a bundle of habits.

M. LE SAGE,

The author of "Gil Blás," had one day made an appointment at a particular hour with a lady of rank at Paris, to read a new play of his to her. Unluckily for the Dramatic Poet, he was obliged to attend a law-suit unexpectedly in the morning, and made the lady and her company wait for some time. On his arrival, the lady of the house in gross terms abused him for having made her and her friends "lose an hour," as she called it. "Have I made you lose an hour?" replied Le Sage; "I will then enable you to recover it immediately; for I assure you, upon my honour, that I will not read you my piece." He made a low bow and retired; and no importunity of the lady could induce him to return. "Le Sage," says his biographer, "possessed a greatness of mind; a quality," adds he, "which generally accompanies genius."

NICHOLAS POUSSIN.

"Whilst I resided at Rome" (says the Author of the '*Mélanges de l'Histoire et de la Littérature, par Vigneuil de Merueille*'), "I had often occasion to see Poussin, both at his own house and at that of the Chevalier del Pofo. The portrait of Poussin that is inserted in Perrault's '*Hommes Illustres*' is horrible, and by no means resembles that great painter. There is a better likeness of him in some engravings taken from an excellent picture painted by himself. He

seems there to be absolutely alive; you see his mind, his countenance, his features, &c. I have often admired the excessive love which Poussin had for the perfection of his art. I have often seen him, at a very advanced age, prowling amongst the ruins of ancient Rome; and have sometimes met him upon the banks of the Tiber, employed in sketching what he found upon them that best suited his taste. I have seen him bring home very often a handkerchief filled with flints, with moss, with flowers, and other things of that kind, that he wished to paint exactly after nature.

"I one day asked him by what means he had arrived to so great an eminence in his art as to be enabled to be classed amongst the great Italian painters. He answered me, with great modesty, 'I have neglected nothing.' And indeed," adds our Author, "it appears by his pictures that he had neglected nothing that could contribute to make him one of the best painters in the world."

LINANT.

"Alzaide," a tragedy of this writer, was much liked at the house of a lady of quality in Paris, where it was read. The Public of Paris thought otherwise, and it did not succeed at the Theatre. The lady, at hearing of this, said to a friend of hers, "Yet after all they did not hiss Linant's tragedy." "Alas! Madam," replied he, "can people hiss and yawn at the same time?"

STATE PAPER.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND HER MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

THE French Republic and Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, desirous of re-establishing the bonds of Commerce and Friendship which existed between the two Powers before the present War, have given full powers to enter into Negotiations for that purpose, viz. the Executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic, to Citizen Charles Delacroix, and Her Very Faithful Majesty to M. le Chevalier d'Aranjo Dazevedo, of her said Majesty's Council, Gentleman of her Household, Knight of the Order of Christ, and her Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Batavian Republic; who, after having exchanged their respective Powers, have concluded the present Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be Peace, Friendship, and Good Understanding between the French Republic and her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

2. All hostilities shall cease, as well by land as by sea, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, viz. in fifteen days for Europe, and the seas on her coasts, and those of Africa on this side the Equator; forty days after the said exchange for the countries and seas of America and Africa beyond the Equator; and three months after for the countries and seas situated to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

3. The ports, towns, places, or any other territorial possessions of either of the two Powers, in whatever part of the world, which are occupied or conquered by the troops of the other, shall be reciprocally restored within the periods above mentioned, without either compensation or indemnity being required.

4. Her Most Faithful Majesty engages to observe the other most exact neutrality between the Republic and the Belligerent Powers. A similar neutrality shall be observed by the French Republic, in case of a rupture between Portugal and any other European Power. In consequence neither of the two contracting parties, during the course of the present War, shall furnish to the enemies of the other, in virtue of any Treaty or Stipulation whatever, public or secret, any succours in troops, ships, arms, warlike ammunition, provisions, or money, under whatever title or denomination.

5. Her Most Faithful Majesty shall not admit into her great ports more than six armed ships of war belonging to any one of the Belligerent Powers, nor more than three into her smaller ports. The prizes made by their ships of war or respective cruizers shall no more be received into her Majesty's ports than the cruizers themselves, unless it be in cases of tempest or imminent peril, and then they shall depart as soon as the peril is past. All sale of merchandize or captured vessels shall be severely prohibited. The French Republic shall observe the same regulation with respect to ships of war, cruizers, or prizes belonging to the European Powers with which Her Most Faithful Majesty may enter into war.

6. Her Most Faithful Majesty acknowledges, by the present Treaty, that all the territories situated to the North of the limits herein-after mentioned between the possessions of the two Contracting Powers, belong in full property and sovereignty to the French Republic; renouncing, as far as need be, as well for herself as for her successors, all the rights to which she might pretend upon the said territories, under whatever title, and particularly in virtue of the 8th article of the Treaty concluded at Utrecht the 11th of April 1713. The French Republic reciprocally acknowledges that all the territories situated to the South of the said line, belong to Her Most Faithful Majesty, in conformity to the Treaty of Utrecht.

7. The limits between the two French and Portuguese Guyanas, shall be determined by the river called by the Portuguese Calmeme, and by the French Vincent Pinson, which flows into the Ocean above the North Cape, about two degrees and a half southern latitude. They shall follow the said river to its source, and afterwards a right line drawn from the said source towards the West, as far as Rio Blanco.

8. The mouth, as well as the whole course of the said river, Calmeme or Vincent Pinson, belong in full and entire sovereignty to the French Republic, without, however, the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, established in the environs to the South of the said river, being prevented from using freely, and without being subject to any duties of entrance, course, and water duty.

9. The subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty who are settled to the North of the frontier line above marked, shall be free to remain there, obeying the laws of the Republic, or to withdraw with their effects, or to sell the lands belonging to them. The faculty of retiring and selling their moveable or immovable effects, is reciprocally reserved to the French who may be settled to the South of the said Frontier Line. The exercise of the said faculty is limited to one, and the other to two years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratification of the French Treaty.

10. There shall be negotiated and concluded, as soon as possible, between the two Powers, a Treaty of Commerce, founded upon equitable bases, and reciprocally advantageous. Until it is concluded, it is agreed,

First, That the commercial relations shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the Ratification, and that the citizens or Subjects of each of the two Powers shall enjoy in the territories of the other all the rights, immunities, and prerogatives enjoyed by the most favoured nations.

Secondly, That the provisions and merchandizes, the produce of their soil or their manufactories, shall be respectively admitted, if the provisions and merchandizes of the same kind of other nations are or shall afterwards be admitted; and that the said provisions and merchandizes shall not be subject to any prohibition, which shall not equally fall on other provisions and merchandizes of the same kind imported by other nations.

Thirdly, That nevertheless the French Republic not being able to offer to Portugal but a price extremely low for its wines, and being unable to compensate by the introduction of French cloths in that kingdom, things shall reciprocally remain, with respect to those two articles, in their present state.

Fourthly, That the duties of custom, and others upon provisions and merchandize of the soil and manufactures of the two Powers, shall be reciprocally regulated upon the same footing as with regard to other most favoured nations.

Fifthly, That out of the duties thus regulated, there shall be allowed a drawback in favour of merchandizes, the produce of the soil or manufactures of the States of each of the two powers, provided they are imported in national vessels on account of the merchants to whom they belong, and sent in right of the ports of Europe on the one hand, to the ports of Europe on the other. The amount of these drawbacks, as well as the kinds of merchandizes to which they shall apply, to be regulated by the Treaty of Commerce to be concluded between the two Powers.

Sixthly, That further, all the stipulations relative to Commerce inserted in preceding Treaties concluded between the two Powers shall be provisionally executed, wherein they are not contrary to the present Treaty.

11. Her Most Faithful Majesty shall admit into her ports the French ships of war and merchantmen under the same conditions as the ships of the most favoured nations are admitted. The Portuguese vessels shall enjoy in France the most exact reciprocity.

12. The French Consuls and Vice-Consuls shall enjoy privileges, immunities, prerogatives, and jurisdictions, as they enjoyed them before the war, and as are enjoyed by the most favoured nations.

13. The Ambassador or Minister of the French Republic at the Court of Portugal shall enjoy the same immunities, prerogatives, and privileges, as French Ambassadors enjoyed previous to the War.

14. All the French Citizens, as well as the individuals composing the establishment of the Ambassador or Minister of the Councils, and other Agents accredited and acknowledged by the French Republic, shall enjoy in the States of Her Most Faithful Majesty,

the same liberty of worship as is enjoyed by the most favoured nations in this respect.

The present and two preceding articles shall be reciprocally observed by the French Republic, with regard to the Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, and other Agents of Her Most Faithful Majesty.

15. All the prisoners made on both sides, including marines and sailors, shall be given up in a month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty, on payment of the debts they shall have contracted during their captivity. The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals; they shall be given up immediately after they are cured.

16. The Peace and good Friendship re-established by the present Treaty, between the French Republic and her most Faithful Majesty, are declared to extend in common to the Batavian Republic.

17. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in two months, reckoning from this day."

Done, performed, concluded, signed, and confirmed, to wit, by me Charles Delacroix, by the Seal for Foreign Affairs, and by me the Chevalier D'Arango, by the Seal of my Arms, at Paris, the 23d Thermidor, 5th year of the French Republic, answering to the 10th of August, Old Style.

(Signed) CHARLES DELACROIX.
ANT. D'ARANJO DAZEVEDO.

The Executive Directory agrees to sign this present Treaty between Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, negotiated in the name of the Republic by Citizen Charles Delacroix, Minister Plenipotentiary, invested with powers to that effect by a Decree of the 30th last Messidor, and charged by his Instructions.

Done at the National Palace of the Executive Directory, the 24th Thermidor, 5th year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

For the sake of expedition,
(Signed) REVELLIERE LEPAUX,
President.

By the Executive Directory,
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Concluded from Page 129.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

A COMMISSION was prepared, in order to give the Royal Assent to such Bills as were in readiness; but the requisite number of the Peers named therein not attending, it was postponed till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JULY 4:

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Expiring Laws, the American Treaty, and the Bread Affize Bills; together with six others of a local and private description.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

The Bill for permitting Roman Catholics, &c. to serve in the Supplementary Militia and Provisional Corps of Cavalry was presented from the House of Commons, as were also eight Bills of inferior note. They were severally read a first time.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Lord Grenville said, he had it in command to deliver a Message from his Majesty, which was read, and was the same with that delivered to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [See page 198.] The Message being read, the noble Lord moved, "That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty for his most gracious communication."

The Duke of Norfolk observed, that as a negotiation was now depending, and as it was understood that there were to be mutual concessions, he thought that it would not be wise or prudent to make any arrangement which might excite a suspicion in the party with whom we were negotiating, that we meant to give a preference to Portugal in regard to wines, as it might be an impediment to a Treaty of Commerce on the event of a Peace. His Grace wished, therefore, to have some explanation on the subject.

Lord Grenville replied, that this was a question of great delicacy, which he was not authorized to bring into discussion. The question on the Address was then put and carried.

On the Order of the Day for the second
Vol. XXXII. SEPT. 1797.

reading of the Catholic and Protestant Militia Officers' Bill,

The Duke of Norfolk signified his intention to move, in a subsequent stage, for the exemption to be extended to persons of the same description, authorizing them to hold commissions on the same terms in the regular forces.

Lord Grenville, from the importance of the proposition, thought that it ought to be brought forward previous to the second reading, and consented to postpone the Order to Tuesday next, when their Lordships are ordered to be summoned.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock, when the Bills before the House were read in their several stages.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Lord Grenville presented a Bill for shortening the time now requisite for the Royal Notice of the Meeting of Parliament, and the more effectually to provide for the Meeting of Parliament in case of the Demise of the Crown. His Lordship observed, that the circumstances of the Country operated with him as an inducement to bring in the Bill at this particular time.

The question for printing the Bill was then put and carried.

The Duke of Norfolk moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for permitting Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters to serve in the Supplementary Militia.

Lord Kenyon rose and pointed out the impropriety of discussing a measure of such importance as the present, at a period near the conclusion of a remarkably long Session of Parliament. He thought it proper, as well as decorous, to allow a farther time for its consideration; and with this view he moved, "That the second reading of the Bill be postponed to this day six months."

The question being called for, the House divided, and there appeared for the immediate second reading of the Bill, 6; against it, 23; majority, 17.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

The Scotch Militia Bill was read a third time. The Bill for enabling his Majesty to assemble Parliament at a shorter period, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

The various Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages. Among these was the committal of the Bill to shorten the Royal Notice for the assembling of Parliament; which received one or two slight amendments, on the motion of Lord Grenville.

A few private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

On the Motion for the second reading of the General Inclosure Bill,

The Lord Chancellor opposed it. He contended, that the Bill as it stood would be productive of the greatest inconvenience and mischief. The Motion was then negatived without a division.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

Gave judgment in the Scots Appeal, Scot Moncreiff against Houston, affirming the judgment of the Court of Session.

On the third reading of the Surgeons' Bill,

Lord Thurlow rose. He said, there had never been a case before their Lordships in which a stronger disposition to take the House by surprise had been manifested; and the conduct of those who promoted the Bill appeared to him to merit no small degree of disapprobation. When first he attended the Committee on the Bill, he was astonished to find them engaged in profound discussion on Aristocracy, Democracy, and all the learned terms which were employed in speculative policy. The opposers of the Bill were stigmatised as Jacobins. It was a cry raised to excite alarm, as children cry a mad dog, when they wish to raise a panic. For his own part, he did not like Jacobinism, but he saw no reason why people should be called Jacobins who merely wished to protect their property, and to guard themselves against measures which they deemed to be injurious. The present Bill, in his opinion, was a most wretched performance, in which the arrogance of the provision maintained an equal contest with the absurdity. His Lordship then traced the Bill through the several Committees to which it had successively been referred, and contended, that it appeared to him equally monstrous

as upon its first introduction. The different provisions of it, to which, if the Bill was to be carried on, he should move specific amendments, were these. The object of the Bill was to have the Corporation of Surgeons erected into a College, without being an Incorporated Trade, under the jurisdiction of the city. They at present contended that they were not a Trade, but he would defy any lawyer of three years standing to say so. The Surgeons had originally formed one Corporation with the Barbers, enjoyed the same privileges, and been liable to the same burthens. These younger brothers of the Barber Trade, for the Surgeons could not boast so much antiquity as the Barbers, were at length desirous to be separated from their associates. It was said, that it was not proper that those who were going about among foul disorders, the pox and putrid sores, should be allowed to wash people's faces, and lather their beards. The Surgeons, therefore, for a public convenience, and to comply with their own wishes, were made a distinct corporation, yet, on the same principles as the Barbers, and described in the Act of Parliament *ipsissimis terminis* with the Barbers. They were therefore clearly a corporate trading company. By a statute still in force, the Barbers and Surgeons were each to use a pole. The Barbers were to have theirs blue and white striped, with no other appendage; but the Surgeons, which was the same in other respects, was likewise to have a galley pot and a red rag, to denote the particular nature of their vocation. If the Bill was to be carried on, one of the amendments he meant to propose was, that the Surgeons should be obliged to use this pole. With regard to their erection into a college, it was a demand to which scarce any answer could be made. Upon the principles by which their profession was to be regulated, they would form one of the most extraordinary useless set of learned men that ever were hung round the neck of learning. By their regulations (fortified too by strong penalties) no man was to attempt to practise midwifery, pharmacy, or any thing of this kind. These men who claimed the right of examining all the persons to be employed as Surgeons for the Army and Navy were to examine upon pharmacy, and yet they would not touch a drug; they were to examine medicine chests, and they were not to touch medicines themselves. In short, he did not know what

they were to do. A man who ventured to exercise any of these proscribed branches of the science or art, was rendered incapable of being promoted to any rank in the college. If a man was an oculist, a dentist, &c. he was thus incapacitated. They would not cure these maladies themselves, or could not (as he himself had feelingly experienced as to the former), nor would they allow others to practise who could. Those who could afford to employ a number of medical people of every denomination might be able to procure the assistance of those who professed only a particular branch; but what must be the situation of the poor, how could they procure any alleviation of their distresses, if such regulations were to be enforced? Besides the expences of purchasing diplomas, which would bring in money quadruple beyond whatever would be required for any purchase of the institution, men were to be fined 10l. on conviction of having practised those branches which the regulations of the college proscribed; and that there might be no bounds to the malignity of prosecutions, they were to be at the expence of the corporation, were to carry full costs, while no costs were to be allowed to the defender. The merciless cruelty of these regulations could only be suggested by a Surgeon. To all these points he should move specific amendments. Besides these provisions the Bill went to vest the funds of the corporation in a committee of twenty-one persons. The parties opposing the Bill therefore had an obvious right to oppose it; and he was convinced, that the House never would transfer (to use no harsh term) the property of men without their consent. In opposing the Bill, he did it entirely from a view to the interest the Public had in the well-ordering this community; he knew none of the parties; and his observation of the conduct of the authors of this Bill gave him a worse opinion of them than ever he had before. With regard to the opposers of it, he hoped he was now past the time of requiring their assistance. Upon the grounds he had stated, therefore, he should move, "That the third reading of the Bill be put off to this day three months."

Lord Auckland contended that few Bills ever received a more patient or serious attention, or were examined with more candour; there was not a clause in it that had not been copied from Bills that had already passed. The present Bill originated in an idea that the corpo-

ration had now no regular legal existence, which fell out in consequence of two members of their late *Quorum* being incapacitated at one time, by the act of Providence, from attending to their duty; the Surgeons had come to Parliament to be reinstated in their corporation rights, and on a plan by which the like accidents might be obviated. His Lordship vindicated the general principles of the Bill, and seemed to think that nothing improper whatever was intended by the Bill, and that its objectionable parts could be easily meliorated.

The Bishop of Rochester spoke in favour of the Bill, though he acknowledged that some parts of it were faulty. He said, that from the act of Providence just mentioned by the noble Lord who spoke last, he deemed the corporation at this moment to be a dead carcass without a single vital principle, and as the members at present at the head of the corporation had not been guilty of any neglects, he was of opinion it ought to be restored to its functions. (Lord Thurlow said aloud, *as a trading company.*) The Reverend Prelate allowed that this claim was ridiculous, and inconsistent with the idea of their being a college. He said, that he could not but conceive, that in the opposition to this Bill in the Committees, a great disposition had been shewn to Democracy. This principle of Democracy he looked upon as an abominable monster that ought every where to be ferretted from its lurking-holes, hunted over the face of the earth, and totally crushed in the bud. The Bishop then gave an account of different persons who, from being farriers and horse and cow-doctors, had found out the means of curing cancers and other violent sores. He instanced the Whitworth horse-doctor, who was called in to the assistance of the late Bishop of Durham, and to his own brother, and who had given great relief; and he thought it hard that those who had the means of relieving in any degree the sufferings and pains of their fellow-creatures, should be prevented from doing so by the college of Surgeons. Upon the whole, however, he was in favour of the Bill.

Lord Grantley observed, that as it was a principle in the House, that the property of their fellow-subjects should never be alienated without their consent, he would resist the Bill. He hoped, that the next session a plan would be suggested to remedy the inconveniences in question, and to give satisfaction to all parties.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolfack, and said, that he thought the persons who had brought in the Bill had a right to endeavour at either the revival or amendment of their powers. Upon the whole of the arguments *now* advanced, however, as he had not the benefit of hearing those which had been urged in the Committees, he was clearly of opinion, that the parties would not suffer any considerable inconvenience by the Bill being postponed for the present, and he should therefore move, "That it be read a third time on that day three months."

The motion of the Lord Chancellor was agreed to *nem. dissent*.

Several Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages; after which their Lordships waited for some time for some Bills from the Commons, which were received, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

The Royal Assent was given to fifty-two public and private Bills; among the former were the Scots Distillery, the Additional Horse Duty, the Clocks and Watches Duty, the Male Servants Duty, the Lottery, the Copper Coin, the Conveyance Forgery, the Bankrupts Frauds, the Slave Carrying, the Southern Whale Fishery, the Unlawful Oaths, the Insolvent Debtors, the National Debt, the Royal Notice, and the Scots Militia Bills.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

At half past three o'clock his Majesty arrived in the usual state at the House of Peers. Being erobed, and seated on the Throne, a message was sent to the Commons, commanding their immediate attendance. The Speaker, accompanied by about fifty members of the lower House, appeared accordingly at the Bar. The Royal Assent was then given to the East India Judicature Bill, and the other Bills that had passed both Houses of Parliament: after which his Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot put an end to this Session of Parliament without returning you my most sincere and cordial thanks for the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.

"I must particularly express the just sense I entertain of the salutary and effectual provisions which you made for strengthening the means of national defence, and the measures adopted for obviating the inconveniencies which were to be apprehended to Credit from the temporary suspension of payments in cash by the Bank; as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect with which you afforded me your assistance and support in suppressing the daring and treasonable Mutiny which broke out in part of my Fleet, and in counteracting so dangerous and pernicious an example.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that since the accession of the present Emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in such a manner as will, I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual interests.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I must return you my particular thanks for the liberal and extensive provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service; and, while I lament the necessity which increased them to so large an amount, it is a consolation to me to observe the attention you employed in distributing the heavy burthens which they occasioned, in such a manner as to render their pressure as little severe as possible to my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The issue of the important Negotiation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain; but whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting, on my part, to bring it to a successful termination, on such conditions as may be consistent with the security, honour, and essential interests of my dominions. In the mean-time, nothing can so much tend to forward the attainment of peace as the continuance of that zeal, exertion, and public spirit, of which my subjects have given such conspicuous and honourable proof, and of which the perseverance and firmness of Parliament has afforded them so striking an example."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of October next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

ON the motion of Mr. Rose, leave was given to bring in a Bill more effectually to prevent frauds and forgeries in the transfer of funded property.

Mr. Abbot gave notice that he should to-morrow move for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Act of George II. to prevent the fraudulent concealment and sequestration of Bankrupts' effects.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Inland Navigation Duty Bill. It was, he said, his intention at present merely to propose that the Order should be complied with, for the purpose of making some alterations in the clauses, with a view to the Bill being printed, and taken into further consideration on Thursday or Friday next.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair,

Mr. Keene said, he rose with reluctance to oppose any measure of revenue, so essential to the support of the State; but the present he considered as calculated to diminish the revenue, by decreasing population and manufactures, and cramping the spirit of enterprise. He should therefore oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair, and hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would abandon it entirely.

Mr. Dent said, he had been at much pains to collect information on this subject, and the result of his researches enabled him to affirm, that the measure was, in its present state, unjust in its principle, and impracticable in its operation. Convinced that the only compromise that could be made in this case was to withdraw the Bill entirely, he should oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

Mr. Pitt said, in order to suit the convenience of Gentlemen, he wished the Bill to go through the Committee, and the report to be received to night; and re-committed on Monday.

Sir W. Pulteney said, the tax would fall on the proprietors, who had not the means of transferring the burthens on the consumers. He likewise mentioned, that few of the Canal Companies cleared five per cent. on their capital.

Mr. Pitt said, this remark shewed the necessity of going into the Committee, as it was his intention to propose, that

the measure should not attach where the profits did not exceed five per cent.

A division then took place on the Speaker's leaving the Chair, when there appeared for the question, 45; against it, 14.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee, the Bill passed, the Report was received, and the Bill, with the Amendments, ordered to be printed, and that the Report should be taken into further consideration on Tuesday se'nnight.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir J. Sinclair objected to the tax on Farmers' Horses, and proposed as a substitute, that the tax on Gold Watches should be extended to one guinea.

The Resolutions were read and agreed to, and Bills ordered,

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

The Stamp Duty Bill, and the Clock and Watch Duty Bill, were brought in, read the first, and ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill,

The Attorney General proposed that the blanks should be filled up.

The provisions of the Bill were extended to prisoners charged in execution on or before the first day of January 1797, whose debts should not exceed 1200l.

The Report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

Mr. W. Smith moved for an account of the produce of the different taxes to the 1st of July 1797, distinguishing each year, the total of each tax, and the taxes imposed since 1793.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the East India Judicature Bill.

Mr. Secretary Dundas entered into a long and elaborate defence of the Bill.

Major Metcalfe contended that the measure was an infringement of the rights of the East India Company, and calculate to place an additional influence in the hands of the Crown at the expence of the Company.

The different clauses were read, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Secretary Dundas gave notice, that to-morrow he should bring forward a proposition for regulating the trade

with India, in vessels belonging to countries in amity with his Majesty.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Colonel Gaiacoyne brought up the Report of the Committee to whom the Ship Owners' Relief Bill was referred, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The Master of the Rolls moved, that the Order of the Day for the third reading of the General Inclosure Bill, by agreement, should be discharged, and a new Order made for Friday.—Agreed to.

In a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Pitt moved, as a Resolution, that, towards raising the supply, 646,250*l.* should be raised by way of Lottery. The Lottery to contain 55,000 Tickets, at 1*l.* 1*s.* per Ticket.

He likewise moved, that the sum of 3,200,000*l.* be raised on Exchequer Bills, and also that the increased allowance to Officers in the Militia should be paid out of the land-tax. The Resolutions were read and agreed to.

The Clock and Watch Duty, and the Custom Duty Bills were read a second time.

Mr. Anstruther moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the trade of foreign ships belonging to Nations in amity with his Majesty to the British Settlements in India. Leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

The Scotch Militia Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

The Farmers' Horse Additional Duty Bill was read the second time.

The Bill for imposing an Additional Duty on Inhabited Houses went through the Committee.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Message from his Majesty, which was in substance as follows: "As the state of public business may soon enable his Majesty to put an end to the Session, his Majesty thinks proper to recommend to the House of Commons to make provision for such extraordinary expences as the exigency of affairs may require; and particularly to afford pecuniary assistance to his faithful Ally the Queen of Portugal, if circumstances should render it necessary, for repelling any attack which may be made by the common enemy."

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the Message was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt stated, that in consequence of the advanced period of the Session, and the difficulties that had been urged to

the measure, he should not persist at present in the proposed tax on Inland Navigation. At the same time he wished it to be understood that he by no means intended to abandon the measure; and that if circumstances rendered taxes necessary, he should again bring it before the House in a more matured state.

He also gave notice, that to-morrow he should propose a tax in lieu of that on the Inland Navigation.

On reading the Resolution for pensioning the Judges in India who chose to retire,

A division then took place, when there appeared for the Resolution, Ayes, 33; Noes, 3; Majority, 30; which, with the four Tellers, formed a House.

Mr. Secretary Dundas then brought up the Bill, founded on the Resolutions of the Committee.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to prevent the counterfeiting of Copper and other Coin of the Realm, and likewise to prevent the importation of spurious foreign Coin.

The Bill to prevent Frauds and Forgeries in the Transfer of Funded Property was read a second time.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

The House in a Committee went through the Clock Duty Bill, and ordered it to be reported.

The General Inclosure Bill by Agreement was read a third time.

The Bill for preventing Custom-House and Excise Officers from voting at Elections, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The Bill for granting certain Allowances to Subalterns in the Militia, in time of Peace, was read a second time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which was to be referred his Majesty's Message of yesterday,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said, that for the further service of the present year he had to propose a Vote of Credit, not exceeding 300,000*l.* This sum was already provided for in the Ways and Means of the year. He had also to propose, that his Majesty should be enabled to make some pecuniary advances to his Ally the Queen of Portugal, the precise extent of which he was not now able to ascertain, but he did not expect they would exceed 200,000*l.* He concluded by moving the Resolution, which was agreed to *nem. con.* and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The House next resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; when

Mr. Pitt said, that it was now his intention to submit to the Committee certain substitutes which he thought proper to propose in room of the Duty on Inland Navigation, which a variety of reasons had induced him for the present to relinquish.

The first substitute he had to propose was an additional tax on those who kept from two to four men servants of ten shillings each; fifteen shillings on persons who kept from five to eight, and twenty shillings additional on those who kept eight or more men servants. The amount of this additional duty he had estimated at 34,000*l*. The next substitute he had to propose was a tax on horses kept for the purpose of pleasure, which would only affect the easier classes of society, as it was his wish to exempt those who kept but one horse. This tax, he computed, would amount to 24,000*l*. and thus taken both together would amount to nearly 60,000*l*. to this he would add 30,000*l*. which, he trusted, would arise from the double horse tax, more than it was originally taken at. He concluded by moving the Resolutions, which were agreed to; and on the House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Attorney General now rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the administration of unlawful oaths.

Leave was given, the Bill brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

The Bill for regulating the Foreign Trade with India was read a second time.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up, the Resolutions read, and Bills ordered.

In the Committee of Supply, to whom the estimate of Volunteer Cavalry Corps was referred,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, hitherto all the expences of the cloathing and accoutrements of the corps of this description had been defrayed by voluntary subscription. It would not, however, be expected that the expences should be so defrayed in future. With respect to these corps, the continuance of them was of the utmost importance. At present, however, he should not propose any thing permanent upon the subject, but reserve any proposition that he might have to make to another session;

when he should submit something permanent, even in time of peace. At present he should only propose to defray the expence of the cloathing and accoutring, which (supposing the cloathing to be found once in four years, which was often enough, considering the short time the corps were on duty,) would amount, one year with another, to 3*l*. per man. The numbers of these men he should take at 10,000, a number which, he trusted, would be increased rather than diminished. The expence, therefore, would be 30,000*l*. When any thing permanent was adopted, he should hope that the expence might be defrayed in each county out of the land-tax. He then moved, "That there be granted to his Majesty the sum of 30,000*l*. towards defraying the expence of the cloathing and accoutrements of the Volunteer Corps of Cavalry."

General Tarleton spoke a few words against the Resolution, which produced a short conversation. The Resolution was then read and agreed to.

The Report of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill was brought up and read.

Mr. Serjeant Adair called the attention of the House to the case of eight persons, who were Quakers, and had been confined for some time in York Castle, for the non-payment of tithes. He moved for leave to introduce a clause, for extending relief to these individuals. The clause was read and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The further consideration on the Inland Navigation Bill was postponed to this day three months.

The Additional Duty Bill on Inhabited Houses was read a third time and passed.

The Additional Horse Duty Bill went through the Committee.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

John Lee, Esq. was appointed Clerk of the House, on the resignation of Mr. Hatfall.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords for their concurrence.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair to go into a Committee on the Clock and Watch Bill.

Mr. W. Bird opposed the Motion, and pointed out the hardship imposed upon the Manufacturers and Proprietors of Watches from the operation of this Bill.

Mr. Pitt denied that the number of artificers or of watches would be materially diminished by the tax. From

the information he had collected, the export trade would more than counter-balance any diminution that could arise in the home markets, if the manufacturers were permitted to make watches with gold inferior to standard.

A division took place, when there appeared for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, ayes 42; noes 7. The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Bouverie objected to the clause for exempting the Royal Family, and hoped the time was not far distant, when his Majesty would contribute of his own accord for the support of the Country.

The Committee divided, for the clause 35; against it 7.

Mr. Jolliffe thought it unbecoming that the Royal Family should be exempted from paying Turnpikes, but still more so that their servants should be exempted from paying what his and every other Gentleman's servants were obliged to pay.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the Royal Family were only exempt from delivering lifts. Their servants were not exempt from the duty, as it was collected at their homes.

A division took place, for the clause 35; against it 8.

The Pleasure Horse Duty Bill was read a first time, as was the Male Servants Bill.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

The Report of the Unlawful Oath Bill was brought up, as were the Report of the Clock and Watch Duty Bill, and the Male Servants' Bill.

Mr. Percival moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty more easily and effectually to grant conditional pardons to persons under sentences of Courts Martial, and to regulate imprisonments under such commutations of punishment.

Mr. Pitt, in consequence of the intimation he had given yesterday, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for allowing Gold Watches to be manufactured at a standard lower than is now allowed by law. The present regulation had been long sought for by the trade, and the concession would give English manufacturers a fairer chance of competition abroad than they had hitherto enjoyed.

Leave was given, and the Bill brought in and read a first and second time, and ordered to be printed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for allowing Nations in amity with this Country to

trade to our possessions in the East Indies, went through the clauses, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt moved, "That £8,455l. be granted to his Majesty to defray the expences of the Commissioners under the American Treaty to the 5th of July instant."

On the motion of Mr. Roie, leave was given to bring in a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Stamps to affix the additional duty to deeds in cases therein mentioned.

The Additional Stamp Duty Bill on Deeds was read a third time and passed.

The Additional Pleasure Horse Duty Bill, and the Male Servants' Additional Duty Bill, were read a second time.

In the Committee on the Bill for preventing Fraud and Forgeries in the Transfer of Bank Stock, a clause was introduced for extending the provisions of the Bill to the South Sea and East India Stock. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

The Naval Court Martial Bill, and the Inferior Standard Gold Bill, were brought in and read the first time.

The Farmers' Horse Additional Duty Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund Bill and the Bill for enabling Commissioners of Stamps to stamp deeds in certain cases, were read a second time.

The Unlawful Oaths Bill, and the Copper Coin and Base Metal Importation Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Male Servants' Additional Duty Bill went through the Committee.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Ship Owners' Bill, a division took place respecting the clause for exempting matters of ships from responsibility for accidents in tide-way rivers the same as on the high seas; for the clause 31; against it 8.

Several other amendments were made, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Legacy Duty Act of last Session.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Finances of India, and the House having resolved itself into the Committee,

Mr. Secretary Dundas rose to open the India

India Budget, and entered upon an elaborate, though periphrastic statement of the East India Company's affairs; by which it appeared that the Company's assets exceeded their debts six millions. Several Resolutions were then read, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

In a Committee on the Bill for allowing the fabrication of Watches of a denomination of Gold lower than the standard,

Mr. Pitt proposed to have the present Order discharged, with the view to the introduction of another Bill early in the ensuing Session. The Order was accordingly discharged.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

The East India Finances were reported and agreed to.

The Cavalry, Scotch Election, Horse Duty, and Scotch Notes Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

The Naval Pardon Bill was reported. Ordered to be engrossed.

The usual Motions, preparatory to the rising of Parliament, were then made and agreed to.

Mr. Rose moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to bestow some Dignity in the Church upon the Rev. Henry Busby, Chaplain to the House. Agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Rose brought up some clauses by way of riders to the Stamp Duty Bill, one of which was to enable persons to have their Bills, Notes, &c. stamped, upon the payment of a certain penalty. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Upon a motion for the House to go into a Committee on the Bill for enabling the King to call Parliament in fourteen days after prorogation,

Mr. Wigley objected to the Bill, as there was no cause stated to ground a deviation from the established law. He said, that in cases of Invasion or Rebellion, the King had, by the existing laws, that power; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman did not shew such reason for bringing it in, and, above all, for making it a permanent law, he would divide the House upon it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that this was an extraordinary jealousy to be entertained of Ministers. It, indeed, they were taking any step to give the Crown the power of acting without Parliament, the jealousy might be well

founded; but as it was, he could scarcely account for the opposition given to it.

Sir W. Pulteney said, he would agree to the Bill for a temporary measure, but he would not consent to bring up Members from their houses at such a short notice for nothing, but at the pleasure of Ministers; he would therefore divide the House upon it.

The Gallery was then cleared; but there being only twelve Members in the House, it stood adjourned over till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

The Naval Pardon Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for enabling his Majesty to call the Parliament by Proclamation at a fortnight's notice, and a motion being made that the Speaker do leave the Chair,

Sir W. Pulteney rose to repeat his objections to the Bill. It had been said, that the shortness of the notice (*i. e.* fourteen days instead of forty) was justified by the increased facility and expedition of posts and travelling; this he took to be no just ground for so sudden an alteration as that proposed. Parliament was not a military corps, bound to obey the word of command, but instituted to watch the public interests, and be a check on the conduct of the Crown, and to attend for a reasonable time once a-year for that purpose, reserving much of their time for their own concerns. The lateness of the period at which the Bill was brought forward, most of the independent Country Gentlemen being absent, added to its coming from the Lords, made it indecent and indecorous. The Militia Bill, Mr. Grenville's Bill for trying Elections, and several others, were first brought in for experiment. No man could foresee the consequences such a Bill might have; for his own part, having done his duty in calling the Country to be aware of it, he was almost indifferent what became of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the whole and only substantial objection that offered, was, that the Notice was fourteen days instead of forty. Surely this did not alter the power of the Crown to call the Parliament; the power remained exactly the same as before. The question, then, was this—Is the Notice sufficient or not? If not sufficient, how came it to be held

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sufficient before, in the cases of Insurrection or Invasion?

It had been said, it was indecorous to bring the Bill first into the Lords. Had the Honourable Baronet forgotten, that this Prorogation, and the Calling of Parliament, were equally applied to both Houses; and were, more than any other point, equally common to both?—so that no reasonable jealousy could be entertained of the Bill on this account. He hoped, therefore, the House would not reject the Bill.

Mr. Wigley said a few words to the same effect as Sir W. Pulteney; after which the House divided: for the Bill, 49; against it, 3; majority, 46.

After which the Bill went through all the forms of the Committee, was read a third time, and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Lords in the Bengal Judicature Bill, in the course of which

The Speaker called the serious attention of the House to the nature and tendency of these Amendments. When the Bill passed the Commons, he remarked it provided, that the warrant for a pension to a Judge, who should retire, from age or infirmity, after five years service, should be signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by the First Commissioner for India Affairs. In its amended state, however, the warrant was to be countersigned by the Secretary at State. It was therefore incompatible with the privileges uniformly claimed by the House of Commons to suffer any such alteration to be made by the Lords. There were two ways, he said, in which the House could proceed in order to get rid of the alteration; the first to demand a conference with the Lords on the Amendment, and the next to adjourn the consideration of the Amendments to a period when the House could not take them into consideration.

Mr. Secretary Dundas admitted the justice of the Speaker's observations, and applauded the jealousy of the House in the preservation of their privileges. Of

the two modes of proceeding he preferred the latter, and moved, that the farther consideration of these Amendments should be postponed to this day three months, with a view to the introduction of another Bill, immediately comprising the Amendments.

Similar Amendments had been made in the House of Lords to the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Bill, the consideration of which was also postponed for three months.

Mr. Secretary Dundas now gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for carrying into effect the provisions of the one that was lost; and moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Administration of Justice at Bengal, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for preventing British subjects from lending money to native Princes without the consent of the Directors.

The Bill was brought in, and read the first, second, and third time, and passed.

Mr. Dent gave notice, that early in the next Session he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the roads. The alteration he meant to propose was, that at each end of every village, the Surveyors of the road should be obliged to put on some conspicuous place the name of the village, and that some regulations should be proposed respecting weighing engines, by which 100,000*l.* per annum might be added to the public revenue.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

A Message from the Lords announced their Lordships' Assent to the India Judicature Bill.

Mr. Abbott brought up the Report of the Finance Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

The Usher of the Black Rod commanded the House to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, whither they accordingly went; and the Speaker, on his return to the House, read his Majesty's Speech at the Table to several Members who surrounded it, which prorogued the Parliament to Thursday, October 5.

END OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 20, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, Admiral of the White, &c. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal George at St. Helen's, the 16th of May, 1797.

INCLOSED is a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, stating his having captured a lugger privateer.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

BRIDPORT.

Melpomene, May 16, 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in consequence of your Lordship's orders to cruize off the Isle of Wight for the protection of the trade, on the 15th instant, I captured a small armed lugger, called L'Espeigle, with thirty men, two days from Fecamp, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

*The Right Hon. Lord Bridport,
&c. &c. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 19, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Pellew, commanding his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea.

SIR,

I BEG to inform you, that this day, in company with his Majesty's ships Phoebe, Cleopatra, Childers brig, and Duke of York lugger, I captured, and dispatched to England, the French ship La Nouvelle Eugene, a razé privateer, of 16 guns, and 120 men, four days out of Nantes, on a cruize of thirty days. I am happy to inform you she has made no prizes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Mr. Nepean, dated Falmouth, May 20, 1797.

ON the 30th of April last we captured the French brigantine privateer Le Balique, of eight guns and 50 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from L. W. Halsted, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, May 18, 1797.

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that on the night of the 16th inst. at ten o'clock, I received intelligence of a French privateer having captured a brig, close to the Smalls, the day before; in consequence of which I failed the next morning in search of her, and have the pleasure to say I retook the brig, and shortly afterwards took the privateer this morning, about six or seven miles from the Saltees, near Waterford.

The privateer is a small lugger, named L'Espeigle, mounting four carriage guns, with 36 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Polyphemus, May 17, 1797.

ON the 11th instant, in the latitude of 43 deg. 9 min. longitude 11 deg. the Cerberus fell in with and captured La Dunkerquoise French ship privateer, of 18 guns and 100 men, as will be seen by Captain Drew's Letter to me, which accompanies this.

*Cerberus, Cork-Harbour,
May 16, 1797.*

SIR,

IN conformity to your orders I have the pleasure to acquaint you, the Newfoundland and West-India trade separated from me in a fair way of effecting their passage; and on my return here captured La Dunkerquoise French private ship of war, pierced for 18 nine-pounders, and her complement one hundred men, but had thrown most of her guns overboard in chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DREW.

Vice Admiral Kingmill, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 30, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Peyron, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's
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Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Overysfel, in the Downs, May 27, 1797.

INCLOSED herewith is a copy of a Letter I have received from Lieutenant Compton, commanding his Majesty's brig *Pilote*, which you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships.

*Pilote, off Beachy Head,
May 26, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, that in following your orders, after seeing the convoy in safety within the Buoys at St. Helen's, I fell in with and captured, 10 leagues S. S. E. from Beachy Head, L'Justine Adelaide, French lugger privateer, mounting two carriage guns, two swivels, a chest of small arms, and manned with twenty men; three days from Pecamp, without making a capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. COMPTON.

Admiral Peyton, Downs.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 3, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Polypbemis, Cork Harbour, May 26.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop *Penguin* arrived here yesterday evening from Portsmouth, and that, in her way hither, she captured a French lugger privateer; farther particulars of which will be seen in the accompanying Letter to me from Capt. Pulling.

*Penguin, Cork Harbour,
May 25.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the morning of the 24th instant, being off the Lizard with a convoy bound for this port, I fell in with and captured, after a short chase, Le Terrible French lugger privateer, of four guns and 25 men; out seven days from Morlaix, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. K. PULLING.

Robert Kingsmill, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 3.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated

on board his Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, April 7.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Lapwing*, on the 7th ult. fell in with, off St. Christopher's, and captured, Le Hereuse Catherine French schooner privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, carrying six guns and fifty-one men, which Captain Barton sent into St. Christopher's.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Copy of another Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, April 9.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Tamer*, in her way from Barbadoes to Martinique, with the convoy for the Leeward Islands, fell in with, on the 4th instant, and captured Le Poisson Volant French privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, carrying four guns and forty men, which Captain Martin brought with him to Martinique.

You will likewise be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *L'Aimable*, being on a cruise off Guadaloupe, fell in with, on the 6th inst. and captured, Le Chasseur French privateer, belonging to that island, carrying six guns and 80 men, which Captain Lobbsent into Dominica.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Royal William, at Spithead, June 4, 1797.

THE St. Fiorenzo arrived this morning from the Nore, and has brought in L'Unité French lugger privateer, carrying 14 guns and 58 men. Inclosed is a Letter from Sir Harry Neale, giving an account of the capture of the said privateer.

*St. Fiorenzo, Spithead,
June 4, 1797.*

SIR,

I AM to beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I yesterday morn-

ing, off the Owers, captured L'Unité French lugger privateer, commanded by Citizen Charles Roberts, carrying 14 guns, and manned with 58 men. She had been out from Morlaix three days, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. NEALE.

Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

Admiral of the White,
 &c. &c. &c.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JUNE 6, 1796.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the West Indies:

*His Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales,
 off Porto Rico, May 2, 1797.*

SIR,

AFTER the reduction of Trinidad, the force destined for the expedition against Porto Rico being assembled, on the 8th of April the fleet sailed from Martinico, and arrived at St. Kitt's on the 10th, where we waited the arrival of Captain Woolley, of his Majesty's ship Arethusa, who had been sent to Tortola and St. Thomas to procure pilots and guides. This occasioned the delay of a few days.

On Monday the 17th we made the Island of Porto Rico, and came to an anchor off Congrejos Point. The whole of the North Side of this Island is bounded by a reef, and it was with much difficulty that a narrow channel was discovered, about three leagues to the eastward of the town, through which his Majesty's sloops, the Beaver and Fury, with the lighter vessels, passed into a small bay, in which the troops, on the next morning, were disembarked, with little opposition from about a hundred of the enemy, who were concealed in the bushes at the landing place.

In the afternoon of the same day the troops advanced, and took a position very favourable for our numbers, with our right to the sea, and the left to a Lagoon, which extends far into the country. The artillery was brought up without loss of time, and every preparation made to force a passage into the Island on which the town of Porto Rico is situated. It is necessary here to observe, that as the Moro Castle completely commands the passage into the

harbour, the enemy kept open their communication with the Southern and Western parts of the Island, and even teased and harassed our left flank with their numerous gun-boats. The only point, therefore, on which we could attack the town, was on the Eastern side, where it was defended by the Castle and Lines of St. Christopher, to approach which it was necessary to force our way over the Lagoon, which forms this side of the Island. This passage was strongly defended by two redoubts and gun-boats; and the enemy had destroyed the bridge which connects in the narrowest channel the Island with the main land. After every effort on our part, we never could sufficiently silence the fire of the enemy (who had likewise entrenched themselves in the rear of these redoubts), to hazard forcing the passage into the Island with so small a force; and this indeed would have been in vain, as the enemy could support a fire ten times more powerful than we could have brought against them. The only thing left, was to endeavour to bombard the town from a point to the Southward of it, near to a large magazine abandoned by the enemy. This was tried for several days without any great effect, on account of the distance.

It appearing, therefore, that no act of vigour on our part, nor that any combined operation between the Sea and Land Service, could in any manner avail, I determined to withdraw, and to re-embark the troops, which was done on the night of the 30th of April, with the greatest order and regularity.

All our artillery and stores were brought off, except seven iron guns, four iron mortars, and two brass howitzers, which were rendered unserviceable, it being impossible to remove them. Not a sick or wounded soldier was left behind, and nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy.

During the whole of our operations, I have experienced from Admiral Harvey the most cordial co-operation, and every act of personal kindness. At my request he landed three hundred seamen, under Captains Toddy and Browne, of the Royal Navy, to whose exertions while on shore we are under the greatest obligations. From the arrangements of the Admiral, the landing and re-embarkation of the troops were conducted in the best order. To Captain Renou, of the Royal Navy, principal

Agent of the Transports, I desire to express the sense I have of his good conduct upon all occasions.

I beg leave to assure you, that the behaviour of the troops have been meritorious; they were patient under labour, regular and orderly in their conduct, and spirited when an opportunity to shew it occurred. All the departments of the army exerted themselves to my satisfaction. A return of our killed and wounded accompanies this Dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I have omitted to say, that four Spanish brass field-pieces fell into our hands, which were brought off.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing at Porto Rico, May 2, 1797.

Royal Artillery—7 Rank and File killed, 5 ditto wounded.

Royal Engineers—5 Rank and File killed.

26th Light Dragoons—1 Rank and File killed, 2 ditto wounded.

14th Regiment—3 Rank and File wounded.

42d Ditto—1 Rank and File killed, 2 ditto wounded.

53d Ditto—1 Captain wounded, 1 ditto missing, 3 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded.

60th Ditto—1 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded.

87th Ditto—2 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded, 13 ditto missing.

Loewenstein's Chasseurs—1 Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, 1 Lieutenant missing, 6 Rank and File killed, 15 ditto wounded, 38 ditto missing.

Ditto Fusileers—1 Captain killed, 1 Lieutenant missing, 4 Rank and File killed, 30 ditto wounded, 70 ditto missing.

Tobago Blacks—2 Rank and File wounded.

Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, 1 Captain killed, 1 ditto wounded, 1 ditto missing, 2 Lieutenants missing, 30 Rank and File killed, 68 ditto wounded, 121 missing.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, or Missing.

53d Regiment—Captain Rynd wounded, Captain Dover missing, supposed taken prisoner.

Loewenstein's Chasseurs—Lieutenant-Colonel Stammendorf wounded. Lieutenant de Gand missing, supposed taken prisoner.

Ditto Fusileers—Captain Graffe killed, Lieutenant Montagnac missing.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Queen, at Cape Nicobol's Mole, April 27, 1797.

HAVING on the 16th inst. received information from Capt. Bissett, of his Majesty's ship Janus, that he had chased into Maregot the French frigate Harmonie the evening before, and being myself obliged, for want of provisions, to return to this port with the Queen, Thunderer, and Valiant, I directed Captain Ogilvy to make sail in the evening, and lay off the Bay of Maregot all night; and, on not discovering the French frigate there in the morning, he was directed to proceed close along shore between the islands of Tortuga and Port-au-Paix; the Queen and Valiant keeping without Tortuga. On opening the Thunderer to the Westward of Tortuga, Capt. Ogilvy made the signal for an enemy in the S. E. and, on his coming within hail, had the satisfaction to find he had chased the frigate into Mostique Bay; and it was his opinion she might be destroyed, which I instantly gave him orders to use his utmost endeavours to execute, and directed the Valiant to assist. The sequel their Lordships will best understand by a copy of Captain Ogilvy's Report, (No. 1.) Although there was no proportion as to force, yet the consequences will be attended, I trust, with the greatest advantages to his Majesty's service, as from the very great scarcity of provisions at Cape François, the French Deputies had forced, contrary to the opinion of the Captain and Officers, this frigate to go out, in order to convoy a number of American vessels loaded with provisions that had been captured by their privateers, and carried into the port of Port-au-Paix and Jean Rabel, up to Cape François.

In the road of Jean Rabel, I found, on my passage down, fourteen laying there; and as it appeared to me practicable to cut them out, I directed Captain Pigot, of the Hermione, to take under his command the Mermaid, Quebec, Drake Brig, and Penelope cutter, and execute that service, which a copy of his report (No. 2.) will prove to their

their Lordships he did in the most complete manner; and from Captain Pigot's able and officer-like disposition, I have the satisfaction of saying, was executed without a man being hurt, although the Road was defended by a battery of five guns (thirty-two pounders), and the vessels anchored within half musquet-shot of the shore.

You will also be pleased to lay before their Lordships, the report of Captains Ricketts and Pigot (No. 3, and 4.) of vessels cut out and destroyed from two anchorages at the West end of Porto Rico.

Thunderer, at Sea,

April 16, 1797.

SIR,

IN consequence of your order to attend to the French frigate I chased into Moflique yesterday morning, I beg leave to inform you, that, at a quarter past four yesterday evening, the Valiant following in close order, I bore up to examine the entrance of Moflique Inlet, keeping so close in shore as to be in four fathom water when a-breast of the frigate; but the wind blew so hard, it was impossible to anchor, without a certainty of driving on the rocks. A little before five I opened my fire on the French frigate and battery, and shortly after the Valiant did the same; but I was sorry to find the force of the wind did not allow the ships to remain long in our stations, though I had reduced the ship to her top-sails, and braced the yards different ways, for the purpose of stopping her way. Finding it too late to perform the same evolution that evening, I hauled off, and took such a station as I thought most likely to prevent her escape; and this morning I had the satisfaction to find, that the well-directed fire of the two ships had induced her to quit her anchorage, by which means she fell into such a situation between the two ships as made her escape impossible.

At seven o'clock this morning, finding herself in that situation, she was run on shore, and set fire to by the crew; and forty-seven minutes past eight she blew up. What remains of the wreck is close to the shore, about four miles to the windward of Jean Rabel. I have every reason to think she was the Harmonie, of forty-four guns. It is with the greatest satisfaction I inform you, that this service has been performed without the loss of a man, though the ships suffered a little in their masts, sails, rigging, and hull. I am much in-

debted to Captain Crawley, of the Valiant, for the close order in which he followed me, and the strict attention he paid to the orders I gave him before I bore up. From the small specimen I have had of the conduct of the Officers and men belonging to his Majesty's ship Thunderer, under my command, I am convinced, that if an opportunity of real service offered, they would do credit to the country they belong to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILL. OGILVY.

Hermione, at Cape St. Nicholas,

April 21, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, pursuant to your order of the 18th instant, I have proceeded with His Majesty's ship Mermaid, off the East end of Tortuga, to endeavour to fall in with the Drake and Penelope, and was joined by them and his Majesty's ship Quebec, at sun-set, on the 19th.

The wind being very light, and a strong current setting to the Eastward, I judged we should not reach Jean Rabel before day-light, therefore stood to the N. W. until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, keeping far enough from the land to prevent any suspicion of our intentions, having determined to attempt surprising the vessels with the boats, under cover of the night.

I directed the several Captains to make the necessary preparations for that purpose, and stood in, carrying a proportion of sail to be close in shore to the Eastward of Jean Rabel, before the land-wind came off, in which we succeeded to my wishes; and kept running down to the Westward until I supposed we were within two miles of the vessels, when the boats were sent in, with directions to row close along shore until they discovered them, it being then so dark that we could not see them from the ships; the frigates followed under an easy sail, keeping about a mile from the shore, to draw the attention of the enemy, and thereby favour the attempt of the boats. At about one o'clock I perceived a fire of musquetry, at which time the enemy had discovered the boats, but not until they were in possession of many of the vessels, and had one actually under way. — The batteries almost immediately opened upon the ships, which was occasionally returned by them, and about

about four o'clock the vessels were all in possession of our people, and standing out with the land breeze, except two small row-boats, which were hauled upon the beach, and could not be got off. I cannot omit expressing my thanks to Captains Cook, Orway, and Perkins, for their advice and ready assistance in the execution of the above service, and my approbation of the conduct and exertions of the officers and crews belonging to the different ships, especially those employed in the boats; and it is with particular satisfaction I have to inform you, that it has been executed without a man being hurt. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the nine vessels which were brought out by the boats.

And am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

Sir Hyde Parker, Knt.
Vice-Admiral of the
Red, and Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

A List of Vessels brought out of Jean Rabel by his Majesty's Ships *Hermione*, *Quebec*, *Mermaid*, *Drake Brig*, *Penelope Cutter*.

Ship *Polly*, Aliha Herwine, master, from New Portland, bound to the Mole, laden with lumber, and 20 casks of porter, taken off Jean Rabel by L'Entruvie privateer: Condemned.

Brig *Two Sisters*, N. Shellar, master, John Davis, owner, from New York, bound to Port au Prince, laden with flour and cheese, taken off Jean Rabel by L'Entruvie privateer. Her papers gone to Cape François.

Brig *Sally*, James Yardsley, master, Steward and Co. owners, from Philadelphia, bound to the Mole, laden with bread and flour, taken off Jean Rabel by L'Entruvie privateer. Papers gone to Cape François.

Brig *Abiona*, Isaac Isaacs, master, from Baltimore, bound to the Mole in ballast, taken off Jean Rabel by two row-boats. Papers gone to Cape François.

Schooner *Columbia*, George Thomson, master, Lawrie Evans, owner, from New Providence, bound to Rhode Island, in Ballast, taken off Jean Rabel by two row-boats. Papers gone to Cape François.

Schooner *Juno*, S. Wright, master, Foster Riley, owner, from New York, bound to Port-au-Prince, laden with coffee, taken off Tortuga by a privateer. Cleared.

Schooner *Citizen Snow Hill*, William Massey, master, Hith and Co. owners, from Baltimore, bound to Mariegalante laden with flour, dry goods, and wine, taken off Rabel by a Privateer. Papers gone to Cape François.

Sloop *Industry*, Hodskins and Co. owner, from Newhaven, bound to the Mole, in Ballast. Papers gone to Cape François.

A sloop brought in by the men belonging to his Majesty's brig *Drake*, supposed to have sailed from the Mole.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

La Magicienne, Calabash Bay,

SIR, April 8, 1797.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that the boats belonging to the *Magicienne* and *Regulus*, officered and manned by volunteers from the two ships, in the night of the 6th inst. entered the harbour of Cape Roxo in this island, the great receptacle for French privateers and their prizes, when they captured, sunk, and burnt thirteen sail of square-rigged vessels and schooners, the whole in the port (except a Danish ship), and destroyed two batteries of two guns each, six and four pounders, at the entrance and head of the harbour, without the loss of a man.

This service was so admirably well executed, that I think it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to you the names of every Officer employed on it.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
W. H. RICKETTS.

Officers employed on the Cape Roxo Expedition.

La Magicienne. Mr. Naples, First Lieutenant.

Cheshire, Master.

Adams, Purser.

Jordain, Surgeon.

Perry, Lieut. of Marines.

Regulus. Mr. Macheath, First Lieut. Reid, Master.

Frazer, Lieut. of Marines.

Hermione, at Cape Nicholas,

April 15, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, on the 22d of March, standing in between the Island of Zacheo and the West end of Porto Rico, I discovered a brig and several smaller vessels at anchor close in shore, and had the good fortune to succeed in bringing the *Hermione* to an anchor within half a mile

mile of them, and abreast of a small battery, which immediately opened a fire upon the ship, but was very shortly silenced.

I sent the boats, under the direction of Lieutenants Reid and Douglas, to take possession of the vessels; and though they were aground, and a small fire of musquetry kept up by the enemy, they brought them all out but two, which were sunk, and I am happy to say without a man being hurt. The following day I sent the boats, under the direction of Lieutenant Reid, to land and endeavour to spike and dismount the guns, which they effected without loss, and the enemy had, on our first appearance, taken the sails of the vessels away, and otherwise dismantled them. I set fire to them all but the brig, three of which were French privateers, and the others their prizes, making in all fifteen, besides the brig.

In executing the service, I feel it but justice to the Officers and ships company under my command, to express my approbation of their conduct and exertions, particularly those employed in the boats, which service was attended with much risk and fatigue, and executed with the greatest cheerfulness, spirit, and good judgment.

The brig belongs to Bremen, and was captured by one of the privateers a month before; she is laden very deep, and is a very valuable vessel.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS:]

NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT TRANENT ON TUESDAY THE 29th OF AUGUST, AT THE MEETING OF THE DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THAT DISTRICT OF EAST-LOTHIAN, FOR CARRYING THE MILITIA ACT INTO EXECUTION.

A VARIETY of false and unfounded reports, and gross misrepresentations of facts, have gone abroad relative to the very unpleasant affair which occurred at Tranent, at the meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants for carrying the Militia Act into execution; persons, it is well known, have been sent out to collect information suited to their views, from the guilty agents in the tumultuous proceedings of that day; and from such polluted sources have the statements been drawn, which have been industriously circulated, for the

obvious purpose of justifying the insults offered to the laws, and encouraging the deluded people to attempt a repetition of them.

From these considerations, it has been judged necessary to collect information on the subject from authentic sources; and several minute details have accordingly been procured from persons who had the best opportunities of acquiring information, and whose honour and veracity are above suspicion. To the temperate, patient, and humane conduct of the military, which has, in particular, been the subject of the grossest misrepresentation, these accounts bear uniform and honourable testimony. It is in justice to them, and to the other persons who have been thus calumniated—it is to hold up to the indignation of the Country those criminal attempts to disturb its peace, which have not even the shadow of a pretence to justify them, that the following correct statement is published.

The affair at Tranent, it appears, had been for several days in agitation. On the evening of the 28th of August, the day preceding the district meeting, a number of disorderly people of Pencaitland and the neighbouring parishes made a violent assault on the house and property of James Sanderson, schoolmaster, at Pencaitland; and had it not been for the humane and seasonable interference of the Rev. Mr. Pyper, minister of the parish, both he and his wife had been sacrificed to the lawless fury of the multitude, who avowed their intention of murdering them. Mr. Pyper hastened to the spot as soon as he heard of what was passing, and ceased not for several hours to remonstrate with the mob on the criminality of their proceedings, of which they seemed at last convinced, and dispersed themselves. But it appears that they were not to be diverted from the execution of their pre-conceived purpose on Tuesday.

Every effort had been for some time employed to inflame the minds of the people, and even children by the road side, were heard asking their mothers—“When the Gentlemen would be put to death?”—The Colliers in particular were remarkably assiduous; on Monday parties of them went round the country, and engaged all their brethren to attend. Monday night was spent in making preparations for the attack. Great magazines of stones were collected at Tranent; the town drum was forcibly seized, and a large party paraded with it round the

neighbouring villages, requiring the inhabitants to assemble next day at different appointed places, and then to march in bodies to Tranent; threatening those who did not turn out as required, with having their houses burnt, and themselves and their families destroyed. Intimidated by these threats, the people, men and women, turned out next day in great numbers, and joined the tumultuous mob; and many who had no mischief in view until collected in this unlawful manner, assisted in the outrages which were committed.

The transactions on Tuesday are minutely and accurately detailed in the following letter from a person who was an eye witness of every thing that passed.

"Haddington, Aug. 31, 1797.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the unpleasant business which took place on Tuesday at Tranent will be extremely misrepresented, I shall therefore give you a full account, as nearly as I can recollect; and having been in the street the whole time, and mostly opposite the house where the Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants were met, I ought to be well acquainted with the circumstances that passed. The Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates arrived at Tranent a little after eleven o'clock, escorted by a party of the Cinque Ports, and about twenty of the Volunteer Cavalry. On their arrival they were insulted and abused in the grossest language, by multitudes of people whom they found assembled. The women were particularly clamorous, and for some time seemed to take the lead: for the men, either ashamed of the business, or wishing to conceal their strength, at first kept out of sight.

"The Deputies went into John Glen's house, and desired that the cavalry should be drawn up at the east end of the town, as they were anxious that the constables only, if possible, should be employed in keeping off the crowd from the door. In about half an hour a squadron of the Pembrokehire Cavalry arrived, and soon after great numbers of people, chiefly Colliers and Salters, assembled from all parts of the country, armed with immense bludgeons. As soon as they had collected their forces, they sent up to the Deputy Lieutenants a most insolent, rebellious, and threatening paper (which they called a petition), which the Deputies received, but told the persons who presented it, that it would not prevent them from going through with their business, and doing their duty.

"The mob then began to press extremely on the house where the Deputy Lieutenants were assembled: a shower of brick-bats soon demolished the windows, while the concussion on the walls and roof was dreadful, and made them believe they would soon be beaten down. All attempts to remonstrate with the mob were in vain; the instant any one shewed his face at the door or window, he was assailed with a violent shower of brick-bats and stones. A serjeant and six men were now stationed at the door to assist the constables in keeping off the crowd: but before they had stood a quarter of an hour, they were completely overpowered and driven from their post.

"The officer who commanded the Cavalry then turned round to the crowd, and begged them for God's sake to desist, as, if they proceeded to extremities, and the military were ordered to act, a great many of them would suffer: upon which they damned the soldiers, and said they would soon do for them. By this time the tops of the houses were covered with men, who were throwing down immense stones. A stronger party of the Pembrokehire Cavalry was now brought, with an intention that they should be drawn up opposite to the house in which the Deputies were assembled; but from the quantity of stones which were thrown from the tops of the houses, and from the street, it was found perfectly impossible to form them, and they were obliged to gallop down the street. At this time the soldiers received many severe blows from the stones which were thrown from the tops of the houses, and the street. The Commanding Officer was in imminent danger, his horse was knocked down, and while he was down, a scoundrel (who was afterwards taken prisoner, and is now in gaol) struck the officer on the left arm with a bludgeon; fortunately he did not lose his seat; but his horse had scarcely again got on his legs, when a stone struck him on the hand, and knocked his sword out of it, which was picked up by one of the rioters, and carried off. Serjeant Smith, of the Cinque Ports Cavalry, at this time received a severe blow on the head from a stone, and now lies dangerously ill at Tranent. His recovery is despaired of.

"Several other attempts were made to keep possession of that part of the street which was opposite to the door, but they were all equally ineffectual; the men were completely driven off; and had not orders been at last reluctantly given to

fire, not a doubt can be entertained that the military would have been defeated, and the Magistrates and Deputies seized and murdered. On these orders being given, some of the Pembrokehire Cavalry were ordered to draw their pistols, and fire at the men on the tops of the houses, which they did, and continued to do for a considerable time, without the smallest effect; the men on the tops of the houses disregarded the pistol firing most completely. Captain Price, of the Pembrokehire, observing this, took a party of the Cinque Ports (who had carbines), from the right, and went round to the rear of the house, on the north side of the street, and dismounted them. They here fired with a good deal of effect, which was the only thing that brought them down from the tops of the houses, and enabled the military to get the better of them. The Magistrates

then came down, and many of the rioters were apprehended, and sent to Haddington gaol.

"A more determined set of men never were assembled together. Their number I cannot guess at, but it was very great; most fortunately, however, there was a sufficient force to get the better of them. I fear there were a good many killed and wounded, but, from the resistance the military met with, it was impossible to prevent it. The Justices and Sheriffs have been very busy yesterday and to-day taking precognitions, and examining the evidences against those persons who were committed, and I suppose eight or nine of them will be sent to Edinburgh goal for trial."

The details given by other persons agree in substance with the above, varying only as their respective opportunities of information were different.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 28.

THIS morning, at half past ten o'clock, the platform erected over the entrance of Stafford gaol, for the execution of criminals, exhibited the most solemn and interesting scene that has occurred since the building of the prison. Mr. Thomas Millward Oliver, a young man well descended, well educated, and respectable in the exercise of a liberal profession, was then brought out to suffer death. The trial of this unfortunate Gentleman (which stood over from the last Assizes, on account of the absence of a material witness) came on here upon Friday the 25th instant. After a hearing of nine hours, the Jury found him GUILTY of the crime for which he stood indicted—the murder of Mr. John Wood. Though dissatisfied with some circumstances that arose in the Court, he thought the Jury warranted in their verdict by the obvious tendency of the directions which they received from the Judge. Of the deceased, Mr. Oliver frequently spoke in terms of great esteem; but upon all occasions he steadily and calmly denied his having formed, or felt even for one moment, the slightest intention against the life of Mr. Wood. The same composure of mind, and the same firmness of behaviour, which he preserved during his trial, continued through the whole

of that awful interval which passed between his sentence and his execution. In his conversation with the Rev. Mr. Booker and Dr. Parr, who frequently attended him in his cell, he was often serious, but without dejection, and sometimes cheerful, but without levity.

On the morning of his execution he received with great composure the sacrament. He approached with serenity the stage on which he was to be executed, bowed repeatedly to the spectators, and was launched undismayed into eternity.

The following declaration, written by Mr. Oliver, in his cell, about an hour before his execution, in the presence of Dr. Parr and Mr. Booker, was sent by Mr. Oliver to Mr. Booker, from the platform, and a copy of it was delivered by Dr. Parr to Mr. Dickenson, for publication:

"I die unconscious of the imputed guilt for which I suffer. I am in perfect charity with all mankind, and repose that hope which becomes me as a Man and a Christian, in the justice and mercy of my Heavenly Judge.

(Signed) "T. M. OLIVER."

Aug. 28th, 1797.

31. This day, about noon, a dreadful fire broke out at Honiton, in Devonshire,

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which raged with great fury for four hours, and was with difficulty extinguished in the evening, after destroying near thirty houses, among which was the Bank; but we are not at present informed of any other particulars. This is the third calamitous visitation of this nature, with which the above unfortunate town has been afflicted in the course of a few years.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Extract of a Letter from Haverfordwest.

"This day, at the Great Sessions held here for the county of Pembroke, came on the trial of Thomas John and Samuel Griffiths, against whom, at the preceding Spring Great Sessions, two bills of indictment for High Treason had been respectively found, for aiding and abetting the King's enemies, by joining and giving information and advice to the French troops who landed near Fishguard in February last. These men had been taken up and the indictment found on the information and oaths of six amongst those who were made prisoners by Lord Cawdor, upon that occasion; and who had sworn to these persons being in the French camp, on Thursday the 23d and Friday the 24th (the days of the capitulation) and giving information of the numbers and strength of Lord Cawdor's troops, and advising them not to surrender to so small a force, Lord Cawdor having with him only 3 or 400 disciplined troops, and the French being 1,250 strong. At the trial these facts were opened by the Attorney General for that circuit, and the first witness called was Monsieur Llanharde, who had acted as aid-de-camp to Gen. Tate upon that expedition, and

who distinctly swore to each of the persons above mentioned being in the French camp on Thursday and Friday; the other French prisoners who had given their evidence before the Grand Jury, and who had ever since, as privates, been in confinement as prisoners at war, were next called, but they, one after another, positively refused to give any evidence against the persons accused, alledging the apprehensions they were under from their own Government, in case they did. Upon this, and there being no other evidence against the parties but the oaths of the above French prisoners, the Attorney General declined proceeding further in the prosecution, and they were respectively acquitted without being called upon for their defence.

15. Came on in the Sheriff's Court, before J Burchell, Esq. and a special jury, the cause of Boddington against Boddington. This was an action for damages, and engaged the particular attention of a very crowded audience. The seducer was in partnership and first cousin of the much-injured plaintiff. The damages were laid at *Fifty Thousand Pounds*. Mr. Erskine, as leading counsel for the plaintiff, opened, and in a long speech expatiated on the enormity of the crime of adultery and seduction, and on its aggravated heinousness in this sinful instance, calling witnesses to substantiate the charge. Mr. Law, in behalf of the defendant, made a very able speech in mitigation of damages. Mr. Burchell, the Deputy-sheriff, summed up the evidence in a very clear and concise manner; and the Jury, after retiring for about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS damages.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAM Wilberforce, esq. M. P. to Miss Spooner, of Elmdon House, Warwickshire.

John Moseley, esq. of Ousden-Hall, Suffolk, to Miss Payne Galway, daughter of S. Payne Galway, esq. of Tofts, Norfolk.

Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. to Miss Pelly, daughter of Henry Hinde Pelly, esq. of Upton, Essex.

John Bridgman, esq. to Miss Hall, both late of Kingston, in Jamaica.

Sir Thomas Pilkington, of Chevet, Yorkshire, to Miss Tuffnell, eldest daughter of William Tuffnell, esq. of Langley.

Richard Mansell Phillips, esq. of Coedgaing, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Bond Hopkins, daughter of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. of Painthill, Surry.

Mr. Schenck, secretary to the Prince of Orange, to Mrs. Rowells, of Surbiton, near Kingston upon Thames.

The Honourable Captain Carleton, of the 65th light dragoons, eldest son of Lord Dorchester, to Miss Priscilla Belford.

Captain Wilson, of the 15th light dragoons, to Miss Jemima Belford, niece to Sir Adam Williamson, knight of the bath.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 13.

AT Pyle, in Glamorganshire, Hopkin Llewellyn, esq. one of the coroners of the said county.

15. J. Corne, esq. of Enville-hall, steward to the Earls of Stamford and Warrington.

The Rev. Peter Davy Foulkes, of Redland, in the county of Devon, M. A. and vicar of Bath Easton, Somersetshire.

16. Lady Eliz. Penelope Chrichton, Viscountess Mountstuart, widow of John Lord Mountstuart, and only daughter to the Earl of Dumfries.

18. Henry Estwick, esq. lieutenant of the 64th regiment of foot.

Francis Murphy, esq. first lieutenant of the Scarawall yeoman infantry.

James Benwell, esq. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Josiah Spode, of Stoke upon Trent, in the county of Stafford, manufacturer of earthen ware, in his 64th year.

20. Mr. Thos. Burkett, modeller in the dock-yard, Chatham, aged 70.

At Hull, Mr. Charles Stamforth, merchant of London.

Lately, Samuel Gibbs, esq. of Horkley-park, Essex.

Lately, at his seat at Mount North, in the county of Cork, William Lyfaght, esq.

Lately, at Castle Dillon, in the county of Armagh, the Right Honourable Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.

21. At Bath, Richard Forster, esq. of Lestwithiel, Cornwall.

At Edinburgh, George Cranston, well known for his vocal abilities and diminutive stature.

The Rev. Hugh Bennet, rector of Treborough and Runnington in Somersetshire.

22. At Kensington, Mrs. Gataker, widow of the late Mr. Gataker, of Pall Mall, in her 79th year.

At Wexford, in Ireland, Arthur Meadows, esq.

Lately, Mr. Burton, late of Drury Lane Theatre.

23. Mrs. Garthshore, wife of Doctor Garthshore, of St. Martin's-lane.

Mr. David Roberts, distiller, of Brentford.

At Jesus College, Cambridge, William Mathew, L.L.B. fellow and burar of that society, and one of the esquire beades, to which office he was chosen in 1775.

At Bellevue, Mrs. Scott, relict of General John Scott, of Balconie, mother of the Marchioness of Scott Titchfield.

Lately, in Dublin, Mr. William Irvin, of the Chief Clerk's Office, House of Commons.

24. Richard Shuttleworth, esq. an alderman of Durham.

Mr. William Davenport, formerly merchant at Liverpool.

The Rev. E. Walker, vicar of Norwell, near Newark.

The Rev. Joshua Thomas, more than 40 years Baptist Minister at Leominster.

Dr. Kinnaird, of Great St. Martin's lane.

Lately, at Limerick, Mr. David Bindon, son of the late H. W. Bindon, esq. recorder of that city.

25. At Glasgow, Capt. George Mc Gill, of Kenbach.

Mr. James Magee, late bookseller at Belfast, aged 90.

Lately, Frederick George Mulcaster, colonel of engineers, and major-general in the army.

Lately, the Rev. John Weeks Bedwell, rector of Hatherop, in the county of Gloucester.

26. At Lynn, Norfolk, aged 70, Mrs. Partridge, relict of the late Henry Partridge, esq.

27. Clayton Tarleton, esq. one of the aldermen of Liverpool, in his 35th year.

At Bath, the Right Honourable Elizabeth Lady Cranston, relict of the late Lord Cranston, in her 27th year.

28. The Honourable Robert George William Trefusis Lord Clinton, aged 35 years.

At Taunton, in Somersetshire, Nathaniel Jarman, esq.

29. At Warminghurst park in Sussex, Thomas Richardson, esq.

At Derby, in his 63d year, Joseph Wright, esq. an eminent painter (see p. 169.)

Mr. Henry Park, of the Curtain-road, Finsbury-square.

Mr. Thos. Briscoe, of Queen's-street, Chester, more than 30 years a preacher in Mr. John Wesley's connection.

31. At Mile end, Mr. N. Sutton, formerly an eminent speaker amongst the sect called Mugletonians.

Christopher Bethell, esq. of Grosvenor-square, aged 69.

Mr. Alexander Douglas, Finsbury-square, aged 66.

SEPT. 1. The Honourable Penn Asheton Curzon, son of Lord Curzon, and member for Leicestershire.

Mr. Philip Buckley, at South Lambeth.

At Keynsham, the Rev. Thos. McOary, M. A.

2. Mr. John Windsor, attorney at law, of the Inner Temple.

At Mr. William Hippesley's, Shepton Mallet, Mr. John Brewer, Roman Catholic priest,

priest, aged 64 years. 34 of which he had resided in the same house.

Mr Francis Meggison, many years keeper of Ousebridge gaol.

David Eiskine, esq son of the late John Erskine, esq. of Dunn, in the island of Jamaica.

3. At East Barnett, Angus Macauley, L.L.D. late of New Norfolk-street.

Mr. Edward Tomlyn, of the Dock-yard, Chatham.

4. At Enniskillen, Ireland, Captain-Lieutenant William Scott, of Loyal Effex regiment of infantry.

At Cardigan, Mr. David Davies, surgeon.

5. The Rev. Richard Evans, rector of Kington, Herefordshire, and prebendary of Hereford and Bangor.

6. The Rev. John Fell, at Homerton, late tutor of the dissenting college at that place. Mr. Fell was formerly minister at Thaxted in Essex, and was the author of

(1) Genuine Protestantism, or the unalienable Rights of Conscience defended: in Opposition to the late and new Mode of Subscription proposed by some Dissenting Ministers, in three Letters to Mr. Pickard, 8vo. 1773.

(2) A Fourth Letter to Mr. Pickard on genuine Protestantism; being a full Reply to the Rev. Mr. Toulmin's Defence of the Dissenters' new Mode of Subscription, 8vo. 1774.

(3) The Justice and Utility of Penal Laws for the Direction of Conscience examined; in Reference to the Dissenters' late Application to Parliament. Addressed to a Member of the House of Commons, 8vo 1774.

(4) *Dæmoniacæ*. An Enquiry into the Heathen and the Scripture Doctrine of *Dæmons*, in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Mr. Farmer and others on the Subject, are particularly considered, 8vo. 1779.

(5) Remarks on the Appendix of the Editor of Rowley's Poems, printed at the End of Observations on the Poem attributed to Rowley by Rayner Hickford, Esq. 8vo. no date (1783).

(6) An Essay towards an English Grammar, with a Dissertation on the Nature and peculiar Use of certain hypothetical Verbs in the English Language, 12mo. 1784.

(7) The Idolatry of Greece and Rome distinguished from that of other Heathen Nations, in a Letter to the Rev. Hugh Farmer, 8vo. 1785.

Mr. Fell was born at Coker-mouth, and at first apprenticed to a trade; but being of a studious disposition, was noticed by several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, in consequence of which he was sent to the academy at Hackney, and afterwards ordained. The

treatment he met with from some persons connected with the seminary over which he presided, will reflect disgrace on those who abetted the illiberal persecution he experienced. He was buried in Bunhill-fields' burying-ground the 15th, attended by a long train of carriages and friends, among whom were many of the most eminent of the dissenting clergy and laity.

At Gloucester, Count Diane, a nobleman who, previous to the late revolution, retired from the Austrian Netherlands.

8. At Cambridge, the Rev. Richard Farmer, D.D. master of Emmanuel College, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, chancellor of Lichfield, and principal librarian to the University. He was born at Leicester in the year 1735, and was educated in that town, from whence he was removed to Emmanuel College, about the year 1753. In 1757 he took the degree of B. A. and on the 26th of April 1759, was elected fellow of the college on Gillingham's foundation. He proceeded M. A. in 1760, and in 1765 was chosen one of the proctors of the University. The next year (1766) he published his Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, the most decisive pamphlet, it may be said, ever written on any subject, in which, in a very narrow compass, and a most masterly manner, he settled a point which had been much litigated among the learned, and contrary to the declared opinions of many eminent writers. A second edition improved was published the next year, and a third in 1789; since which it has been added to the prolegomena in the last edition of Shakspeare. In 1767 he took the degree of B. D. and the same year was chosen fellow of the Antiquary Society. In 1769 he was appointed Whitehall preacher, and in May 1775 succeeded Dr. Richardson as master of the college, in which he had already executed the office of one of the tutors with Mr. Hubbard several years. In the same year he had the degree of D. D. conferred on him, and in November was elected vice-chancellor of the University. In 1778 he was chosen to the office of librarian, and in 1782 became prebendary of Canterbury. In 1788 he was promoted to the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, after which he declared his intention of declining any further preferment, which, it is more than believed, he might have obtained, and in the same year he served the office of vice-chancellor a second time. In 1796 he was admitted ab eundem at Oxford, in a way highly honourable to him. He died after a lingering illness, much lamented by his relations, by his friends, by the members of his college and the cathedral over which he presided, and by the poor, to whom he always was a generous

generous benefactor. For a man of his rare endowments, he published but little; the Essay already mentioned, some Notes on Shakspeare, a Poem on laying the first Stone of the public Library in 1755, and a Sonnet on the late King's Death in 1760 (both in the Cambridge Collection of Verses), Directions for the Study of English History (printed in our Magazine, Vol. xix, 1791, p. 415), and a Letter on Dennis the Critic (Vol. xxv, 1794, p. 412), being all that at present are recollected. He however assisted many authors in various works, for which he has received their public thanks. In the early part of his life he began to illustrate the antiquities of his native town, but desisted after he had made some progress in the work, and returned the subscription money he had received. The collections he had made for this undertaking were put into the hands of Mr. Nichols to be employed in his History of the County of Leicester. Whilst a school-boy, he wrote a play on the subject of Charles the Bold; more than one copy of which are said to be in existence in manuscript, but which it is to be hoped will not be permitted to see the light, being merely a boyish composition, as he often described it.

Mr. Joseph Butcher, of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of Mr. Alderman Butcher.

Mr. George Lockhart, merchant, and first lieutenant of the Royal Glasgow volunteers.

9. The Right Honourable Sir Skeffington Smyth, bart. of Bellinter, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, the seat of John Preistou, esq.

At Malling, in Suffex, Mrs. Hare, wife of the Rev. Robert Hare.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Redpath, minister of Edrume, in the 67th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry.

Lately, in the 90th year of his age, Robert Marham, esq. of Stratton Lawkels, in Norfolk.

10. Mrs. Mary Godwin, late Wolstencroft, in child-bed. This lady was author of

(1) Thoughts on the Education of Daughters; with Reflections on Female Conduct in the more important Duties of Life, 12mo. 1787.

(2) A Vindication of the Rights of Man in a Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, Esq. occasioned by his "Reflections," &c. 1790.

(3) Elements of Morality, for the Use of Children; with an introductory Address to Parents. Translated from the German of C. G. Salzmann, 3 vols. 12mo. 1791.

(4) A Vindication of the Rights of Woman,

with Strictures on political and moral Subjects, 8vo. 1792.

(5) An Historical and Moral View of the Origin and Progress of the French Revolution; and the Effect it has produced in Europe; 8vo. 1794.

(6) Letters written during a short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 8vo. 1796.

Mr. Swan, of Wansford, in Northamptonshire.

11. At Burwash, in Suffex, Thomas Calverley, esq. of Ewell, in Surry.

Reuben Foxwell, esq. of Church-street, Spital-fields, in his 86th year.

The Right Rev. Sir William Ashburnham, bart. bishop of Chester.

William Jamieson, esq. formerly of the island of Jamaica, lately resident at Bath.

12. At Tottenham High Cross, aged 88, Jane Forster, one of the people called quakers.

13. At Maidstone, Kent, Dr. Thomas Milner, aged 78, formerly physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He was author of "Experiments and Observations in Electricity," 8vo. 1783.

14. At Shurburgh park, in Warwickshire, the lady of Sir George Shurburgh Evelyn, bart.

Mr. Robert Denby, of Snarth, aged 80.

The Rev. Mr. Davy, vicar of Pitchley in Northamptonshire, by the accidental going off of a gun in shooting.

Lately, John Rose, esq. at Putney.

15. Mr. John Gray, of Old Broad-street.

Lately, the Rev. John Dowling, rector of Gunthorpe with Bartheley, and vicar of Middleton, near Lynn, in Norfolk.

17. The Rev. Philip Cock, rector of Afton, Middlesex, and brother to Lord Sommers.

Lately, Thomas Fanshew, esq. of Parsloes, near Barking, in Essex.

19. At Blackheath, Mr. Enderby, in the 79th year of his age.

20. The Honourable E. J. Elliott, brother-in-law to Mr. Pitt.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JULY 9. At Florence, the Rev. Honourable John Lord Daer, son to the Earl of Selkirk.

At Martinique, about the end of June, Josiah Dornford, esq. L.L.D. commissary of accounts to the Leeward Islands, son of Josiah Dornford, of Deptford-road.

In the island of Antigua, Dr. John Robertson.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR SEPTEMBER 1797

Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. 1777.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lort. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25	130½	51½ a 52½	—	64½	75½	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 18. 6d.	—
26	53	52½ a 53½	—	65½	76½	15 1 16	—	—	—	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	52½	51½ a 52½	—	64½	75½	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 18. 6d.	—
29	52½	52½ a 53½	—	64½	75½	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 18. 6d.	—
30	53	52½ a 53½	—	65½	76½	15	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 18. 6d.	—
31	131½	52½ a 53½	—	65½	76½	15	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 18. 6d.	—
1	131	52½ a 53½	—	64½	75½	14 15 16	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 18. 6d.	—
2	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	130½	52½ a 53½	—	64½	75½	14½	7 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l.	—
5	130½	52½ a 53½	—	64½	75½	14½	7 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 19s.	—
6	—	52½ a 53½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l.	—
7	—	52½ a 53½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12l. 6d.	—
8	—	52½ a 53½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 19s.	—
9	—	51½ a 52½	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	51½ a 52½	—	—	74½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 19s.	—
12	—	51½ a 52½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	51½ a 52½	—	—	76	—	56½	—	52½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	52½ a 53½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	51½ a 52½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	51½ a 52½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	50½ a 51½	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	50½ a 51½	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	47½ a 49	—	—	71½	—	—	—	—	—	156	—	—	—	—	11l. 18s.	—
21	—	47½ a 49	—	—	70½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	47½ a 49	—	—	70½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	48 a 50	—	—	70½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
24	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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European Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR CHARLES GREY, K. B. And, 2. A VIEW of ROSEMARY HALL, in the ISLAND of ST. HELENA, the SEAT of WILLIAM WRANGHAM, ESQ.]

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L O N D O N :

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Phocion's Essay is stolen from the Humourist by Gordon, author of Cato's letters. Such an attempted imposition is entitled only to contempt.

Lord Burghley's letter is received.

Also, various Poems.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 19, to Sept. 16, 1797.

										COUNTIES upon the COAST.								
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.									
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0								
INLAND COUNTIES.										Essex	54	8	30	025	10			
Middlesex	57	7	29	5	32	8	22	0	29	2	Kent	59	0	30	026	7		
Surry	58	4	32	0	31	4	21	10	30	0	Suffex	57	8	00	034	000	0	
Hertford	57	5	00	0	29	0	18	7	34	3	Suffolk	53	9	00	027	217	323	4
Bedford	56	7	34	4	26	0	17	4	27	0	Cambrid.	58	0	25	219	013	830	12
Hunting.	52	6	00	0	26	0	15	6	23	0	Norfolk	50	3	00	025	914	220	4
Northam.	58	8	40	0	30	4	17	6	34	0	Lincoln	58	7	27	831	915	426	0
Rutland	63	6	00	0	28	0	18	0	29	6	York	55	3	31	229	1115	629	7
Leicester	60	3	00	0	30	9	18	4	29	11	Durham	57	0	36	000	017	500	0
Nottingh.	63	10	37	0	39	10	19	0	31	6	Northum.	54	9	26	623	517	928	0
Derby	61	3	00	0	33	0	21	0	29	11	Cumberl.	55	9	36	927	218	400	0
Stafford	60	3	00	0	33	3	22	10	37	6	Westmor.	62	1	38	027	018	1000	0
Salop	61	2	43	10	43	0	22	0	00	0	Lancash.	54	6	00	032	720	1134	1
Hereford	62	11	45	8	40	8	22	5	32	4	Cheshire	51	9	00	000	020	000	0
Worcest.	67	5	32	2	39	10	21	6	33	7	Gloucest.	68	7	00	033	419	1039	0
Warwick	60	8	00	0	37	10	22	8	39	4	Somerfet	77	5	00	038	824	036	0
Wilts	75	6	00	0	38	9	24	6	39	6	Monmou.	69	1	00	000	000	000	0
Berks	56	11	42	0	32	0	23	0	34	9	Devon	71	10	00	034	617	030	0
Oxford	63	7	00	0	30	7	19	7	33	0	Cornwall	67	3	00	033	218	200	0
Bucks	60	10	00	0	31	0	19	0	30	3	Dorset	78	7	00	038	319	037	4
										Hants	68	11	00	034	522	435	1	
										WALES.								
										N. Wales	52	8	30	024	015	000	0	
										S. Wales	63	1	00	034	800	000	0	

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

SEPTEMBER.												
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	10	—	30.35	—	54	—	N.		
27	29.84	57	N. E.	11	—	30.34	—	54	—	N.		
28	29.97	56	S. W.	12	—	30.31	—	53	—	N. W.		
29	29.90	57	W.	13	—	30.12	—	54	—	N. N. E.		
30	29.70	56	S. S. W.	14	—	30.09	—	55	—	N.		
OCTOBER.				15	—	30.20	—	54	—	N. W.		
1	29.91	57	S. E.	16	—	30.12	—	54	—	S. W.		
2	30.09	55	S.	17	—	30.04	—	55	—	S. S. W.		
3	30.10	56	N. E.	18	—	29.60	—	54	—	W.		
4	30.13	55	N.	19	—	29.57	—	51	—	N.		
5	30.19	55	N.	20	—	29.47	—	47	—	N.		
6	30.06	56	N. N. E.	21	—	29.50	—	48	—	N. E.		
7	30.03	53	N.	22	—	29.54	—	47	—	E. N. E.		
8	30.06	55	S. E.	23	—	29.50	—	48	—	E.		
9	30.16	56	W.	24	—	29.55	—	49	—	S. E.		
				25	—	29.16	—	48	—	S.		

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Sir Charles Grey, K.B.

Published Jan'y 1. 1797. by J. Sewell, Cornhill.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR OCTOBER 1797.

SIR CHARLES GREY, K. B.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN the midst of a war which, though successful in some degree, has not been attended with the success which, from the justice of it might have been expected, it is no small consolation to reflect, that the honour of the British character has not been tarnished; that at no time has the lustre of her arms been more distinguished, the exploits of her heroes more exemplary, or the exertions of individuals more brilliant. One of these we present to our readers for the present month.

SIR CHARLES GREY is a gentleman descended from the ancient family of that name which has for some centuries been seated at Howick, in the county of Northumberland. His father, Sir Henry Grey, was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1736, and was created a Baronet in 1746. He is a younger son of that gentleman, and devoted himself to the service of his country at an early period. In the American war he signalized himself by many acts of uncommon gallantry, such as commanded the notice of his superiors and the admiration of his equals. On the 20th of December 1772, he was advanced to the rank of Colonel. On the 29th August 1777, became Major-General; and on the 26th November 1782, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In the same year he had the post of Governor of Dunbarton conferred on him. In 1783, he had the honour of being named a Knight of the Bath, having been before appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in America.

The aggressions of the French having put an end to the piping time of peace, an expedition against the French islands in the West-Indies was planned, in order to annoy the enemy, the conduct of which was given to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, now Lord St. Vincent.

They accordingly embarked, and executed the business with such promptness and alacrity, that on the 25th of March 1794, the complete conquest of the valuable and important island of Martinico was achieved in a manner highly honourable both to the sea and land forces employed in the expedition. Having finished this important business he lost no time, but embarked troops, ordnance, &c. in order vigorously to prosecute his Majesty's service; and on April the 4th obtained possession of the Island of St. Lucia. This success was followed by another still more important, by the surrender of Guadaloupe on the 12th of the same month, by which the enemy were deprived of islands of the greatest value. The details having already appeared in our Magazine, we shall not here repeat them; but refer to our preceding Vol. XXV. pages 316, 474, 476. The latter valuable conquest we have been unable to retain, though the loss of it is not to be ascribed to any want of courage or conduct in the forces employed in the island.

The services thus rendered to the country by Sir Charles Grey and his coadjutors, as might naturally be expected, became objects of the gratitude of the nation. The thanks of the Lords and Commons were voted to the army and navy. On the 27th May 1794, the freedom of the city of London was voted to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in gold boxes of 100 guineas value each; and the first of July 1795, they were admitted of the Goldsmith's Company, and entertained at their hall. They were also presented with the like testimonial of regard by the Fishmongers' Company. On this occasion Mr. Wilkes complimented the Admiral and General in the following terms:

"Gentlemen, I give you joy, and I feel my pride as an Englishman, and as Chamberlain of this great city, highly gratified in the honour of communicating to two brave and illustrious commanders in the fleets and armies of my country, the unanimous resolution of thanks from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"The glory of the British arms has not only been supported by you, Gentlemen, both by sea and land; but your able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the West-Indies, achieved brilliant conquests, rendered us signal services, and acquired the most solid advantages, in an important and critical æra, and over a powerful and perfidious enemy.

"We reflect with singular satisfaction on those wonderful exertions of wisdom and policy, continued during the whole period of your command, by which you preserved between the naval and military forces an happy union and perfect harmony. This object you saw to be of the first necessity for the accomplishment of all arduous enterprises, and to the want of which, and disgrace of some former periods, the recording page of the English history ascribed the failure of bold and grand undertakings, your excellent conduct and intelligence secured a regular

co-operation of the whole British force. Victory followed your standards, and carried a series of successes through an extended variety of attacks of difficulty and danger.

"Permit, Gentlemen, the city wreaths to be mixed with the laurels you have fairly won, and which a general applause must more and more endear to you.—These sentiments of gratitude pervade the country in which we live, while they animate the metropolis of our empire.—They give a full indemnity against the slanderous breath of envy, and the foul calumnies of the invenomed serpent tongue of malice, which, in these latter times has scarcely ceased to detract from, and endeavour to wound, superior merit."

The slanderous breath of envy to which the Chamberlain alludes, had about that period began to attempt to fully the laurels of our gallant Commanders. It began to diffuse itself in indirect insinuations and obscure hints; but vanished at the defiance held out by the friends and relations of the heroes calumniated.

On the 3d of May 1796, Sir Charles Grey was advanced to the rank of General; and during the last month he has been appointed Governor of the Island of Guernsey.

ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND FESTIVAL HELD BY THE AMEER TIMOUR ON THE PLAINS OF KANEH GUL, OR MINE OF ROSES, AFTER HIS RETURN FROM ASIA MINOR, AND THE DEFEAT OF IL DEVUM BAIEZEED, A. H. 507.

(EXTRACTED AND TRANSLATED FROM THE "MULFOOZAT TIMOORI; OR, LIFE OF TIMOUR," WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.)

WHEN the tents and seraperdahs were erected, and properly decorated with magnificent furniture, with carpets of costly silk, with golden thrones and chairs of state, with vessels of gold and silver, rich cups of agate and crystal, adorned with diamonds and emeralds, and all other necessary apparatus, I (the Ameer), in a fortunate hour, repaired to the royal tent, which was built for the occasion, and supported by twelve poles, richly inlaid with gold and silver, and adorned with the utmost magnificence. Here I seated myself on the throne of Empire, whilst my sons and grandsons, my Emirs and Sirdars of high renown, each took up their respective places, surrounding me on all sides; next I directed the Siends, descendants of the prophets, the learned men of the realm, the Carzijs,

Mufties, and others, to take up their proper places in this illustrious assembly. In the same manner the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers*, from Kepehak, from Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, from Hindostan and Europe, were allotted their respective stations. Next the Commanders of Herzar Jauts, or regiments of a thousand, those of the Sud Jauts of a hundred, the Magistrates of the City of Samarcand, and Judges of the Police from different parts of the empire, were introduced, clothed in royal khelauts, or dresses of honour, and took their places accordingly. Before the door of the royal tent were drawn up the elephants brought from India, of enormous stature, and decorated with the most magnificent trappings of silk, velvet, and curious embroidery, with Howdahs flames, with gold

* By European Ambassadors are meant those of the Kings of Castile and Arragon, who, it appears, were present on this occasion.

and silver, and chains of the same precious metal. In order to render this festival as splendid as possible, I had collected from every part of the empire the most skilful artificers of every kind. These, with the assistance of the different Companies of Tradesmen within the city of Samarcand, and those of the Imperial Camp, such as jewellers, goldsmiths, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, embroiderers, weavers, &c. had erected upwards of one hundred char-takees, which are pavilions supported by four poles each, and containing as many doors to each. The inside of these pavilions were elegantly decorated with carpets of the richest kind, embroidered with spangles of gold and silver, with velvets and the finest stuffs from China and Europe, with magnificent chairs, and each ornamented with the particular badge of the artificer who erected it. They were likewise furnished with paintings done in the most exquisite taste, and exhibited within and without side a most glorious spectacle, such as the eye of mortal had never before beheld, and which caused the spectator to place the finger of astonishment within his mouth on beholding! To enhance the pleasures of this august Assembly, performers of all kinds and descriptions had been collected from far and near: mimics, buffoons, singers, dancers, and every profession which contributes to the amusement and entertainment of the great. When this festival, than which the eye had not beheld one more splendid, or the ear had not heard of one equal, became complete, I, in a fortunate moment, directed men learned in the stars, and skilled in the evolutions of the heavenly bodies, to extract from the almanacks, and by the astrolabe and quadrant, to inspect the situation of the propitious and unfortunate stars, that they might with precision draw forth a happy moment for the celebration of the nuptials of my beloved grandsons, who had long since been betrothed to virgins dwelling in the Asylum of Chastity; which being done, I ordered that the ceremony should be performed agreeably to the established faith of Mahomed and the ordinances of our holy religion. These things being performed, a prayer for the health and prosperity of my illustrious progeny was recited in public by the venerable Sheikh Shemieddaz Mahomed Jerzee, an Imaum of much celebrity; likewise the Moulana Sullah Uddeen; the Carzi Allazat of Samarcand, a person eminent for his piety and learning, bestowed his benediction in public upon the fortunate bridegrooms.

After the marriage-ceremony had been thus concluded, agreeably to the ordinances of *Huneejab*, I commanded the drums and trumpets, and the koorah of the Imperial music, to strike up. After which, vessels filled with gold and silver, with jewels and precious stones of all sorts, were brought forth, and I directed the *Nisân* to be performed, which was done agreeably to established custom, and a profusion of wealth was poured upon the heads of this august Assembly. When the marriage was concluded, I ordered a sumptuous repast to be served up, at which the Ameer Zadaahs, the Omrahs, the Nuwezans *, Foreign Ambassadors, and all the Nobility of the Court, assisted. Dishes of gold and silver, replenished with a variety of the most costly viands, were served up to the Assembly; nor was there wanting wines of the first quality, presented by cup-bearers of graceful shapes. To this banquet, likewise, were assembled companies of the most eminent seigers in the empire, and dancers of approved skill, to the amount of many thousands, who, by their excellence in their respective professions, afforded delights to the spectators. Among the foremost of these performers was Khaja Abdalladine, who bore the palm of pre-eminence from all his competitors, and whose equal was not to be found on earth. There came likewise reciters of poetry and story-tellers from all parts of my dominions to this solemnity; and among them were Turks, Moguls, Chinese, and Russians. When the hearts of this August Company became warm with wine and good cheer, I ordered the khelauts to be brought forth and distributed first to the Ameer Zadaahs, the Omrahs, the Nuwezans, and the learned men of the realm: and, secondly, to the whole body of the Nobility, Foreign Ambassadors, and others. These khelauts consisted of dresses of gold and silver tissue, silks and velvets of various kinds and patterns, embroidered caps, and sashes for the waist, scymitars inlaid with gold, and set in precious stones; horses from the best breeds of Arabia and Persia, with saddles and housings of gold and silver; in short, such a profusion of wealth was distributed on this most auspicious occasion, that no one present had any care for the remainder of his days. Nor on this occasion were the poor and needy without forgot, for I directed my almoners to provide for them in the most ample manner, and to furnish them with things necessary, both of apparel and provision. When the repast was finished,

the whole company changed their dresses : during which ceremony the musicians and dancers exerted themselves to charm by their melodious voices and the gracefulness of their actions ; at length the fortunate moment being arrived, the Ameer Zadahs, who had been married, each retired to his respective *Mahal*, which had been prepared for the occasion with the utmost magnificence and splendor. After which I arose myself, and retired into the apartments of privacy, where I was met on my entrance by the whole of the Sultaneesses and Princesses of inviolable chastity, who, wishing me joy on this auspicious festival, showered down upon my head trays full of the most precious jewels. In the morning I waited upon every one of the Ameer Zadahs, and paid them the compliments of congratulation on their marriage (*Mubarikbadee*), wishing them a long and prosperous life. I directed the *Nizau* to be performed a second time, and was followed by the Sultaneesses, the Omrah's, the Nuwezans, and the whole of the Nobility and great men of the city of

Samarcand. When the ceremony was performed, I returned to the royal *Bar-gab*, and seated myself on the throne of empire ; and directing the Ambassadors to be called in, who had arrived from Egypt, Syria, Europe, the Desert of Cupchak, Mogulestan, Hindostan, and Room (Asia Minor), I directed them to be invested with khelauts of the utmost magnificence, and presented them with fine horses with embroidered housings, with scymitars inlaid with jewels, with golden poniards, and caps and sashes of the finest Cashmerian wool ; and in honour of these auspicious marriages, I commanded the festival to be held for two months in that agreeable and delicious valley, where every thing that art and nature could afford was introduced ; and the whole time was a season of mirth, joy, and gladness. At the conclusion, every one was dismissed with suitable presents, and I then turned my thoughts to the management of the affairs of my empire, and my long-meditated projects of conquering the kingdom of *Kbutai* *. VIATOR.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA,

From Sir George Staunton's Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China.

WITH A VIEW OF ROSEMARY HALL, THE SEAT OF WILLIAM WRANGHAM, ESQ.

ST. HELENA lies in the southern part of the Atlantic ocean, distant many degrees of longitude and latitude from any continent or other island ; and may be considered as the summit of a great mountain, whose roots are buried in the bottom of the sea. Above its surface the island rises in towering eminences, hid frequently in the clouds. The ashes of a volcano cover still some parts of it ; and the whole has probably been protruded upwards by the immense power of subaqueous fire. However, no part of the island hitherto examined seems to have undergone any degree of liquefaction. No layers of minerals, and few of stone, have been discovered in its bowels. The summit of the island is wooded ; but is so cold, that fruits will scarcely ripen in it. Clear rills of water issue from the higher peaks, and take their course abruptly down towards the valleys, which they contribute to fertilize.— Storms are little known in the immediate neighbourhood of this island. Thunder is rarely heard, or lightning perceived in it ; from whence it is conjectured, that little electric matter is scattered in its atmosphere.

The circumference of St. Helena measures somewhat less than twenty-eight miles. Along the whole coast to leeward, or to the northward, ships may anchor in perfect security in all seasons of the year ; but the bank shelves so abruptly afterwards, that the anchorage, being in deep water, is insecure. The tide seldom rises above three feet and a half ; but the surge of the sea is sometimes tremendous ; and several accidents happened in approaching or quitting the shore, until a wharf was erected lately, which renders the arrival there, and departure from it, perfectly safe.

This little spot was discovered upwards of two centuries ago by the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the English ; surprised from the latter by the Dutch ; and lastly, recovered by the English, likewise by surprise. The steep eminences which intervene between the valleys, that are the chief seats of population, render the communication from one part of the island to another slow and difficult. Planters on the windward side of the island consider a journey to the leeward, or seat of government, as a tedious undertaking. Several of them take

* *Kbutai* is China. The Emperor actually set forth on this expedition, but died on the frontiers of Tartary, in the neighbourhood of Otrar, on the banks of the Jaxartes.



J. Walker sculp

*Rosemary Hall, on the Island of St. Helena;
the Seat of William Mordaunt Esq.*

that opportunity of paying their respects to the Governor, which is called there, sometimes, going to Court. There are St. Helena planters who have not travelled so far. At present, by order of the Governor, there are signals so placed all over the island, as to give instant notice of the approach of vessels to any part of it.

The situation of St. Helena, in the track of the ships from India and China to Europe, induced the Directors of the East-India Company to turn their attention towards rendering it a place of convenient and comfortable refreshment, particularly in their passage home. This has been effected at no inconsiderable expence. Before the island was inhabited, the spontaneous productions that it yielded which could be of any use to man, are said to have been little more than celery and purslain. Cattle, fruits, and vegetables have since been introduced into it from India, Africa, and Europe; and human industry has, in a little time, enabled it not only to supply sufficient provisions for its ordinary sojourners; but to afford refreshments of most kinds to the various visitors that stand in need of them after landing from a long voyage. The numbers of such visitors, including the crews as well as passengers of the ships lying there at anchor, is sometimes equal to the whole number of the settlement. The chief officers, passengers, and invalids, reside generally ashore during the stay of their respective ships. There are no inns; but every house is open for the reception of strangers, who are considered, for the time, as a part of the family. A moderate compensation is fixed for the host, in return for all the comforts which he ministers to his guests. For those who remain chiefly on board, quantities of fresh meat and vegetables, so grateful and so wholesome after a long marine diet, are furnished at regulated prices to the ships. Supplies of fresh water and fuel are also provided for the remainder of their voyage. In the year 1794, the island had not long recovered from a great calamity, a severe drought. Of the stock alone of horned cattle, the loss was computed at 3000, through the want of food and water. The evil raged the same length of time, about three years, as it did nearer to the coast of Africa; but partly from the natural resources of the country, and partly from the management of Government, it was much less fatal in its effects at the island of St. Helena than at those

of the Cape de Verd; and few traces of it appeared in the former, when the Embassy passed there. Verdure was restored to the vallies, and to such higher grounds as were not too steep to retain the moisture with which they had been blessed. Lands laid out in gardens were improved with considerable advantages to the proprietors. Those of the garrison were sufficient to provide plenty of wholesome vegetables for the sick as well as healthy soldiers. For this purpose the humane Governor, desirous to derive public advantage from private offences, allowed the delinquent soldiers to commute, for labour at the military gardens, the punishments to which they were condemned.

Several sorts of fruit trees imported into the island had been destroyed by a particular insect; but encouragement has been given for the cultivation of those which that mischievous animal is known to spare, such as the apple, for example, with all the varieties of which it is susceptible. The plantain and banana, or the two species of the *musa*, thrive also remarkably well. The ground is fertile, and in favourable seasons produces, in some instances, double crops within the year. Plantations, however, of cotton, indigo, or canes, were not found to answer: though some good coffee has been produced in it. A botanic garden has been established near the Governor's country-house. An intelligent gardener has been sent to take care of it by the Company; and a vast variety of trees, plants, and flowers of different, and sometimes opposite climates, are already collected in it. The surrounding sea abounds in esculent fish; and seventy different species, including turtle, have been caught upon the coasts. Whales are seen in great numbers playing round the island, where it is supposed the southern whale fishery might be carried on to great national advantage.

The country is chiefly cultivated by blacks. Persons of that colour were brought in a state of slavery to it by its first European settlers; and it seldom happens that white men will submit to common work where there are black slaves to whom it may be transferred. These were for a long time under the unlimited dominion of their owners, until a representation of the abuses made of that power induced the India Company to place them under the immediate protection of the magistracy, and to enact various regulations in their favour; which have contributed to render them, in a great

great degree, comfortable and secure. These regulations may have hurt, at first, the feelings of the owners of slaves, but not their real interest; for it appears, that before their introduction there was a loss, upon an average, of about ten in a hundred slaves every year, to be supplied at a very heavy expence; whereas, under the present system, they naturally increase. All future importation of slaves into the Island is prohibited.

Besides the blacks in a state of slavery, there are some who are free. The labour of these tending to diminish the value of that of slaves, the free blacks became once obnoxious to some slave owners; who had sufficient influence, in a Grand Jury, to present them as without visible means of gaining a livelihood, and liable to become burdensome to the community; but upon examination it appeared, that all free blacks of age to work were actually employed; that not one of them had been tried for a crime for several years, nor had any of them been upon the parish. They are now, by the humane interposition of the Company, placed under the immediate protection of the Government, and put nearly upon a footing with the other free inhabitants, who, when accused of crimes, have the privilege of a Jury, as well as in civil causes.

While ships are riding in the roads, and the inhabitants busy in supplying their wants, or eager to entertain their guests, their minds occupied also with foreign events, of which the strangers bring accounts to them, any dissensions subsisting among individuals in the place are suspended for the time; but it is said, that when the shipping season is over, and the settlement is void of business, as well as of topics of discussion on distant incidents, intestine divisions sometimes revive; it is, however, an object of Government to divert their minds from private feuds, by engaging them in military exercises, or even in domestic amusements and dramatic entertainments.

The principal settlement of St. Helena has the peculiar advantage of uniting the shelter of a leeward situation with the coolness of windward gales. The south-east wind blows constantly down the valley, rendering a residence in it pleasant as well as healthy. The country is so fertile, and the climate so congenial to the human feelings, that perhaps it would be difficult to find out a spot where persons, not having acquired a relish for the enjoyments of the world, or already advanced in life, and surfeited with them, could

have a better chance of protracting their days in ease, health, and comfort.

The hills on each side this happy valley, like those which present themselves to the sea, are extremely steep, and require several alternate traverses to render the ascent along them practicable. From the Heights the view downwards to the sea is indeed tremendous. It is related upon the spot, that an unfortunate mariner, willing, in the gaiety of his humour, to throw from thence a pebble on the deck of his ship, lying at anchor at a distance in the road, he launched it from the overhanging precipice with such unrestrained exertion, that his own body obeyed the impulse, and he flew headlong into the wide gulf below. A man on board the *Lion*, while at anchor in twenty fathoms or one hundred and twenty feet water, made at this time some bold but successful experiments. This man, who was a native of the Sandwich Islands, plunged frequently from the gunwale of the vessel into the sea, to catch dollars thrown into it for that purpose. He caught them before they reached the bottom; as from their two opposite flat surfaces they descended in so vibratory a direction, that he had an opportunity of overtaking them. He would also bring up two dollars at once, one thrown towards the head, and another towards the stern of the ship. His activity was indeed surprizing in every instance where he had occasion to shew it. He would suffer two Europeans to throw spears at him at the same time, both of which he would divert with, or take in his hands as they approached him. This man, so extraordinary for his agility, was found in the Republican brig *Amelie*, when captured by Sir Erasmus Gower. He passed with apparent willingness on board the *Lion*, perhaps as the larger vessel, where he had been some months, but could not utter one word of French or English; and probably he was not sensible what Powers he had served, or that he had altered his allegiance. He was of an open countenance, not unpleasing features, and of a good-natured disposition. Had the powers of his mind been exercised as those of his body were, it is possible that the former might have acquired as remarkable a proficiency as the latter had done. Man is formed, probably, by his nature and his organization, to excel other animals equally in mental and corporeal faculties.

[See another ACCOUNT of this ISLAND, by IYLES IRWIN, Esq. see Vol. xxvi. page 324, &c.]

ROGER ASCHAM'S LETTERS.

[*Concluded from Page 158.*]

LETTER III.

SIR,

IF I shold write oft, ye might think me to bold, and if I did leave of, ye might judge me eyther to forget your ientlenesse, or to mistruste your good will, who hath allreadye so bownd me unto yow, as I shall rather forget myself, and wishe God also to forget me, than not labor with all diligence and service, to applie myself holie to your will and purpose; and that ye shall well know how moch I assure my self on your goodnesse, I will passe a peece of good manners, and be bold to borow a litle of your smaull leyser from your weightye affairs in the common welth. Therfor if my lettres shall find you at any leyser, thei will trouble yow a litle, in telling yow at length, as I promised in my last letteres, delivered unto yow by Mr. *Francis Yaxeley*, whi I am more desirous to have your help for my staye at *Cambridge* styll, than for any other kinde of living else where. I having now som experience of liffe led at home and a brode, and knowing what I can do most fitlie, and how I wold live most gladlie, do well perceyve, there is no such quietnesse in *England*, nor pleasure in strange contres, as even in *St. John's Colledg*, to kepe company with the *Bible*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Demosthenes*, and *Tullie*; which my choise of quietness, is not purposed to lye in idleness, nor contrayned by a wilful natur, bicause I wot not, or can not, serve else where, whan I trust I cold applie my self to mo kindes of liffe, than I hope any need shall ever drive me to seeke, but onlie bicause in chusing aptlye for my self, I might bring some proffet to many others. And in this myne opinion I stand the more gladlie, bicause it is grownded upon the judgement of worthie Mr. *Dennye*, for the somer twelvemonth before he departed. Dynner and supper he had me commonlie with him, whose excellent wisdom mingled with so pleasant mirth I can never forget; enonges many other tawlkcs he wold saie oft unto me, if two dewties did not command him to serve, thone his prince, thother his wife, he wold surelie become a student in *St. Johns*, saying, *The Court*, *Mr. Asham*, is a place so slipperie, that dewtie never so well done, is not a stasse stiffe enough

to stand by alwaife very surelie, where ye shall many tymes repe most unkyndnesse where ye have sown greatest pleasures, and these also readye to do you much hurt, to whom you never intended to ibink any harm: which sentences I hard very gladlie then, and felt them sone after myself to be trewe, thus I, first ready by myne own natur, then moved by good counsell, after driven by ill fortune; lastlye caulled by quietnesse, thought it good to couche my selfe in *Cambridge* ageyne. And in very deed to many pluckt from thens, before thei be ripe, though I my self am whithered before I be gathered, and yet not so far that I have staid to long; but rather bicause the frute which I bear is so very small. Yet seying the goodlye croppe of Mr. *Cbeke*, is almost cleen carried from thens, and I in a maner alone of that tyme left a standing straggler, peradventur though my frute be small, yet because the grownd, from whence it sprung was so good, I may yet be thought somewhat fitte for seede, whan all yow the rest are taken up for better store, where with the king and his realme is now so noblie served. A in soch a scarcitie, both of these that were worthelie caulled away when thei were fitte, and of such as unwiselic parte from thens, before thei be readye, I dare now bolden my self, when the best be gone, to do some good among the mean that do tarry, trusting that my deligence shall deale with my dishabilitie, and the rather bicause the shoting is so well shot aweye in me, either ended by tyme of left of for better purpose. Yet I do amisse to mislike shoting to moch, which hath bene hitherto my best friende, and even now looking back to the pleasur which I sownd in it, and perceyving smaull repentance to folow after it, by *Plato*s judgement, I may think well of it. No, it never caulled me to go from my booke, but it made witte the lustier, and will the readier to run to it ageyn; and perchance goyng back sometyme from learning may serve even as well as it doth at leaping to passe sume of those, which kepe alwaife there standing at there booke, beside that seeking company and experience of mens manners abroad, is a fitte remedye for the fore, wherewith lerned men, many men say be much infected with, all which is, the best lerned

not alwaife to be the wifeft. A fentence not fspoken of fom for nought, yet ufed, for the moft parte, in the mouthe of fuch as eyther know not what thei faie, of ignorance, or care not, what thei fpeeke, of fpite. Thei think fimplicities to be folye, and foltetie to be wifdom. Thei judge bafhfull men to be rude, and paffhames to be well manerd. And after thies mens opinions, if a man be not πολυ πραγματι in doing, or will not πολυλογει in all matiers for proffet, or lift not χαιροφυλακει all perfons for favor, or can not ευτραπιδιζεις Θει at all tymes for pleasure, or to fpeake fitlie with St. *Paul* if he did not holie χριστιανισμῳ φυτω θυαζει he fhall be counted of them ιδιωτης απιστο λαοσας as ineptius, how learned, well manered, and fit to many good qualities fo ever he be, but I am afraid, ye will think that I go about more earnestlie than craftilie eyther to excufe myne own faulte of fo much negligence in studie at *Cambridge*, or to hide myne own folie of fo little experience in affairs abroad, yet in verie deed I will neyther accufe myne own leckes, nor buislie note other mens luftie and luckie boldness, altho examples, men faie, be neyther olde, far to be fetched, nor fewe to be nombrede, but yong at home, and of divers names; and thus by chance in remembering shoting, I have almost forgotten my mastier, and your masterships litle leyfor in fo great affairs.

Therfor, Sir, to be shorte, ye binde me to serve you for ever, by your sute the kings majestie wot graunt me this privilege, that receding the *Greek* tong in St. *Jobns*, I should be bownd to no other statutes within that Univerfitie and College, and some reason I have to be made free and journey man in learning, when I have all ready served out three prentiships at *Cambridge*. This sute also I trust, is not made out of season, when Kings ar rather yet to be ordered by the grace of our visitors, than by the law of any statute. But I here saie the visitors have taken this ordre, that eny man shall professe studie either of Divinitie, Law, or Physick, and in remembering thus well *England* abroad thei have in myne opinion forgotten *Cambridge* it self. For if some be not suffered in *Cambridge* to make up the fourth ordre, that is freelie as thei list, to studie the tonges and sciences, tho thei three shall neyther be so many as thei shold, nor yet be so good and perfitte as thei might. For

Law, Physick and Divinitie, need fo the help of tonges and sciences as thei can not want them, and yet thei require fo a hole mans studie, as thei may parte with no tyme to other learning, except it be at certain tymes to fetch it at other mens labor. I know Univerlities be instituted onlie that the realme may be served with Preachers, Lawyers, and Physicians; and fo I know likewise all woods be planted onlie eyther for building or burnyng, and yet good husbands in selling, use not to cut down all for tymbre and fuell, but leave alwaife standing some good big ones, to be the defence for the new springe. Therfor if some were fo planted in *Cambridge* as thei shold neyther be carryed awaye to other placefe, nor decay there for lack of living, nor be bownd to professe no one of the three, but bend them self holie to help forward all, I believe, Preachers, Lawyers, and Physicians shold spring in number, and grow in bignes more than commonlie thei do; and though your mastiership get me this priviledge, yet, God is my judge, Scripture should be my cheefe studie, where in I wold trust, eyther by wryting, or preaching, to show to others the way, both of truth in doctrine, and trew dealing in living, yea, if I do not obteyn this sute of libertie in learning, where I am sure I cold do moch good, than I beseeche your mastiership help to bestowe fom litle benefice on me, where I might in a corner occupy the smaull talant which God hath lent me. And if I shall be neyther fo luckye as to enjoie the first, nor judged fitte to be caulled to the second, then there is a third kynd of living, wherein I cold find in myne harte to feed my liffe for a while, if your wisdom will me not otherwise, and that is in lying abroad in some strange contrye for a yeare or two. This last day as I tauked with A. Sigor. *Marco Antonio Damula*, the ambassador of *Venice*, to whom I am exceeding moch beholden, he said unto me, if I had desire to live for a yeare or two in *Constantinople*, *Damasco*, or *Cayro*, he would provide I should be in place where I shold be partaker of weightye affairs. I said my desire was bent moch that waye, save onelie I wold not be in place, to receyve any wagefe more than the benefite of a table mary, in reading with some great man, whan leyfor shold give leave the courie of the *Greke* stories or other part of learning, I cold indouon myself, but I wold live freelie by the benefit of my Prince and Contrye.

He said if he had known my purpose before *Navagerius* went last ambassador to the *Turke* he could so have placed me, as I should hereafter cond him much thank. Therfor Sir if I do not obteyn neyther of my requests at home, I trust I could do the King's Majestie good service and your mastership moch pleasur abroad, by diligent advertisements of affairs from thens, if by your means the Kings Majestie for a yeare or two would bestow som honest stipend on me that myne interteynment from home might so give me credite abroad as I might have both libertie to lerne and leyior to wryte such things as were worthis to come to your knowledge. Sir, my trust is ye will not iudge me unconstant for this diversitie in choice of my living, but rather one that would leveit live as I find myself fittest to serve my Prince and contry, for as God be my judge, I had rather folowe fitnessse in my selfe, than serche proffet in any living, otherwise I wold not preferre such a kind of living at *Cambridge* as I do, when Divins, Lawyers, and Physicions have such easie preferments to so goodlie

promotions as they have. And I might without suspition of folie declare myne own opinion of myne own fitness, than I could say I have mist where I thought myself somewhat fit to serve, and that was the place which your mastership did obteyne of the Kings Majestie for me, but your goodnes that wold do that, I know will do me as good a torn when occasion shall serve thereunto. Thus as I wrote ons I ween to your Mastership. I have made my lotes and set them in order, as I wishe them to chance, and if it please your wisdom to draw for me ever as I know ye can discerne the fittest, so shall I esteem it to be the luckiest, what so ever shall come first to your hand. And think not that your lentlenes doth more bolden me now to make this sute, than it doth bind me for ever to be at your commandment as God knoweth, who have you and all yours in his keeping. I wold be glad to here that ye have received thies lettres. From Bruxelles the 24 of March 1553.

Your Masterships to commaund,
R. ASCHAM,

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

(Concluded from Page 164.)

WITH these free and constitutional sentiments Mr. Burke undertook the charge of being one of the Representatives for Bristol in the year 1774; and it is very well remembered, that in the course of his six years representation, which was full of the most important and critical business, "neither ambition nor avarice jostled him out of the strait lize of his duty—nor that grand foe of the offices of active life—that master-vice in men of business—a degenerate and inglorious sloth, made him flag and languish in his course*."

In 1780, Mr. Burke stood candidate for Bristol again; but some points of his parliamentary conduct, such as his behaviour to his constituents—his support to the Trade of Ireland—and above all his voting on Sir George Saville's Bill in favour of the Roman Catholics, seemed to give offence; and though he

vindicated himself from those charges in a most eloquent and masterly manner, such was the prejudice of the majority in favour of narrow principles, that he lost his election, and he took his seat in the new Parliament for Malton, in Yorkshire.

The Spring of 1782 opened a new scene of great political crisis. The American War had now continued near seven years; and partly from the ill success and the principle of this war, not only the great mass of the people from without, but very nearly a majority from within, began to be heartily tired of it. The Minister was attacked *en force*, and on the several Motions which Opposition brought before the House, relative to the extinction of this war, they were lost only by a very small majority. Finding matters in this train, Opposition were determined to put the subject at

* Vide his Speech to the Electors of Bristol on that occasion.

issue. Accordingly on the 8th of March, Lord John Cavendish moved the following Resolutions :

" That it appears to this House, that since the year 1775 upwards of one hundred millions of money have been expended on the army and navy on a fruitless war.

" That it appears to this House, that during the above period we have lost the thirteen Colonies of America, which anciently belonged to the Crown of Great Britain (except the ports of New York, Charles Town, and Savanna), the newly acquired colony of Florida, many of our valuable West-India and other Islands; and those that remain are in the most imminent danger.

" That it appears to this House, that Great Britain is at present engaged in an expensive war with America, France, Spain, and Holland, without a single Ally.

" That it appears to this House, that the chief cause of all these misfortunes has been the want of foresight and ability in his Majesty's Ministers."

The debate on those Resolutions lasted till two o'clock in the morning, when the House divided on the order of the day, which had been moved by the Secretary at War, and which was carried only by a majority of *ten*.

The defection on the side of Administration gave heart to the Minority, and they rallied with redoubled force and spirits on the fifteenth of March, when on a Motion of Sir John Rous, " That the House could have no further confidence in the Ministers who had the direction of public affairs," it was negatived only by a majority of *nine*. The Minority followed their fortune, and on the 20th of the same month (the House being uncommonly crowded) the Earl of Surrey (now Duke of Norfolk) rose to make his promised Motion, when Lord North spoke to order, by saying, " he meant no disrespect to the Noble Earl; but as notice had been given that the object of the intended Motion was the removal of his Majesty's Ministers, he meant to have acquainted the House, that such a Motion was become unnecessary, as he could assure the House, *on authority*,—*that the present Administration was no more!* and that his Majesty had come to a full determination of changing his Ministers; and for the purpose of giving the necessary time for new arrangements, he

moved an adjournment," which was instantly adopted.

During this adjournment a new Administration was formed under the auspices of the Marquis of Rockingham, on whose public principles and private virtues the nation seemed to repose after the violent struggle by which it had been agitated with the securest and most implicit confidence. The arrangements were as follow : The Marquis of Rockingham First Lord of the Treasury, the Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Fox joint Secretaries of State, Lord Camden President of the Council, Duke of Grafton Privy Seal, Lord John Cavendish Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Burke (who was at the same time made a Privy Councillor) Paymaster-General of the Forces.

Upon the meeting of Parliament after the recess, the new Ministry, which stood pledged to the country for many reforms, began to put them into execution. They first began with the affairs of Ireland; and as the chief ground of complaint of the sister kingdom was the restraining power of the 6th of George the First, a Bill was brought in to repeal this act, coupled with a resolution of the House, " That it was essentially necessary to the mutual happiness of the two countries that a firm and solid connection should be forthwith established by the consent of both, and that his Majesty should be requested to give the proper directions for promoting the same." These passed without opposition, and his Majesty at the same time appointed his Grace the Duke of Portland Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom.

They next brought in Bills for disqualifying revenue officers for voting in the election for members of Parliament; and on the 15th of April, Mr. Burke brought forward his great plan of reform in the Civil List Expenditure, by which the annual saving (and which would be yearly increasing) would amount to £72,368. It was objected by some members that this Bill was not so extensive as it was originally framed; but Mr. Burke entered into the grounds of those objections which had been made either from a compliance with the opinions of others, or from a fuller consideration of the particular cases; at the same time he pledged himself, that he should at all times be ready to obey their call, whenever it appeared to be the general sense of the House and of the People

to go through with a more complete system of reform.

This Bill was followed by another for the regulation of his own office. The principal object of the latter Act was to prevent the possibility of any balance accumulating in the hands of the paymaster general. These, he said, had amounted to the enormous sum of *one hundred thousand pounds*, the interest of which would be annually saved to the Public. He also stated (with a liberality peculiarly honourable to a man of his circumstances), that as Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, he enjoyed the profits arising from the clothing of the pensioners; the profits of this contract had usually amounted to 700l. per year, but by the bargain he had made with the contractor it would amount to 600l. more. This sum of 1300l. per year he meant to resign his claim to, and appropriate it to some public service.

The lateness of the season not affording time for the completion of all the plans of reform and regulation, which were in the contemplation of the new Ministry, in order to prevent their being neglected or forgotten in any subsequent change of circumstances, Lord John Cavendish, in a Committee of the whole House, moved ten resolutions:—the first of which related to the Collection of the Land, House, and Window Taxes; the second to the Consolidation of various Tax Offices; the four following to the offices of Paymaster General, and the Treasurer of the Navy; the seventh and eighth to the Regulation or Abolishing of sundry Officers in the Exchequer; the last was a self-denying resolution, by which the Minister bound himself, in case of a vacancy, in any of the aforementioned offices, during the ensuing prorogation of Parliament, not to dispose of the same without subjecting them to the future regulations of the House.

Whilst the new Ministry were thus engaged in carrying on their measures, an event took place which deranged all their plans, and finally caused a resignation amongst most of the principals. This was the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, which happened on the first of July 1782. This nobleman, who joined to considerable talents the most amiable manners and unshaken integrity, did not sufficiently calculate the strength of his constitution; he had ambition for business, and, we believe, on the purest motives—the power of doing good; but his frame was not equal to

the weight of public affairs: the consequence was, that his health (never regular) gradually declined from his first entrance into office, and he fell a martyr to what he conceived his duty.

On the death of Lord Rockingham, Lord Shelburne (now Marquis of Lansdowne) was appointed first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; and this giving umbrage to the Rockingham part of the Cabinet, who stated, "that by this change the measures of the former Administration would be broken in upon," Mr. Fox, Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Burke, and others, resigned their respective offices; when Mr. Pitt succeeded Lord John Cavendish as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the present Lord Sydney Mr. Fox, as Secretary of State, and Col. Barré Mr. Burke, as Paymaster General of the Forces.

By this change Mr. Burke fell once more into the ranks of Opposition, and continued so till after the peace of 1783, when Mr. Fox, joining his parliamentary interest with that of the late Frederick Lord North, they turned the majorities against the Minister, and after some ineffectual struggles by the latter, a change in Administration took place in the April following, by which the Duke of Portland became first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Lord John Cavendish Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Burke Paymaster General of the Forces, and Mr. Fox and Lord North joint Secretaries of State.

As this union of political interests has been marked with some asperities, it may be necessary to make some reflections on the part which Mr. Burke took in it, as one of this Cabinet. It is well known to those in the least conversant in the politics which immediately preceded those times, how uniformly the Minister (Lord North) was baited for his conduct throughout the whole course of the American war; every thing that could attach to a bad Minister (except corruption in his own person) he was charged with; and as Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke were the two leading champions of the House of Commons, in their several speeches will be found invectives of such a nature, as to men judging of others in the ordinary habits of life, perhaps would be thought insurmountable barriers to their coalition. But it should be remembered, that forming an Administration upon a broad bottom of political interest is quite a different thing from contracting a private friend-

ship;

ship; in the former many things are to be conceded, in regard to times and circumstances, and the opinions of others; in the latter the question of right and wrong lies in a narrower compass, and is more readily judged of by the parties and their friends. Mr. Burke, therefore, may say, "that in his several attacks on Lord North, he considered him as a principal promoter and encourager of the American War: a war which he held destructive of the interests and constitutional rights of this Country. As a *Minister*, therefore, he reprobated his conduct; but the American contest being over, and other measures about to be pursued, which, in his opinion, might heal the bruises of this war, he coalesced with him as a *man*, who (benefiting himself by his former mistakes) might still render important services to his Country."

Such a defence as this may very well be admitted in favour of Mr. Burke and others; but Mr. Fox stood pledged upon different ground. He not only inveighed against the Minister in the grossest terms of abuse, but against *the man*; when, he said, "he would not trust himself in a room with, and from the moment *that he ever acted with him*, he would rest satisfied to be termed the most infamous of men." After such a particular declaration as this, emphatically and deliberately announced in a full House of Commons, even those acquainted with the *short memories* of politicians never expected to see contradicted; but scarce nine months had elapsed, when Mr. Fox *thought otherwise*, to the astonishment of many, and, we trust, a lasting example to the nation how far they can in future depend on this Gentleman's political declarations.

It had hitherto been the fate of the Administrations in which Mr. Burke was connected to be short-lived. His destiny here pursued him, as towards the close of this year, the introduction of the last East India Bill, which was carried through the House of Commons, being rejected in the House of Lords, opened a way for the dismissal of the Ministry: it was thought by some that this Bill trenchanted too much on the prerogative, and that by the great powers which it gave the House of Commons it might be a means of making the Administration too strong for the Crown. These reasons may have prevailed on his majesty to dismiss his Ministers, as we find a new arrangement took place in De-

cember 1783, when the Right Hon. William Pitt was appointed first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

We are now to look for Mr. Burke in the Opposition once more; where we shall find him in the full possession of those powers which so justly entitled him to the character he maintained in the world. To detail the progress of that high character through all the political business he went through would be as much beyond the abilities of the Compiler of these Memoirs, as it would be incompatible with the nature and limits of this work; his talents will be shewn in a general and minute review of his public life, as exemplified in his speeches, his political and other publications, and then he will be found one of the greatest ornaments of the age he lived in.

Referring therefore at large to these documents, the next great political object of Mr. Burke's attention was in the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor General of Bengal. Whatever merit or demerit there was in this procedure, it originated with him; he pledged himself to undertake it long before Mr. Hastings' return from India, and was as good as his word on his arrival; Parliament, however, sanctioned his motions for an Impeachment, and from that time to its final determination it was their own act and deed.

In the prosecution of this tedious and expensive trial the variety and extent of Mr. Burke's powers, perhaps, never came out with greater lustre; he has been charged by some with shewing too much irritability of temper on this occasion, and by others of private and interested *pique*; but though we acknowledge there appear to be grounds for the first charge (which is too often the concomitant of great and ardent minds in the eager and impassioned pursuits of their object) we have every reason to acquit him of the other. It was on the contrary his political interest to forego the impeachment, and his friends, we believe, strongly advised him to that measure, but we have every reason to think he felt it his duty to act otherwise; and though the subsequent decision of the House of Lords has at least *officially* shewn he was in an error, we must suppose it an error of his understanding, not of his heart.

If there needed any additional proof of this opinion, we refer to a Letter of his addressed to Joseph Moser, Esq. about a year before his death, and published in

this Work in the month of July last; wherein he says, with his usual warmth and openness of temper whenever he touched upon this subject, "I am surprised at your speaking of such a person as Hastings with any degree of respect; at present I say nothing of those who choose to take his guilt upon themselves; I do not say I am not deeply concerned—God forbid I should speak any other language." At this period Mr. Burke clearly saw his dissolution in prospect, and it is impossible to suppose he would have made such a voluntary declaration to a friend, if he was not impressed with a clear conviction in his own mind that his prosecution of Mr. Hastings was founded in justice.

We are now arrived at a period, though late in the political life of this great man, which in our opinion does him the greatest honour; we allude to the early and active part he took in cautioning his countrymen "to keep the distemper of France from the least countenance in England, where *he was sure some wicked persons had shewn a strong disposition to recommend an imitation of the French Spirit of Reform.*"

Mr. Burke, whose active and inquisitive mind led him to find out with promptitude every thing which affected the interests of his country, early discovered in the *orations at the Old Jewry*, and the *Corresponding and Constitutional Societies*, a deep design of connecting the affairs of France with those of England, and thereby drawing us into an imitation of their conduct. He likewise saw several of his parliamentary friends giving *a side wind assistance* to those clubs, not perhaps with a view to go all lengths with them, but to avail themselves of the confusion which such a reformation would make, *by forcing themselves into Administration*. His politics were not of that complexion; the French had shewn themselves "too able Architects of their own ruin" to be followed as models for English Reformation; he therefore sounded the tocsin of alarm, by publicly announcing the grounds of his apprehensions, and at the same time as publicly *seceding from acting with men* whose views he conceived were too favourable to French politics.

His first Speech on this subject was on the 9th Feb. 1790, in the debate on the *Army Estimates*, wherein he shewed how "the French made their way through the destruction of their Country to a bad constitution;" whereas we, in our Revo-

lution, commencing with *reparation*, not with *ruin*, raised Great Britain above the standard even of her former self. He followed up this Speech (which was afterwards published) by another publication of much greater extent, entitled "Reflections on the Revolution in France;" wherein he lashes with an open and manly satire all those wretches who by their acts, orations, or writings, had attempted to sow the seeds of French principles in this Country; and at the same time predicted with great political acumen most of the miseries which the French Revolution has since produced.

There are some speculative men, and others tainted with Republican principles, who think that Mr. Burke's zeal was too violent, and that its breaking out so prematurely was the cause of the many publications which followed in favour of the French Revolution. That Mr. Burke's Pamphlet was the occasion of producing many others of a contrary way of thinking, we readily admit; but so far from this being against Mr. Burke it turns to his advantage, as it shews how ready his adversaries were to defend a doctrine which they were silently and most industriously spreading throughout all ranks of people, and which they were too artful to let off in *publications*, till the time was too late for theoretical disquisition, and arms perhaps were to decide the question.

His great and comprehensive mind saw "that the Rights of Man were easily learned, and that their influence were in the passions;" the timely force and eloquence therefore of his writings were no less creditable to his political abilities and integrity, than useful to his Country. By these "he enabled men to see their danger without astonishment, and provide against it without perplexity." And we have both reason and gratitude to acknowledge, that (next to the steady arm of Administration) none have been more instrumental in saving Great Britain from those ravages and depredations which France, in her pestiferous ideas of liberty, has inflicted on surrounding nations.

On political subjects there is, generally speaking, too much reason to suppose that men are subject to be warped by their passions or their interest; but Mr. Burke has given an irrefragable proof of his sincerity on this subject, particularly in those Letters published since his death, entitled "Three Memorials on French Affairs during the Years 1791, 1792,

and 1793." Here he evidently shews the *Amor Patriæ*; and this (though he was then verging towards the grave) seems to have roused all the powers of his great mind to such an elevation of research, that most of what he has there *predicated* has since *become history*: it is a valuable legacy to posterity, and will remain a lasting monument of his great political acumen, as well as his unwearied labours for the good of his country.

But there is a time when all must rest from their labours. In 1792 Mr. Burke retired from Parliament (where he had acted with so much distinguished éclat for twenty-seven years) in favour of his only child Richard Burke, a young man of the most promising talents, and great amiableness of temper. By this change he derived the pleasing hope of seeing his own fame revived by the additional lustre of him who was most dear to him. But Providence ordered it otherwise: his son had scarcely taken his seat, when his constitution (originally tender and delicate) yielded to a decline, and notwithstanding every medical assistance, he expired in the arms of his disconsolate parents in the Summer of 1794.

This blow was preceded by the loss of Mr. Burke's only brother, who died suddenly about two years before this period: a man who was only *second* to such a brother in many of his natural and acquired abilities. This accumulation of family distress preyed so much on his constitution, that his physicians sent him to Bath for relief—but "Who can medicine to a mind diseased?"

To a man of his sensibilities, his sorrows were too rooted to be cured by medicine, or mere philosophy. In religion he found his only consolation; and with this comfort he returned to Beaconsfield, where he distributed his time either in the conversation of a few select friends, or in reading, or having read to him, some of our best Writers on the moral and religious duties*. It was in this last act, on the 8th July 1797, that he felt the immediate approach of death; when, giving with a steady composure some private directions relative to his family, he sunk down on his bed, and, after a short struggle, passed quietly, and without a groan, into eternal rest, in that mercy which he had just declared "he had long sought for with

unfeigned humiliation, and to which he looked up with a trembling hope."

Edmund Burke in his person was about five feet ten inches high, erect, and well formed; with a countenance rather soft and open; and except by an occasional bend of his brow, caused by his being near-sighted, indicated none of those great traits of mind by his countenance which he was otherwise well known to possess. The best print of him is from a half-length by Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted about thirty years ago, when Mr. Burke was in the meridian of life.

Of his talents and acquirements it would be difficult to speak, did we not trust to his long and justly established fame to fill up the deficiencies of our description:

"From his cradle

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one; Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading." The richness of his mind illustrated every subject he touched upon. In conversing with him he attracted by his novelty, variety, and research; in parting from him, we involuntarily exclaimed, "What an extraordinary man!"

As an orator, though not so grand and commanding in his manner as Lord Chatham, whose form of countenance and penetrating eye gave additional force to his natural and acquired talents, yet he had excellencies which always gave him singular pre-eminence in the senate. He was not (though it was evident he drew from these great resources) like Cicero, or Demosthenes, or any one else; the happy power of diversifying his matter, and placing it in various relations, was *all his own*; and here he was generally truly *sublime and brilliant*. He had not, perhaps, always the art of *concluding* in the right place partly owing to the vividness of his fancy, and the redundancy of his matter; and partly owing to that irritability of temper which he himself apologizes for to his friends in his last notice of them; but those speeches which he gave the Public do not partake of this fault, which shew that in his closet his judgment returned to its usual standard.

As a Writer he is still higher; and, judging of him from his earliest to his latest productions, he must be considered as one of those prodigies which are sometimes

* He had been listening to some of Addison's Essays, in which he ever took delight, a little before he died; and the testimony of such a man as Burke should be an additional recommendation of this most excellent Author, whose *Life, Style, and Moral Writings* have been so eminently serviceable to his countrymen.

given to the world to be admired, but cannot be imitated; he possessed all kinds of styles, and gave them to the head and heart in a most exquisite manner: *pathos, taste, argument, experience, sublimity*, were all the ready colours of his *palette*, and from his pencil they derived their brightest dyes. We do not wish to adulate; but what praise can we withhold from a man whose writings broke the fascinating links of party, and *compelled all* to admire the brilliancy of his pen?

As a senator he was uniformly attached to the party he set out with; and though his private fortune was far from being established, and though different Administrations would be proud to detach him, he rose and fell with his party.

He has been charged with not being always constant to his own declarations and definitions; but before he is judged on this ground, times and circumstances should be well weighed. In our mixed Constitution there are times when the power of the Prince, or the People, may be alternately too much or too little, and the Politician who *now* speaks in favour of the one, and *then* of the other, may be equally consistent. There was a period, not very remote from the present, when the power of the Crown was thought "to have increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished;" but now that *Democracy* is taking such

hideous strides in Europe, every Englishman feels it his duty to rally round the Throne, as the best support of Freedom, Subordination, and Liberty.

He was a firm professor of the Christian religion, and exercised its principles in its duties; wisely considering, "That whatever disunites man from God, disunites man from man." He looked within himself for the regulation of his conduct, which was exemplary in all the relations of life; he was warm in his affections, simple in his manners, plain in his table, arrangements, &c. &c. and so little affected with the follies and dissipations of what is called "the higher classes," that he was totally ignorant of them; so that this great man, with all his talents, would be mere lumber in a modern drawing-room; not but he excelled in all the refinements as well as strength of conversation, and could at times badinage with great skill and natural ease; but what are these to a people where cards and dice constitute their business, and fashionable phrases, and fashionable vices, their conversation.

"Take him for all in all," Edmund Burke must be considered as a man of great and extraordinary talents, who justly acquired in his own day the applauses of his Countrymen, and who will always hold an elevated rank amongst the Statesmen and Philosophers of Europe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Critick of Pope, in your Magazine for July, has displayed, I think, a correct taste and judgment in dissenting from the writer of Fitzosborne's Letters, who considers the Night-piece in the Eighth Book of the Iliad inferior to the Version which Pope has made of it. It is the duty of every translator to endeavour not only to transfuse the beauties of the original into his work, but to preserve, as much as possible, the author's thought and mode of expression. Some accommodation to the age which he translates for is certainly necessary, but too much latitude should be as studiously avoided as too close an interpretation. The Horatian precept, *Nec verbum verbo curabis*, &c. is a very good one; but the same writer in another place observes, *Est modus in rebus*.

Pope often brings his Version to such a great degree of refinement, that it reflects, in many places, a distorted image

of the original. No Ovidian graces or decorations will, in my opinion, atone for the majesty and noble simplicity of the Father of Poetry.

Pope's Translation of the Comparison at the end of the Eighth Book of the Iliad, notwithstanding the glow and harmony of its versification, is by no means equal to the beauty of the original. Homer's simplicity, which is a characteristic quality of this fine passage, is very poorly compensated by the luxuriance of Pope. The efficacy of the simile too is obviously diminished, as your Correspondent has remarked, by making the Moon, instead of the Stars, the principal object. It is strange that Pope should so egregiously mistake the original, and not less so that Melmoth should so warmly commend it. The Greek runs, in the order of construction, *αριστερία αρα φαινη ο ηραα αμφι φαινη σεληνη*, of which "the Moon resplendent lamp of night, &c." is no translation

translation at all: the meaning of it is, *the very beautiful Stars appear in the Heavens shining round the lucid Moon.* This makes the comparison most exquisitely apposite. It implies, as used by Homer, that the fires which the Trojans made in their camp illuminated all the Trojan plain, even to the shores of the Hellespont, which the Stars, by being represented as the principal object, very forcibly convey. Nay, that Pope palpably misinterprets the text, a citation from Eustathius will shew. The Moon, says Eustathius, is meant by Homer in only the first quarter. When it is at the full, the Stars, far from appearing bright, are obscured as Sappho has remarked.

Αἴετες μὲν ἀμφὶ καλὰν Εἰλάϊαν
 Ἀψ' ἀποκρυπνύουσι φαινόντες ἰδὸς
 Ὅπως ἄνελπιθισα μάστιγα λάμπηται.

The Stars their brightness lose around their
 Queen,
 When she with all her glory lights the world.

But, considering the passages with regard only to their respective beauty, the original is infinitely superior. The *or roundum* of the Greek cannot be preserved in a translation; and the beautiful conciseness of

— γέγηθε δὲ τὸ φῶς ποιμήν,

far from being surpassed, is not equalled even by

The conscious swains rejoicing in the sight,
 Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light.

Yet, after all, I am ready to acknowledge that Pope's Homer, as it is, I think, with singular propriety called, is a very wonderful performance; and that we can only apply to him what Ablandcourt incurred, we must call his Translation *La belle Infuælie*.

I am, &c.

J. D.

Salisbury, Sept. 8, 1797.

AN ACCOUNT OF MR. CHARLES MACKLIN.

[Continued from Page 168.]

AT the conclusion of his engagement with Mr. Sheridan he returned to England, and became the Manager of a Company of Comedians at Chester, which Mr. Gentleman describes as an excellent one*. Here he performed with success during the summer months; but on the return of the winter (1750-1) he was restored to the London Theatre at Covent Garden, and performed Mercutio in

the famous run of *Romeo and Juliet*; a part for which he must have been very unfit. At his benefit this season he produced his daughter before the public in the character of *Athenais* in *Theodosius*, and spoke an occasional prologue introductory to her appearance†. The next season (1751-2) he still continued at Covent Garden, and at his benefit afforded the public an entertainment, the

* See Hitchcock's *View of the Irish Stage*, vol. i. p. 211. and Preface to the *Gentleman's Modish Wife*.

† Miss Macklin had performed the *Duke of York* in *Richard the Third*, so early as the 20th of December 1742. In the season of 1751-2 she performed *Jane Shore* twice, and *Lady Townley* once. On her father's relinquishing the Stage in 1753, she engaged at Drury Lane, and performed with Mr. Garrick with great success until 1760, when she changed to Covent Garden, and quitted the Theatre about 1776. She was an actress highly accomplished (her father having spared no expence in her education), and was received with great favour by the public while at Drury Lane; but after her removal to Covent Garden she appeared to perform with but little animation, and gradually sunk in the estimation of the Town. She died the 3d of July 1781, and left the bulk of her property to a female friend. To her father, then of the age of more than fourscore, she bequeathed only a trifling annuity during his life. A letter to her from Mr. Macklin, very honourable to his paternal character, is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1793, p. 410. For the good sense it contains, and the spirit of conscious integrity which appears to pervade it, we think it deserves to be read.

nature or reception of which is, we apprehend, entirely forgotten *. He performed only one more season (1752-3) as a regular member of either Theatre; and at his benefit had the opportunity of shewing the accomplishments of Miss Macklin, in the character of Lucinda in *The Englishman in Paris*, then acted for the first time, in which he himself performed the part of Buck.

At this time, when, according to his own calculation of his age, he could not be less than 54 years old, he determined to quit the Theatre, and adopt a new plan of life. Having first settled his daughter at Drury Lane Theatre, he obtained from Mr. Garrick the use of

the House for a night, and on the 20th of December 1753, after the play of *The Refusal*, took leave of the Stage in form, with the following Epilogue, written by Mr. Garrick:

POOR I, tofs'd up and down from shore to shore,

Sick, wet, and weary, will to sea no more;
Yet, 'tis some comfort, tho' I quit the trade,
That this last voyage with success is made,
The ship full laden, and the freight all paid. }
Since then, for reasons, I the Stage give o'er
And, for your sakes, write Tragedies no more;
Some other schemes, of course, possess my brain,

For he who once has eat, must eat again.

* Mr. Macklin seems to have been always attentive to produce some novelty at his benefit. The following is the Play Bill of this year:

“For the BENEFIT of Mr. MACKLIN,

At the Theatre Royal in COVENT GARDEN, on Wednesday the 8th of April, will be presented a Comedy, called

THE PROVOK'D HUSBAND; or, A JOURNEY TO LONDON.

The Part of Lady Townly to be performed by Miss MACKLIN

(Being the first Time of her appearing in Comedy),

The Part of Sir Francis Wronghead to be performed by Mr. Macklin,

And the Part of Lord Townly to be performed by Mr. Barry.

After which will be exhibited,

A New DRAMATIC SATIRE, of Two ACTS, called

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE; or, PASQUIN TURN'D DRAWCANSHIR,

CENSOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Written on the Model of the Comedies of Aristophanes, and the Pasquinades of the Italian Theatre in Paris:

With Choruses of the People, after the Manner of the Greek Drama.

The Parts of the Pit, the Boxes, the Galleries, the Stage, and the Town to be performed by THEMSELVES, for their Diversion.

The Parts of several dull disorderly Characters in and about St. James's to be performed by Certain Persons, for Example.

And the Part of Pasquin Drawcansir to be performed by his CENSORIAL HIGHNESS, for his Interest.

The Satire to be introduced by an Exordium; and to conclude by a satirical-panegyrical-ironical-comical-original Peroration upon the Virtues and Vices, Wisdom and Folly, Judgment and Prerogative of the Town.

N. B. As several of the Town have prejudged the Pit, Boxes, and Galleries acting their Parts themselves to be of the same species with Mr. Woodward's *LICK AT THE TOWN* last year, or that it can mean only the ordinary approbation or disapprobation of the audience, Signor Pasquin thinks it incumbent on him to assure the Public, that all those conjectures are entirely groundless. And farther he assures the Public, that the Pit, &c. acting their parts, has no other meaning than the common literal Sense; and that really and bona fide the Audience are interwoven in the Drama, and are to be part of the Dramatis Personae, whom he hopes to make act their parts to a numerous and polite Audience, and with universal applause: but those of them who are to perform in the Pit and Galleries, he hopes will be at the Theatre betimes, for particular reasons; and those who are to act in the Boxes, he requests that they would send their servants by Three o'clock to keep their places.

☞ The Letters from the Town and the Village have been received; and the Town may depend upon having places kept for them upon the Stage.—The Hint concerning the Robin Hood Society will be complied with.

Boxes 5s.

Pit 3s.

First Gall. 2s.

Upper Gall. 1s.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock.

Vivat Rex.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Macklin, at his Lodgings, in Bow-street, Covent-Garden; and of Mr. Page, at the Stage-Door, of whom places for the Boxes may be taken.

translation at all: the meaning of it is
*the very beautiful Stars appear in
 Heavens shining round the lucid*
 This makes the comparison
 quistely apposite. It implies
 Homer, that the fires which
 made in their camp ill
 Trojan plain, even
 Hellepont, which
 represented as
 forcibly con-
 pably me-
 from the
 say, the
 over
 paid,
 to sea no more,
 but the trade,
 is made,
 and down from shore to
 the House for a night, and on the 20th
 December 1753, after the play of *The*
 following Epilogue, written by

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You'll know me,
 see it.

But truce with jesting; let me now impart
 The warm overflowings of a grateful heart:
 Come good, come bad, while life or mem'ry
 lasts,

My mind shall treasure up your favours past;
 And, might one added boon increase the store,
 With much less sorrow should I quit the
 shore;

To mine, as you have been to me, prove
 kind,

Protect the pledge my fondness leaves behind.
 To you, her Guardians, I resign my care,
 Let her with others your indulgence share.
 Whate'er my fate; if this my wish prevails,
 'Twill glad the FATHER, tho' the SCHEMIST
 fails.

The plan of life which he adopted was
 to open a Tavern in the Piazza, Covent
 Garden, to be conducted with some de-
 gree of novelty, and to add to it a species
 of entertainment something resembling
 the Lectures of Orator Henley, or the
 Disputing Society at the Robin Hood.
 Accordingly, on the 11th of March 1754,
 notice was given, that Mr. Macklin's
 house and rooms in the Piazza were
 finished, and would be opened the ensuing
 week. Two of the rooms were described
 as fifty by twenty-five feet high; which,
 with other apartments, formed a suite of
 rooms 230 feet deep. The whole judged
 by all who had seen it to be much the
 most complete design, and the apartments
 the most elegantly fitted up, of any place
 of public entertainment in Europe. To

it was added, " 'Tis said
 admitted but by subscrip-

and Coffee-house were ac-
 cused, at first with some ap-
 pectis, but minute economy
 such an undertaking was
 wanting. At the beginning
 of winter, the second part
 was brought into execution,
 not be better described than
 Advertisement, dated the 22d
 ber 1754.

MACKLIN's Great Room in
 Covent Garden, this day,
 the 22d of this instant November,
 opened

THE BRITISH INQUISITION.

This Institution is upon the plan of
 ancient Greek, Roman, and modern
 and Italian Societies of liberal
 education. Such subjects in Arts,
 Sciences, Literature, Criticism, Philo-
 sophy, History, Politics, and Morality,
 shall be found useful and entertaining
 to Society, will be there lectured upon,
 and freely debated; particularly, Mr.
 Macklin intends to lecture upon the
 Comedy of the Ancients; the use of their
 masks and flutes; their mimes and pan-
 tomimes; and the use and abuse of the
 Stage: he will likewise lecture upon the
 rise and progress of the modern Theatres,
 and make a comparison between them
 and those of Greece and Rome; and be-
 tween each other, he purposes to lecture
 also upon each of Shakspeare's plays; to
 consider the original stories from whence
 they are taken, the artificial or inartificial
 use, according to the laws of the Drama,
 that Shakspeare has made of them. His
 fable, moral character, passions, manners,
 will likewise be criticised; and how his
 capital characters have been acted here-
 tofore, are acted, and ought to be acted.
 And as the design of this enquiry is to
 endeavour at an acquisition of truth in
 matters of taste, particularly theatrical,
 the Lecture being ended, any Gentleman
 may offer his thoughts upon the subject.
 The doors will be opened at five, and the
 Lecture begin precisely at seven o'clock
 every Monday and Friday evening.

"Ladies will be admitted. Price one
 shilling each person.

"The first Lecture will be on HAM-
 LET.

"N. B. The Question to be debated
 after the Lecture will be, Whether the
 people of Great Britain have profited

by their intercourse with, or their imitation of the French nation *?

"There is a public ordinary every day at 4 o'clock, price 3s. each person to drink port, claret, or whatever liquor he shall chuse.

"N. B. This evening the public subscription card-room will be opened. Subscriptions taken in by Mr. Macklin."

A contemporary diurnal writer asserts, that on this first evening there were eight hundred persons present. Curiosity would undoubtedly carry many; and the novelty of the entertainment would certainly attract some. A short trial was sufficient to prove that it could not be supported. Ridicule was early employed against it. Foote, then in possession of inimitable powers, first teased Macklin in his rooms, and afterwards expostulated his undertaking at the Haymarket Theatre, where he was introduced (the Inquisitor, as he was called) contending with Dr. Rock, and Tiddy Doll, for the Inquisitorial dignity; which being allowed, the entertainment was concluded by a St. Giles's oration, in imitation of that then exhibiting at Covent Garden, in the tragedy of Coriolanus. In return for this abuse, Mr. Macklin, with equal virulence, but less humour, retorted on Foote a charge that

he had been guilty of robbing a friend of his portmantua, and was by no means sparing of opprobrious terms. This contention soon disgusted the public; and both the combatants found, at the conclusion, that they had bespattered each other without any emolument to themselves. Both the Theatre and the Inquisition were ill attended. On the 10th of January, 1755, Macklin's exhibition closed; and on the 25th he appeared in the Gazette, among the bankrupts, as vintner, coffee-man, and chapman. He afterwards attempted to revive his Oratory, but without effect.

Failing therefore in the scheme he had adopted, he was induced to return to the theatre; and in 1757 † went to Ireland with Mr. Barry, and appeared to interest himself much in that performer's intended new theatre in the Irish Metropolis. On the 28th December 1758, Mrs. Macklin died; and on the 12th December 1759, he returned to Drury Lane, and performed Shylock; after which he produced for the first time his popular farce of "Love A-la-Mode," which at first met with some opposition, but afterwards was received with unbounded applause; and for many years afterwards he derived very great emolument from it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

POLITICAL TALKING.

IN A TECHNICAL WAY.

—"AND what d'ye think," says a *Tradesman*, "of the times?" "Think," cries another, "why, I think that our *affairs* are in a shocking *bad condition*; and unless we have soon fresh *clerks* and new *books*, depend on't, we shall have *lost by composition*." "O fie! my dear sir," replies the *chaplain*; "you talk rashly. Never fret for fear of evils from first to last imaginary. The times are big with wonderful events. Do not you observe how all nations are conspiring to kick *popery* out of the world, just as its type *Jezabel* was kicked out of a window? Besides, we are dependant on a *higher power*, and are commanded to be subject to those above us, as punishers of *vice*, and encouragers of *virtue*. Then let us be so, lest we incur the dreadful wrath of him who sees

our actions, conceal them how we will. And, indeed, What are we? Whence came we? Where are we going?" "Going," squeaks out an old chitty-faced *Barber*; "why, I suppose you are going to preach, like a loyal dog as you are; I am going to jail, and my lads are going to fight the French. Where else do you suppose we can go to? Rot those above us, say I. They are not content with fousing us up to the *ears in fuds*, but they also *shave* us pretty closely into the bargain. O, had I but the *drumming* of 'em, how I would *belabber* their *lanthorn jaws*: I'd warm their *whiskers*; I'd *frizzle* their *wigs* for 'em, I warrant you. Nay, every lump on their *brush-like chins* should be quickly lopped off. Why, their *pairs* are as empty as *powder bags*, and ten times more useless." "Pry thee, friend,

* In the Gentleman's Magazine 1754, p. 568, is a copy of George Alexander Stevens's speech delivered on this question.

† H. Macklin's View of the Irish Stage, Vol. I, p. 289.

hod ti tongue," answers a good-looking Farmer; "the times are better 'an we deserve. An really, I think, aur great men are terrible clever fellows, tho', as you may say, they irn't alas lucky. 'We are taxed,' as somebody said, 'ten times as much by our extravagance, idlenels, and bad management, as by the taxes of the country.'" "Very good," quoth *Peter Pennyborn*. "And as I was going to say," continued the farmer, "it is our best way to make ourself as easy as we can about sitch like things. For my part, I don't envy the fine folks a bit. I alas think they have seofle troublesome times on't; an', as our oud school master says, *reas-bores an' pack-burges; Gentlemen an' slaves are o' varra usef'ul i'ther way*." "And so they are," splutters a snivelling snottety-nosed *Staymaker*; and a—— "I have mony a time thought," adds the worthy rustic, scratching his head, "that you mud learn a vast deal fray things you see's i' th' fields: *Pismires* will shew us *carefulness* and *hard-working*; *bees*, *good order* and *management*; and *sheep*, *good manners*. I'll assure you, Sir, I have often laughed to see 'em," continues this noble prop of the nation, who now begun to be very chatty. "Yes," says he, "I have often laughed (drinking his glafs, and noding health) to see the *top* lead the *flock* to a gap, or any okard plect, and there stand stock still, till ivery yan of 'em is gitten safely over. Like a complizant fellow as he is. An mear an' that," says he very blithly. "I have often obserbed, that whenever I buy a fresh *cow*, the oud one's mun o fight her, to kna which mun be t'maitter. They are meastly yan aboon another, just as we are. But its varra queer, the head beast is meastly best-natured; whilst the cowards will be down-right tyrants to them that are still beneath them; and a— a—." "It has been a devilish *bard beat*," bawls out a young *sportsman* hastily; "and I'll bet you *six* to

four Gallio beats the field; split my ears if it won't be a *dead-go* for old *Squire Bull* and his *favourite eight year old*." "Mr. Bull," returns a mild-looking young man, "is now old, and we must expect to see his health decline apace." "To be sure," says *Dr. Widdle Waddle*, "he is not very young; and, what is worse, he has made rather free with his constitution. Yet, depend on't, he is a chip of the old block, and will crack a bottle or run down a fox with the best of 'em. He is scarce got well from his late *inflammatory fever*; yet I hope a few *febrifuge mixtures* and *lenitive applications* will soon bring him to rights." "O, yes, and make him as *sound as a roach*," calls out a *fishmonger*. "Never," retorts a blustering carrot-faced inkle weaver, "whilst he continues guinea-man. He is a stupid blockhead, that's plain; and hang me if I don't think every Republican a wise man, and every loyalist a horrid fool. Had I but the head *feat*, I'd roar them into their ranks; I'd switch 'em with a cat-o'-nine-tails, that I would. Why, I'll tell you what I'd do: Make every head-manufacturer a magistrate, and every minister a pig-driver." "Do hold your vile stuff," replies a long-nosed Logician; "I say, you know nothing at all about the matter; and yet to know that you know nothing is knowing what you do not know; and not to know that you know even that, is not to know whether you know anything or nothing, and that is to know for ought you know"—"A plague of such knowing," cries Lenny Longshanks, taking his glafs—

"Here's a health to the King and our good Constitution,

"A little reform, but no Revolution;

"And so good night to you."

"Amen," quoth the Chaplain.

Kirkby-Lonsdale.

E. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is now more than a century since that great philosopher Locke made the following observation:

"Faith and Truth, especially on all occasions of attesting it upon the solemn appeal to heaven by an oath, is the great bond of society: this it becomes the wisdom of magistrates carefully to support, and render as sacred and awful in the

minds of the people as they can. But if ever frequency of oaths shall make them be looked on as formalities of law, or the custom of straining of truth (which mens' swearing in their own cases is apt to lead them to) has once dipped men in perjury; and the guilt, with the temptation, has spread itself very wide, and made it almost fashionable in some cases, it will be impossible for society

(these bonds being dissolved) to subsist : all must break in pieces, and run to confusion."—*Letter to a Member of Parliament* 1691.

I am not such a *laudator temporis acti* as to suppose there is a greater quantity of evil in the world now than there has ever been ; on the contrary, I think it probable that good and evil, in the aggregate, bear generally the same proportion to each other. But as fashion is allowed in every thing else to *bear sovereign sway*, so there may be a fashion even in crimes and virtues ; and if this remark has any foundation, one may say, that if charity (public at least) be the fashionable virtue, PERJURY is the prevailing vice of the present day. It is indeed a crime most dreadfully conspicuous, so that oaths seem now to be regarded as matters of mere form, which numbers daily take as things of course, without considering the import of the words they utter, or the wickedness of swearing either to what they know to be false, or to what they do not know to be true.

Of this the general depravity of mankind, and an almost universal desertion of religious principles, have been assigned as causes ; and certain it is, that when religious principles have lost their influence over mens' minds, nothing remains to counteract the suggestions of interest, whenever it tempts them to break any other commandment, as well as that which prohibits FALSE-SWEARING.—These causes, I have no doubt, operate considerably in producing the evil which is so much complained of. But there is a particular one, which I believe has hitherto escaped public animadversion, though it hath a direct and manifest tendency to destroy the foundation of those religious notions, which give to an oath its only strength and sanction.

We all know the influence of bad examples, and how greatly it is increased by the dignity of station, or character, in those who exhibit them. It is also generally said, and I believe it to be generally true, that the example of the PROFESSORS of religion hath a more powerful effect on the mind of their disciples, than the doctrine they preach. A CLERGYMAN'S duty, therefore, requires, that he not only keep himself free from guilt, but that his character, like that of Cæsar's wife, should be even above suspicion. What, then, is to be expected, if he lay himself open to reproach in this respect ? It is not unusual for lay-

men to ask with what face *the Clergy* can preach against *Perjury*, when so many of them *buy their livings* ? "*Pudet hoc opprobria dici, et non potuisse refelli.*"

The numberless advertisements of presentations, and the bare-faced manner in which they are often sold, afford, it must be confessed, but too fair a pretence for this insinuation. For to suppose that in *all* those cases they are *purchased* by friends or relations, and *freely* given to the clerk, without expectation of re-payment or remuneration of any kind, implies such a measure of disinterested benevolence in the world, as Christian charity would, indeed, willingly hope, but a very moderate degree of experience will find it difficult to believe.

If, then, it be admitted, that *MANY CLERGYMEN BUY* their livings, which I suppose is too notorious to be gravely denied, I would desire you to read the following *oath*, which every one of them must *solemnly take* before his Institution.

"I do swear, that I have made no simoniacal payment, contract, or promise, directly or indirectly, by myself, or by any other to my knowledge, or with my consent, to any person or persons whatsoever, for or concerning the procuring and obtaining of this ecclesiastical dignity, place, preferment, office, or living of ; nor will at any time hereafter perform or satisfy any such kind of payment, contract, or promise, made by any other, without my knowledge or consent : So help me God, through Jesus Christ." Every man, who hath the least respect for religion, must be *shocked* at supposition that *any Preacher of the Gospel* should be capable of purchasing a benefice, and afterwards of *taking this oath*, without any apparent consciousness of having *perjured himself*.

I am not ignorant that the Courts of Law are favourable to this kind of traffic, provided the purchase be made before an actual vacancy, and even before the incumbent is *sick and about to die*. But is that sufficient to satisfy a man's conscience ? Is there the least ambiguity in the expressions which this oath contains ? Is there the remotest possibility of evading the force of so clear and comprehensive a form of words ? Indeed, if there were any, I should think that a very accommodating conscience which could satisfy itself with a mere evasion. Be that as it may, the design of the oath is obvious, and cannot be mistaken ; and it is comprised (as I before observed) in so plain and clear a form, as will puzzle the most

most expert casuist to make his escape either from the letter, or the spirit of it. The having "made no payment, contract, or promise, directly or indirectly, by myself or by any other, to my knowledge or with my consent, to any person or persons whatsoever, for or concerning the procuring and obtaining of this benefice," are *strong words*, Mr. Editor and, as I should conceive, *difficult to be swallowed by any conscience* that is not convinced of their being strictly true. But, as if the composers of the oath had foreseen the future depravity of the Christian world, and effectually to shut up every avenue that might lead to this wicked merchandize, a clause was added, which they not unreasonably thought would preclude every evasion. "Nor will, at any time hereafter, perform or satisfy any such kind of payment, contract, or promise, made by any other without my knowledge or consent."

If this oath has failed to produce the intended effect; if ecclesiastical benefices are frequently bought, and by those who know they must *solemnly swear* that they neither have bought them mediately or immediately, nor will repay any others who may have bought them without

their previous knowledge, I deem it no imputation on the sagacity of those who imposed it; for before the fact had become notorious, it might have justly be considered a libel, not only on *the Clergy alone*, but on *human nature itself*, to have supposed it possible.

To propose the remedy for an evil pregnant with such pernicious consequences, is not the intention of this letter. I hope that will be done by some other correspondent more adequate to the task. The foregoing thoughts are respectfully offered to the consideration of *every Clergyman*, who is deliberating about the *purchase of a living*, in any manner whatsoever; and if but *one* be hereby prevented from doing it, I shall enjoy the satisfaction of not having written them in vain.

It would be trespassing too far on your pages, at present, to suggest some reasons why the *parson who sells a presentation* is highly culpable, though not, perhaps, in so great a degree as *the clerk who buys it*; but if you insert this in your useful Miscellany, I shall trouble you farther with a letter on that subject.

O. D.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As modern imitations of Sterne have found place in your late Magazines, it is possible you may make room in some future one for the enclosed Reflections, written in his style in the last century, if the Preface is to be credited.

The story is taken from page 6 of a small pamphlet entitled, "Occasional Reflections in a Journey from London to Norwich and Cambridge." Printed by A. Baldwin, Warwick-Lane, MDCCXI.

N. B. In punctuation, capitals, and the x in reflection, the inclosed copy resembles the print.

An Admirer of Sterne.

BYDESDALE.—CROWN.

April 23.—Date of the Year wanting.

I HAVE little compassion, for Common Beggars: But, there are some men, I cannot pass, without an Alms. One of These I overtook, this morning; travelling on the Road. He ask't me Nothing. Indeed there was no Occasion for it; his Countenance sufficiently Express'd his Wants. Or, was he Querulous, in his Story: which he told, at my Request. After two or three Questions, I gave him a Pittance.—He had lost one of his Eyes, by Sickness; and, the same Distemper had Impaired the Other. The best Service, they could do him, Now, was, to Weep withal: Which he did, plentiful-

ly, at this time; in seeming Joy. May be, they had not done him the like Office, long before.—He had passed Sixty Years of Age. If they had been Four-score, I should not have pitied him, so much. The greatest Comfort, to a wearied Traveller, is to be near his Journey's end.—His Son, a Child of Eight Years old, was his Companion, and his Guide: Tho', many Steps Behind Him, in his Ways of Sorrow. My next Thoughts were on Him. I wish, I had improved them, as I ought: But they advanc'd my Charity, no farther, than, to make my Shilling five, by The Old Man found Speech,

Speech, enough, to thank me for it ; and with'd me a Reward, in Heaven. I told him ; he had not well consider'd, what he said ; there were no Crown Purchases, in Heaven : They are, All, of Greater Value. And, so, bad him God's Speed.— My next Reflexion was on myself ; upon this Occasion. I found, The Devil was never so Effectually our Enemy, as under the Disguise of a Friend. When He appears with Fire-brands, in his hand, we Fly from him. But who can Resist, or Leave him ; when he bids us Love our Selves ? This was the Case : He repre-

sented That, unto me, as my Interest, which was my Duty ; with my Danger, in Neglecting it. To be sure, not in Kindness to Me, or the Other Man : But, when he perceives, that, he cannot wholly Prevent a Good Action ; he labours to Destroy the little Merit, in't, by Corrupting the Intention ; and directs it all, to Self-Advantage.— What a wretch am I ; who never spare a Shilling to my Brother ; but, when I dare not withhold my Hand ; beside the Baser Hopes of Triple Interest, for it !

THE LIFE OF CARDINAL LANGHAM.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

[Continued from Page 157.]

IN September 1368, the Pope promoted Langham to the dignity of Cardinal*. Even the enemies of this Prelate, and enemies he certainly had, have not stated that he had by any means sought this elevation. On the contrary, they tacitly subscribe to the truth of what has been asserted by other writers, namely, that his Holiness, struck with the character of the man, and perhaps pleased with his spirited conduct and assiduity in the execution of his constitution respecting pluralities, thought that it was paying a compliment to the Sacred College to have so zealous a defender of the rights of the Church a member of it.

But although it is evident that Urban was thus well disposed towards the new

Cardinal, it does not, upon this occasion, appear that the King felt the same sentiments in his favour. Whether the pride of Edward was hurt because he had not been consulted upon his promotion, or that that peevishness of disposition, which the misfortunes attendant upon this period of his life had engendered, had already begun to operate, must be left to conjecture. Stimulated by some passion inimical to his former favourite, he ordered the temporalities of his Archbishoprick, as if the see were vacant, to be seized†. Langham, observing that the tide of monarchical attachment, which had long since risen to a flood, was ebbing fast away, did not use any efforts to oppose its current. He did, indeed,

* Ciaconii Vitæ Pontificum, Roma 1601.

† Some obloquy has been thrown upon the character of Edward the Third by the Monks, who, as I have already observed, were the only writers of those times ; he has, for this transaction, by them been accused of sacrilege ; but it does not appear that they had any foundation for so dreadful a charge. By the promotion of an Archbishop to a seat in the Sacred College, the vacation of his See was a thing of course. He was considered as being discharged by the Pope from an obligation to attend a particular church, that he might be employed in the service of that which was universal ; and it was a special favour when his Holiness permitted him to hold his preferments in commendam. Sometimes, indeed, a person covenanted before he accepted the red hat, to retain those dignities of which he was in possession. In the year 1383, Walter de Wardlow would not accept of that much-envied tegument, but upon condition that he might keep the Archbishopric of Glasgow (Baluzius, Vol. I. col. 1312). In 1426, when Henry Beaufort, the opulent Bishop of Winchester, and great uncle to Henry the Sixth, was raised to the dignity of Cardinal, it was debated in Council, " whether, by accepting of it, he had not forfeited his situation as a Privy Counsellor." (Anstis' Register of Garter) ; and although, in consideration of his near affinity to the King, he was allowed to continue at the board, the same provision was made in his case as is now adopted with respect to Magistrates in any cause in which they are directly or collaterally interested. He was to withdraw when any matter of debate arose which regarded the

appear in the King's presence, but not with a view to deprecate his wrath; he merely attended at Court to ask leave to retire to Otford*; which being granted, he reduced his establishment, repaired to his rural mansion, and continued for some months to live very privately.

He remained in this situation till, his affairs calling him to the Papal Court, he set out for Montefiacone, where he was honoured† with the title of St. Sixtus, and a short time after provided with ecclesiastical dignities in this kingdom, to the amount of more than 1000 pounds *per annum*, an immense sum in that age. They consisted of the Deanery of Lincoln, the Archdeaconry and Treasurership of Wells, the Archdeaconry of York, and the Prebendary of Wiltowe in that Cathedral‡.

The death of Pope Urban§ happened at a period, as it was thought, critical to the affairs of the Cardinal, as well as to those of the two kingdoms of England and France, as he had just appointed him to mediate a peace between them.—But Gregory the Eleventh, who succeeded Urban, as sensible of his merit as his predecessor, confirmed his appointment,

say even enlarged his powers||. This treaty failing, as had been foreseen by the Cardinal, he proceeded from Melun, the place where he had met Cardinal de Beauvois, to England with the sense of the French Court upon the negotiation.

Although Langham had been unsuccessful in the principal business of his legation, he had, whilst abroad, an opportunity of displaying his diplomatic talents, which had a more fortunate issue. Through his mediation a peace was made betwixt the King and the Earl of Flanders. They had been at variance upon the account of the Earl's breaking his engagement to marry his daughter to Edmund Earl of Cambridge, and betrothing her to Philip, the brother of Charles the Fifth, King of France.

In the beginning of the year 1372, Cardinal Langham left England in order to return to the Pope, and pursuing his journey by the way of Canterbury was very generous to the monks of Christ Church in that city, giving to each of them a piece of gold**.

When he arrived at Avignon, he found that his conduct had, during the course

* A town in the West of Kent, rendered famous by a battle, in which Edmund Ironside conquered Canute the Dane, who lost five thousand of his men. The Archbishops of Canterbury had, from a very early period, a mansion in this place, which Warham, who held the See in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and died in 1532, demolished, and on its site erected a magnificent palace, which coming into the possession of Archbishop Crammer, he exchanged it with Henry the Eighth.—Antiquit. Britain. Godwin's de Præstul. Anglia. Athen. Oxon. &c.

† Baluzius de Papis Avenionensibus, Vol. I. col. 1042.

‡ Archives.

§ A. D. 1371.

|| This treaty, it appears, was only a pretence of the French Monarch, Charles the Fifth, surnamed *the Wise*, to gain time. The punishment of the citizens of Limoges for their treachery, was the last warlike exploit of Edward the Black Prince. He had a short time antecedent to the period of this treaty retired to England, under the pressure of an incurable distemper, and with him the spirit of his troops seems to have flown. Du Guesclin soon after appeared upon the theatre of war. The hopes of the French revived. Cardinal de Beauvois affected to enter into a treaty with Cardinal Langham, but whoever considers the operations of these two great men with attention, will have occasion to remark, that their meeting seemed a *collision of diamonds*. They had both been *Chancellors* of their respective kingdoms; and, during the four days that their consultation lasted, so well exercised their professional abilities, "that," say the historians, "they did not gain the least advantage over each other, neither did the treaty advance a single step." Baluzius, Vol. I. Fabian, Froissart, &c.

** It is rather hard to conceive of what use the Cardinal's donation to the Augustine Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, could be. This order, of which the *bare-leg'd* Jeronimites was a branch, it is well known, was a mendicant one; and although the Church above-mentioned was, from adventitious circumstances, perhaps one of the richest in the world, the brotherhood did not dare to make any personal display of opulence. It is therefore very unlikely that a prelate, who had been their Archbishop, would so much transgress the rule of their order as to furnish them with this temptation to break a solemn vow. The author from whose work (Anglia Sacra) I have quoted this passage, we may suppose is mistaken, and that the donation was generally to the Church, rather than individually to the Monks.

of his mission, been misrepresented to the Pope, and his brother cardinals, inasmuch as it had been stated to them that he had not, during his residence in France, properly supported the dignity of his office. He found, however, no difficulty in repelling this charge, and, it appears, so much to the satisfaction of the Pontiff, that he in the same year elevated him to the dignity of Cardinal Bishop of Præneste.

Wittelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, dying in July 1374 *, the Brotherhood of Christ Church, who retained a grateful remembrance of the Cardinal's generosity to them, made a postulation † for him, which gave great offence to the King, he having, as has been stated, superseded him, and it was not without considerable difficulty and expence to them that Edward was induced to remit the sentence of banishment which he had pronounced against them for their insolence. For once the Pope coincided with the Monarch, and allowed his interference in the affairs of the Church to be necessary. Gregory would not confirm the postulation. His reason for this refusal is said to have been, because Langham was so able and indefatigable a man in business, that in the delicate situation of the affairs of the Holy See his presence was absolutely necessary at Avignon ‡.

The year 1375 was rendered remarkable by the mortality occasioned by the plague in England: in consequence of which the Cardinal obtained from the Pope two § bulls, granting to all those that died penitently within six months subsequent to their date, full pardon for

all sins whatsoever; a clause which, it will be understood, did not generally enter into those instruments, because there were many sins exempted from the absolution of ordinary priests, and reserved to Bishops, or even to the Pope himself, to pardon.

It appears by some letters which passed upon the occasion, and which are still extant ¶, that the attention of Langham was next engaged in founding some chantries at Kilburn ¶, the monastery of which was a cell to that of Saint Peter, and also in rebuilding the church at the former place.

Towards endowing this edifice he gave 1000 marks, to purchase an estate of forty marks *per annum*; and for rebuilding the west part of the Abbey at Westminster, 600 marks. So much was the heart of the Cardinal set upon the completion of these and some other architectural designs, that when the Pope began to make preparation to leave Avignon, and to transfer the Holy See again to Rome, he took every opportunity to shew his aversion to going thither, and had actually made overtures, through the medium of his friends at Court, to soothe and repress the indignation of his Monarch, and to procure for himself an invitation to England.

This invitation did arrive at Avignon; but, alas! at a time when it could be of no use to the Cardinal; for while the negotiation was pending, he received a paralytic stroke as he sat at dinner, under the consequences of which he languished two days, and then expired. This event happened July 22, 1376. His body was, according to the direction of his will, first deposited in a new-built church of

* Anglia Sacra, vol. i. p. 794.

† A postulation, in the Roman Church, was the nomination of a person to some sacerdotal dignity, who was, in a certain degree, disqualified, either by being under age, of a mean family, or, as was the case of Langham, already in the possession of some ecclesiastical benefice and dignity which the Monarch thought incompatible with Archiepiscopal elevation. When this happened, the brotherhood *postulated*, that is, besought the person to whom the confirmation belonged to approve of the election, although not strictly canonical.

‡ It will be recollected, that as early as the year 1180 there arose a schism in the Church of Rome which harassed and disturbed Italy for more than three centuries. During this contention the opposite parties, who assumed the names of *Guelphs* and *Giblines* each, in their turns, encouraged pretenders to the Papedom. The Pontifical See, in consequence of the distraction which reigned at Rome, was removed to Avignon, where the Pope resided more than seventy years. It was translated to the former place by Gregory the Eleventh, about the year 1378.—Blonde.—Sigonius, &c.

§ Ad Marimuth Continuatio, p. 132.

¶ Archives.

¶ In his will, the probate or copy of which, it has been observed, is still preserved in the Archives, we find the following bequest to the monastery of Kilburn: "Item, Monasterio Monialium de Kelbourne, Londoniensis Diocesis, lego unum vestimentum viride cum tunica et dalmatica quod erat coe. in capella."

the Carthusians, near the place of his decease, where it remained for three years. It was then, with great state and solemnity * removed to Saint Benet's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb with his effigy upon it, and the arms of England, the monastery of Saint Peter, and the Sees of Canterbury and Ely engraved in tablets around it, still remains. The following epitaph, extracted from Flete, expresses his several preferments, and the time of his death.

"SIMON DE LANGHAM sub petris his
tumulatus

Istius ecclesiæ Monachus fuerat, Prior, Abbas,
Sede vacante fuit electus Londoniensis
Præsul et Antistes Hely, sed postea primus
Totius regni, magnus regisque Minister,
Nam Thesaurarius et Cancellarius ejus,
Ac Cardinalis in Roma presbiter iste
Postque Prenestrinus est factus episcopus,
atque

Nuncius ex parte Papæ transmittitur isthuc.
Urbe dolente pater, quem nunc revocare ne-
quimus

Magdalenzæ festo, millenô septuageno
Et ter centeno sexto Christi ruit anno.

Hunc Deus absolvat de cunctis quæ male
gessit,

Et meritis matris sibi calica guadia donet."

Part of the prose inscription on the verge of his tomb is still legible, and the following recital of his preferments and dignities is to be traced :

"Hic jacet Dominus SIMON DE
LANGHAM quondam Abbas hujus loci.
Thesaurarius Angliæ, electus London.
Ep. Elien. Cancellar. Angliæ, Archiep.
Cantuar, Presbyter Cardinalis et postea

Eq. Prenestrin *****. The rest is obliterated.

By his will he bequeathed a large donation to the support of the fabric of the Abbey at Westminster. The whole of his benefactions to this place, including the sums he paid to discharge the debts of his predecessors, and what he gave in his life-time for the celebration of his anniversary, to found chantries, and to the fabric, amounted to the enormous sum of 10,800l. as we learn from the subsequent verses :

"Res Æs de Langham tua Simon sunt data
quondam,

"Ostingenta librarum millia dena."

The character of this Prelate, as given by Flete †, is, "that he was a man of great capacity, very wise, and very eloquent : " a character which, even allowing for the prejudice of Monachism toward so eminent a benefactor to the Church, will not be disputed, if we consider also that he filled some of the highest departments of the State, under a Monarch who is, by all historians, allowed to have been as eminent for his wisdom and discernment as he was for his courage and military glory. The laws that were made, the countries that were conquered, the heroic actions that were performed, both by armies and individuals, and the magnificence that was, in consequence of those actions, displayed by the citizens ‡ of London, serve to shew that the reign of Edward the Third was a period when this nation had arrived at a height of estimation in the European scale which it hath never since attained : therefore the

* The charge of his funeral, exclusive of the expence of his tomb, was near 100l.

† As this writer has been often quoted, it may be necessary to observe, that John Flete, the second historian of the Abbey (Sulcardus was the first), became a Monk about the year 1421, and died Prior of the Monastery in 1464. He wrote his history at the request of the Brotherhood, and intended to have continued it down to the year 1443. But whether, like many other authors, he had intended more than he was able to perform, or that part of the work is lost, is uncertain. What is now extant descends no lower than 1386.

‡ Of the opulence of the citizens of London at this early period of commerce an instance occurs that is not to be paralleled in any history in the circumstance of Sir Henry Picard, a vintner, having the singular honour of entertaining, in the year 1363, in one day, four Kings, viz. Edward the Third, John King of France, David King of Scots, and the King of Cyprus. This person had been Lord Mayor in the year 1357, and the feast was given at his house in the Vintry, at which Edward Prince of Wales, and many of the Nobility, also attended. Sir Henry Picard, upon this occasion, kept his hall for all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard, and Lady Margaret kept her chamber to the same effect. This solemnity is mentioned as the most glorious that had ever been seen. The Kings, &c. went in grand procession ; the Mayor and Aldermen met them in their formalities ; the city pageants were displayed ; and in the streets through which they passed the Citizens hung out plate, tapestry, armour, &c.—Barnes, p. 526. Stow, p. 165.   advancement

advancement of such a man as Langham to the most principal posts in administration, while it reflects honour upon the character of the monarch, is equally creditable to that of the Minister. But if a further confirmation was wanted of the abilities and integrity of the Cardinal, it is to be discovered by observing the good disposition of two Popes, whose genius and talents eminently qualified them for the station they filled, and those turbulent times in which they lived, toward him.

Urban and Gregory, who seem to have been born to soothe the passions and soften the asperity of two factions, the most ungovernable both in their principles and actions, found, in their endeavours to curb and repress the licentiousness of numerous hordes of fierce, enthusiastical, and armed polemics, an able assistant in Langham; nay, perhaps, his mildness, superior learning, and unbounded liberality, might have been greatly instrumental in forwarding that reconciliation which was

nearly effected at the time of his decease.

Having, therefore, said thus much in his commendation, let me, to sum up the whole, observe, that the pen of malignity has not, in tracing the course of his active life, been able to affix the slightest stigma upon his character, except in the affair of Wickliff. And who, at this distance of time, can say, that he might not, in the tenets of the latter, discern principles inimical to his order, or indeed to his church?

Self preservation is the great law of nature. To that tendency may be attributed many of the actions of mankind that are morally, nay religiously, reprehensible: therefore, blessed is the memory of that man, but supremely blessed the memory of that Minister, of whom his posterity may say, that he has, in a long and busy period of existence, committed but one fault, been only accused of one error!

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1181.

Ψυδῆριον δὲ ἠσιωτικὸς στόνυξ
Πάχυνος ἔξει σιμῶν, ἔξ οὐσιράτων
Ταῖς δισποτείαις ὀλέταις ὠγκωμένον,
Ὅ δὲ παῖ ἀκταῖς τλήμωνος ῥανί χοῶς,
· Ρείθρων Ἐλῶρου πρόσθεν ἱκτερισμένης,
Τριαύχινος μνήμα δαιμάτων διᾶς.

THE subject of this prophecy is Hecuba, the wife of Priam. She was stoned to death by Ulysses, whose captive she became after the taking of Troy. He, to expiate his crime, and appease the manes of the murdered queen, was warned by Hecate in a dream to erect a cenotaph on cape Pachynus, and to pour libations on the tomb near the banks of Helorus. A cenotaph was raised at both places, viz. at the cape and near the river, not many miles distant from each other, on the southern coast of Sicily. Canter, who follows the scholiast, has rendered πρόσθεν by *ante*, as if it were a preposition that governs ρείθρων. But πρόσθεν is here taken, as in other places, adverbially, and connects with ἱκτερισμένης in this absolute form; τλήμωνος πρόσθεν ἱκτερισμένης. For the *last* ceremony that was performed at the tomb was the sprinkling, or pouring libations over it. This ceremony was delayed some days *after* the other rites of sepulture were performed. Therefore Cassandra adds, Ὀδυσσεύς ῥανί χοῶς, τλήμωνος Ἐκάσθης ΠΡΟΣΘΕΝ

ἱκτερισμένης. Ρείθρων is governed of ἀκταῖς; its preceding substantive; παρ' ἀκταῖς ρείθρων Ἐλῶρου. The line Ὅ δὲ——— should be placed, as it is here, immediately after the line Ταῖς—. This transposition shews the connexion of these lines with each other. For the relative ὅ respects the antecedent substantive τοῦ δισπότου, hid in δισποτείαις. The grammatical order seems to be this: Πάχυνος δὲ, ἠσιωτικὸς; στόνυξ, ἔξει σιμῶν Ψυδῆριον, ὠγκωμένον, ἔξ οὐσιράτων, ταῖς ὀλέταις τοῦ δισπότου [Ὀδυσσεύς], ὃς δὲ ῥανί χοῶς παρ' ἀκταῖς ρείθρων Ἐλῶρου, τλήμωνος [Ἐκάσθης] πρόσθεν ἱκτερισμένης. i. e. Pachynus verò, insularis icopolus, habebit venerandum cenotaphium, aggestum, e somniis, manibus heri [Ulyssis], qui quidè fundet libamina juxta ripas fluentorum Helori, miserà [Hecubà] prius exequiis donatà. Thus the sense of the passage, and the construction of the words, are rescued from that obscurity, in which interpreters, as well they who commented as they who translated, have involved it.

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QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

AN authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; including cursory Observations made, and Information obtained, in travelling through that ancient Empire, and a small part of Chinese Tartary.— Together with a Relation of the Voyage undertaken on the Occasion, by his Majesty's Ship the *Lion*, and the Ship *Hindoostan*, in the East India Company's Service, to the Yellow Sea, and Gulph of Pekin; as well as of their return to Europe; with Notices of the several Places where they stopped in their Way out and home; being, the Islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, and St. Jago; the Port of Rio de Janeiro, in South America; the Islands of St. Helena, Tristan d'Acunha, and Amsterdam; the Coast of Java, and Sumatra, the Nanka, Pulo-Condore, and Cochin-China. Taken chiefly from the Papers of his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, Knight of the Bath, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China; Sir Erasmus Gower, Commander of the Expedition, and of other Gentlemen in the several Departments of the Embassy. By Sir George Staunton, Bart. Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University of Oxford, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Emperor of China, and Minister Plenipotentiary in the absence of the Ambassador. In Three Vols. London. G. Nicoll, Bookseller to his Majesty, Pall-Mall. 1797.

THE public has been long in expectation of this work, but not without discovering its impatience. Though the directors of the mechanical part of it declared repeatedly in the public papers, that it was advancing with all convenient expedition, a publication, almost without a name, passed rapidly into three editions, which, as it was asserted merely, without any evidence in the first instance, had most of its materials supplied by some humble associate of the expedition. The immense extent of that empire concerning which these Volumes treat, the regard due to its antiquity, its state of voluntary disjunction and separation from the rest of the habitable globe, the rare and useful articles of commerce and manufacture with which it abounds, the overflowing and unexampled population which it teems with in every part, and above all the wisdom of those laws, and of that administration, which has produced those wonderful effects, by methods wholly untried by, and indeed unknown to the inhabitants of Europe, have all united to stimulate, at the same time that they justified the general curiosity.

That we may delay our readers as little as possible from that information concerning this publication which they have a right to expect from us, we shall say merely, that it is divided into Chapters; to each of which is prefixed, a full table of contents; that the nautical part is supplied by Sir Erasmus Gower, the natural history by Dr. Gillan and Mr. Barrow; the former chiefly confining himself to the fossil kingdom, the latter to the vegetable and animal. To Mr. Barrow also the book is indebted for some important geographical details. The military architecture and history which is found in this work is furnished by Captain Parish, who has given the most exact account that is now to be found in Europe of that stupendous and original monument of antiquity, *the wall of China*. The portions of this undertaking that have been supplied by the chief conductor of the expedition are not distinctly pointed out, unless the *directions* for the behaviour of his people on their arrival on these almost untrodden shores, may be considered as coming from his hand. They are

probably, like the rest of the book, the joint production of himself and the Secretary of Embassy; in which *the great man* may not always desire to be observed, even where he is actually present; eminent persons of the present day differing, *in this respect*, from those of antiquity, that they seem more fearful of the *censure* that may fall than desirous of the *praise* that is conferred on authors.

As we proceed in our account of this work, we shall refer occasionally to "Bell's Travels," so far as they are concerned with the same tracts. This is a book of merit and reputation, and may often serve to confirm and to explain, if not to overturn, doubtful facts. I know not that it would be reasonable altogether to overlook Æneas Anderson's "Narrative of the British Embassy to China." *Mulum ille*, like his predecessor of Troy, *et terris jactatus et alto*; and though not yet honoured with the notice of his dignified partners in the expedition, he can now join to the general patronage of the public the Right Honourable Colonel in whose regiment he serves, and to whom his book is now dedicated.

The subject of the *First Chapter* of Sir George Staunton's work is, *the Occasion of the Embassy*. He considers in this chapter the privileges granted by the Chinese Government to the Portuguese, who were the first Europeans that visited China by sea. Favour also was shewn to the Dutch, in consequence of assistance supplied by them for the reduction of a formidable enemy, named Coshing-Ga, whose fleets infested the eastern coasts of China towards the middle of the last century. Many unfavourable impressions in the mean time were excited against the English in the minds of the Chinese. On occasion of some compliment or rejoicing, the guns which were fired by one of those British vessels which navigate between India and Canton killed, or wounding of sufficient precaution, *two Chinese* in a boat near the vessel in the river of Canton. The Viceroy of the province instantly demanded the person of the gunner who committed the fact; and being prepossessed by an ill opinion of the English, who were represented by their European rivals in trade as prone to every kind of wickedness, seized on one of the principal supercargoes, to secure his main object. Each party appeared in arms, and in considerable force; and nothing but the delivery of the unhappy gunner could avert the mischief.

been the prejudices of the Chinese against this country, that nothing but a succession of British subjects, residing in a dignified station at Peking, whose cautious conduct and courteous manners would be calculated to gain the esteem of the upper, and respect of the lower classes of the Chinese, seemed likely to produce the confidence necessary to a desirable alliance with them. The admittance of such, however, in the first instance, must be a matter of some difficulty and hazard. A British subject in the service of the East India Company, who had attained the language of the country, was punished by *Arrets* order from Peking, for having attempted to penetrate to that capital, with a view of presenting, in obedience to his superiors, a memorial of grievances from the British factory.

It was presumed that better success might attend an Envoy of rank, invested with a Royal commission; and it behoved the Administration of this country to select a person of tried prudence, as well as of long experience in distant Courts and countries, to enter upon a business of such difficulty and delicacy; and who would be contented with his securing future success, without enjoying the splendour of instant advantages.

The subject of *Chapter the Second* is the *Preparations for the Embassy*; and of these the most interesting parts relate to the measures taken to procure suitable *Chinese Interpreters*. By the means of Cardinal Antonelli, prefect of the congregation for propagating the faith, letters of powerful recommendation were obtained to the Italian Missionaries in China, as well as to the Curators of the Chinese College at Naples. The College at this capital was found to contain several young men from China. Some had already resided in that College many years; and the Latin and Italian languages were sufficiently familiar to them. Due care had been at the same time taken, that they should not, by disuse, forget their own; they being all intended for the priesthood. By the assistance of Sir William Hamilton, his Majesty's Minister at Naples, two Chinese, of amiable manners, and perfectly qualified to interpret between their native language and the Latin or Italian, which the Ambassador understood, accompanied the Secretary of Embassy on his return to England, in May 1792, in order to embark for China.

They began early to be of use in suggesting, from what they recollected of

preparations for an expedition thither.— In the choice of presents, according to Eastern manners so indispensable, for the Emperor and his Court, they mention what they thought might be most acceptable. It would have been vain to think of surpassing, in public presents of mere shew or complicated mechanism, either as to workmanship or cost, what had been already conveyed to China through private channels. It was thought, that whatever tended to illustrate science, or promote the arts, would give more satisfaction to a prince whose time of life would naturally lead him to seek, in every object, the utility of which it was susceptible. *Astronomy* being a science peculiarly esteemed in China, the latest and most improved instruments for assisting its operations, as well as the most perfect imitation that had yet been made of the celestial movements, could scarcely fail of being acceptable.

Specimens of the best British Manufactures, and all the late inventions for adding to the conveniencies and comforts of social life might answer the double purpose of gratifying those to whom they were to be presented, and of exciting a more general demand for the purchase of similar articles.

In the *Third Chapter* we have an account of the *Passage to Madeira, and some notices of that Island*. Our Author observes on the *sea-sickness*, with which most of their fresh-water passengers were afflicted when they got clear of the land, that none of the Midshipmen, though they had no other lodgings by the regulations of the Navy than that of swinging in hammocks over the coils of the cables, near that part of the ship which is called the cock-pit, and where hot and confined air, and sometimes noisome scents might be apt to provoke nausea in the stomach, seemed to suffer from this malady, though some of them were of very tender years, now on their first voyage, and of constitution apparently delicate. They probably were preserved, in some measure, from every complaint, by their extraordinary activity and exertions in their new employment, and by the elevation of their spirits on being liberated from the shackles of a school, and gratified with a subordinate authority in the ship. They were the first to ascend the tops of the masts, or to clamber on the beams called yards, suspended across them, holding only by a rope, and in such apparent peril, that a young spectator, reflecting on the quick

alarms of maternal tenderness, exclaimed, in the language usually spoken by the Chinese interpreters, *si matres nunc viderent!* “were their mothers to see them in that posture!”

The *Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Chapters* of the book treat, in succession, of the passage to Teneriffe, and to St. Jago:—The course across the Atlantic to Rio de Janeiro in South America; and the passage to the Southern part of the Indian Ocean; with a view of the Islands of Tristan d’Acunha, and of St. Paul and Amsterdam. In none of these chapters does any thing seem to occur with which we should wish to detain our readers.

The *Seventh Chapter* describes the *entrance into the Straits of Sunda; the Visit to Batavia and Bantam, in the Island of Java; the appearance of the Southern Extremity of the Island of Sumatra, and the Passage through the Straits of Banca to Pulo-Condore*. At Batavia the Ambassador received dispatches from the Commissioners of the English East-India Company at Canton, who had been employed to announce the Embassy regularly to the Chinese Government. These dispatches stated, that it was with no small trouble and difficulty that the Chinese merchants, who were the only interpreters, could be brought to comprehend the particulars of the letter, and the real object of the Embassy. It ended, however, in a promise that a letter should be forwarded to the Emperor, and the result made known. Accordingly, some time afterwards, “his Imperial Majesty’s pleasure was published upon the subject, in an edict declaring his satisfaction at the intended Embassy, and giving orders that pilots should be properly stationed to conduct the ships, in which the Ambassador and the presents from the King of Great Britain were expected, into the port of Tien-Sing, or any other they might think more convenient.”

The Commissioners added, “that the impression looked for from the Embassy had already taken place on the Officers of Government at Canton. Less interruption to foreign trade, and a more ready attention to the representations of the Commissioners, was very apparent; and the Heppo was already said to have in contemplation to abolish the extravagant charges at Macao, by which means one of the principal impositions upon foreigners would be suppressed.”

Batavia is inhabited by great multitudes of Chinese, who make themselves useful in that vast emporium of the East.

An indifference to their fate which was testified by an Emperor of China, affords a singular instance of a peculiarity of thinking prevalent in that Empire. It is recorded in this chapter.

"In the year 1740, a considerable number of Chinese, residing in different parts of the country, joined in a revolt under the command of a man who said he was descended from an Emperor of China; and who, being joined also by several Javanese, attacked Batavia, but was repulsed. A fire, some days afterwards, took place among the Chinese buildings of that city, and several of the owners were accused of opposing, with arms, the extinguishment of it, with a view, as was attributed to them, of the conflagration's spreading to the whole town, that, in the confusion, they might assassinate the Europeans, and become masters of the place. The alarm was such, that the Dutch Government gave instant orders to put all the Chinese heads of families to death; and the sailors from the vessels in the road were brought on shore, and induced, for the sake of plunder, to share in putting this bloody edict into execution. The unfortunate Chinese made not the least resistance. This dreadful deed was not approved by the Directors of the Company in Holland; and much apprehension being entertained that the fact would excite the indignation of the Emperor of China, deputies were sent to him the following year, to apologize for the measure, as founded upon necessity. Those deputies were agreeably surprised in finding that the Emperor calmly answered, that *he was little solicitous about the fate of unworthy subjects who, in the pursuit of lucre, had quitted their country, and abandoned the tombs of their ancestors.*"

In this Chapter we have an account of the famous *Upas*, or *poison-tree* of Java, the wonderful tales of whose malignant energies have derived a credit which does not belong to them, from the formality with which they have been introduced to the public by a celebrated physician and botanical poet. The facts here stated place the whole question in its true light.

"Concerning the supposed poison-tree, of which the account by Foersch attracted little notice, at least in England, till it was admitted in a note of Dr. Darwin's celebrated poem of the "*Botanic Garden*," enquiries were made by Dr. Gillan, and others belonging to the Embassy. Foersch had certainly been a surgeon

for some time in Java, and had travelled into some parts of the interior of the country; but his relation of a tree so venomous as to be destructive, by its exhalations, at some miles distance, is compared there to the fictions of Baron Munchausen, or as a bold attempt to impose on the credulity of persons at a distance; yet, as it was thought a discredit to the country to be suspected of producing a vegetable of so venomous a quality, a Dutch dissertation has been written in refutation of the story. It appears from thence that information was requested, on the part of the Dutch Government of Batavia, from the Javanese Prince, in whose territories this dreadful vegetable was asserted to be growing; and that the Prince, in his answer, denied any knowledge of such a production. Rumphius, indeed, a respectable author in natural history, of the last century, mentions a tree growing at Macassar, to which he gave the name of *toxicaria*; and relates, that not only the red resin contained a deadly poison, but that the drops, falling from the leaves upon the men employed in collecting this resin from the trunk, produced, unless they took particular care in covering their bodies, swellings and much illness; and that the exhalations from the tree were fatal to some small birds, attempting to perch upon its branches. But many particulars of this account, however far removed from that of Foersch, are given not upon the author's own observation, and may have been exaggerated. It is a common opinion at Batavia, that there exists in that country a vegetable poison, which, rubbed on the daggers of the Javanese, renders the slightest wounds incurable; though some European practitioners have of late asserted, that they had cured persons stabbed by these weapons; but not without having taken the precaution of keeping the wound long open, and procuring a suppuration. One of the keepers of the medical garden at Batavia assured Dr. Gillan, that a tree distilling a poisonous juice was in that collection; but that its qualities were kept secret from most people in the settlement, lest the knowledge of them should find its way to the slaves, who might be tempted to make an ill use of it."

We cannot avoid remarking from this quotation, on the side of Dr. Darwin, that the mystery with which the policy, perhaps wise, of Batavia thinks it necessary to cover all enquiries upon this subject, has prevented, seemingly, so decisive

an investigation of it as the precision of speculative philosophy demands: though we confess that Foerich's account is too improbable to be admitted, even upon much stronger evidence.

In the Straits of Sunda, the voyagers visited two small islands called the Cap and Button; and in one of them were found two caverns, running horizontally into the sides of the rock, and in these were a number of those *birds-nests* so much prized by the Chinese epicures. They seemed to be composed of fine filaments, cemented together by a transparent viscous matter, not unlike what is left by the foam of the sea, upon stones alternately covered by the tide; or those gelatinous animal substances found floating on every coast. The nests adhere to each other, and to the sides of the cavern, mostly in rows, without any break or interruption. The birds that build these nests are small grey swallows, with bellies of a dirty white. They were flying about in considerable numbers; but they were so small, and their flight so quick, that they escaped the shot fired at them. They feed on insects, which they find hovering over stagnated pools, between the mountains; and for catching which their wide opening beaks are particularly adapted. They prepare their nests from the best remnants of their food. They are placed in horizontal rows, at different depths, from fifty to five hundred feet. The colour and value of the nests depend on the quantity and quality of the insects caught, and perhaps also on the situation where they are built. Their value is chiefly determined by the uniform fineness and delicacy of their texture; those that are white and transparent being most esteemed, and fetching often in China their weight in silver. These nests are a considerable object of traffic among the Javanese; and many are employed in it from their infancy. The birds, having spent near two months in preparing their nests, lay each two eggs, which are hatched in about fifteen days. When the young birds become fledged, it is thought time to seize upon their nests, which is done regularly thrice a year, and is effected by means of ladders of bamboo and reeds, by which the people descend into the cavern; but when it is very deep, rope-ladders are preferred.—This operation is attended with much danger; and several break their necks in the attempt. The inhabitants of the mountains generally employed in it, begin always by sacrificing a buffalo; which

custom is constantly observed by the Javanese on the eve of every extraordinary enterprise. They also pronounce some prayers, anoint themselves with sweet-scented oil, and smoke the entrance of the cave with gum-benjamin. Near some of these caverns a tutelar goddess is worshipped, whose priest burns incense, and lays his protecting hands on every person preparing to descend into the cavern. A flambeau is carefully prepared at the same time, with a gum which exudes from a tree growing in the vicinity, and is not easily extinguished by fixed air or subterraneous vapours. The swallow, which builds those nests, is described as not having its tail feathers marked with white spots, which is a character attributed to it by Linnæus; and it is possible that there are two species or varieties of the swallow, whose nests are alike valuable.

Of the *Malay inhabitants* of the southern extremity of Sumatra an impartial account is given by Sir George Staunton; from which, if they do not appear *less formidable* than they have been represented by former travellers, they discover occasionally some *generous* and *hospitable qualities*, which they were not thought to possess.

Our Author acknowledges that most of those who were seen by the passengers of the *Lion* and *Hindostan* had countenances which indicated no controul of the mind over the sensual and vulgar passions; yet some degree of considerate civilization seems occasionally to direct their conduct. Of this the following instance is narrated:

“Sir Erasmus Gower, previous to his departure for Batavia, caused a board to be nailed to a post, erected on the Sumatra beach, on which board were written directions to the Jackall, in case he should call there in his absence. On his return, he perceived that the board had been taken down, and the nails, which it seems were valuable to the Malays, carried away. And here a mere savage would have rested satisfied with the gratification of his own wants, and little solicitous about the object for which the board had been placed there by strangers; but the Malay, willing to reconcile that object with his own, took care, after removing the nails, to replace the board with wooden pegs; and it was found in this condition, inverted, indeed, through ignorance of the language written on it. That letters are not absolutely unknown among them was evident from the

the circumstance of some gentlemen of the Lion meeting, as they were walking through the woods in a conspicuous path, two lines, probably in the Malay language, cut on the thin bark of a bamboo, tied across a post."

In the next paragraph there is an account of a seaman belonging to the Lion, who, by chance, was left alone on shore with a considerable quantity of linen to be washed, and strolling, unthinkingly, to a neighbouring village, was hospitably treated and assisted. The very next day some of the Malays murdered one of the most valuable artificers belonging to the Embassy, who went with a small bundle of linen in his hand to wash in a part of the river a little above the shore. Such is the precariousness of the manners and principles of savages.

Dr. Swift has amused his readers, in the "Voyage to Laputa," with a ridiculous scheme of a certain *fanciful projector* to form apparel from *spiders webs*. Sir G. S. tells, that in the Java forests were found, in some open spots, webs of spiders woven with threads of so strong a texture, as not easily to be divided without a cutting instrument; so different were they from those flimsy nets spun by such insects in this country.

Chapter the Eighth treats of Cochin China, on the coast of which country our *Navigators* experienced considerable difficulty in procuring a *pilot* to conduct them in those unexplored tracts.

"Many canoes were seen fishing between the ships and the land. The nearest were hailed; but not caring to approach strange vessels, they immediately made sail, and scudded away directly before the wind. One of these canoes was, however, overtaken at length by a boat dispatched by the Hindostan, and a fisherman was conveyed on board. He was an old man, with sunken eyes, his head thinly covered with a few grey straggling hairs, and a countenance haggard with age and terror. He left in his boat two young men, probably his sons; for as he was extremely apprehensive of intended mischief, when the messenger from the ship insisted upon taking some one person from the canoe, he preferred freeing them from the danger, though by exposing himself to it. When he got to the Hindostan, he appeared as if petrified at the sight of the spacious deck, the great guns, the number of people, and, above all, at the height of the masts, from which he could scarcely withdraw his eyes, as if fearful lest they should fall upon him. Of

the Chinese on board, none could render themselves intelligible to this poor man, or understand a word of what he uttered. Questions were written in the Chinese character before him; but he made signs to testify that he knew not how to read or write. The sounds of the words Cochin China and Turon were perfectly unknown to him; these names not having been given by the inhabitants of the country, but by early European navigators and geographers. He repeatedly threw himself upon his knees, and wept, notwithstanding the pains taken to soothe and satisfy him; and when, in the working and tacking of the ship, her head happened to be turned from the land, his alarms increased, and he fell into an agony of grief, imagining there was an intention to quit the coast and carry him off for ever. Victuals were offered him, of which he ate reluctantly and sparingly; but when a few Spanish dollars were put into his hands, he shewed he had a knowledge of their value, by carefully wrapping them up in a corner of his tattered garments. After repeated efforts, he was at length made to comprehend the object for which he had been brought on board; and being now somewhat tranquillized, he pointed out the entrance into the bay of Turon, which is not readily perceived by strangers."

We shall not detain our readers with the nautical description of the entrance into the bay of Turon. However useful it may be, and, indeed, important, it does not belong to our province. We shall hasten on to the poor Cochin Chinese, whose fate must have excited some anxiety.

"The fisherman, by way of describing where the Hindostan ought to anchor, bent his left arm to represent the mountains which overlooked the bay, and dropped down the fore-finger of his right hand, to mark the relative proper spot for anchoring; but tornadoes, or sudden squalls of wind from different points, and accompanied by lightning and thunder, drove the ships again to sea; nor were they able safely to come to an anchor within the bay till the twenty-sixth of May. The old Cochin Chinese was now dismissed, with a compensation for his fright as well as for his services. When he was carried to the shore, he jumped from the boat, almost with the alertness of youth, and hastening away, came never afterwards near the ships.

The affrighted and aged mariner was one, it seems, of a great multitude, who procure their maintenance on that spot

from the contributions of the sea. The harbour of Turon abounds with fish.— In some of the boats the fisherman, his wife, and children continue with him, sheltered under a circular roof, instead of a flat deck. Round the young childrens' necks are tied broad pieces of gourd, or calabash, to keep their bodies afloat, and their heads from sinking, in case of their falling overboard. As often as the fisherman come on shore, they implore their deities for the safety of their families and their success in fishing, by erecting small altars to them among the branches of larger trees, or other elevated places, on which they make offerings of rice, sugar, and other victuals, and burn short pieces of odorous and consecrated wood.

Our people were received kindly and hospitably at Turon; though a small portion of fear seems to have blended itself with, and perhaps might secure, the attentions of the natives. In returning from a short walk the European visitors were attracted by a very singular diversion.

"The Gentlemen's attention was soon afterwards arrested by a remarkable instance of agility in some Cochinese young men. Seven or eight of them standing in a circle were engaged in a game of shuttlecock. They had in their hands no battledores. They did not employ their hand or arm any way in striking it; but after taking a short

race, and springing from the floor, they met the descending shuttlecock with the sole of the foot, and drove it up again, with force, high into the air. It was thus kept up a considerable time; the players seldom missing their stroke, or failing to give it the direction they intended. The shuttlecock was made of a piece of dried skin, rolled round, and bound with strings. Into this skin were inserted three long feathers spreading out at top, but so near to each other, where they were stuck into the skin, as to pass through the holes little more than a quarter of an inch square, which are always made in the center of the Cochinese copper coins. Two or three of these served as a weight at the bottom of the shuttlecock, and their sound gave notice to the players when it was approaching to them.

"It is not at sportive games alone that these ingenious and active people apply their feet, as others do their hands. The lower, and at least some of other ranks, generally go bare-footed, and their toes have thus freer motion, and more contractile power, than those which are always inclosed in shoes; and serve jointly with the foot, as auxiliaries to the hands and fingers in the exercise of many trades, particularly that of boat-builders."

(To be continued.)

Memoirs relating to the French Revolution. By the Marquis de Bouille. Translated from the French Manuscript. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

IT has seldom happened that the public have been gratified with authentic accounts of the causes which produce great events, by the actors themselves, until time has swept away both the contending parties. This has not been the case with the French Revolution, the most important transaction that ever perplexed the astonished world. The present Author professes to have had no intention of causing any publication on the French Revolution to appear in his lifetime, but that he has been induced by the slanders of some democratical writers to alter his determination.

"The more marks of esteem and good will I have received," says he, "from the English nation, the more I think it my duty to refute the attacks made upon my moral character by writings destined to serve as materials for history. It is for the purpose of vindicating myself that

I publish, at this time, and in the English language, that part of my Memoirs which comprises all the history of France from my return from the Colonies in 1783, to the entry of the Prussian and Austrian armies into Champagne."

The transaction for which he has been censured is the quelling the insurrection at Nantes; from all blame in which affair it is but justice to acknowledge he has acquitted himself in a very satisfactory manner.

In the course of this volume we find many amiable traits in the character of the unhappy King of France, many circumstances to shew the weakness and folly of La Fayette, whose good intentions seem to be admitted, though he is described as one whose only desire was to be conspicuous on the theatre of the world, and to make himself the subject of conversation; many errors of Neckar,

and many of the villainies of Orleans.— In short, a good deal of secret history, told without affectation, and with no ornament of language.

We shall not select any thing particularly regarding the French Revolution, though there are many curious facts which might be produced. The following account of the King of Sweden, to whose service the Marquis had devoted himself, will exhibit proofs both of the Quixotism as well as the virtues of that romantic Monarch :

“ In the night of the sixteenth and seventeenth of March the King of Sweden was assassinated, and with him fell his projects. By his death we were deprived rather of a useful friend than a powerful ally. By me, as an individual, his loss was most sensibly felt ; not only his shining and heroic qualities had excited my esteem and admiration ; I likewise felt for this prince an attachment which a knowledge of his openness and generosity, joined to that interest he ever took in my affairs, had inspired me with. I proposed attaching my fate to his, and (if I may be permitted so to express myself) uniting with his, my own fortune and existence. Even had the monarchy been re-established in France, I doubt whether that could have separated me from him. It perhaps may not be unpleasing to my readers, if I insert some few particulars relative to the latter part of the life, the tragic death, the person and character of this Monarch : on the authenticity of them they may depend.

“ The King of Sweden, purposing to leave his dominions on a long and dangerous expedition which he meditated against France, had, in the month of January 1792, convened the States of his kingdom at Gessé, seventeen Swedish miles from Stockholm, for the purpose of ensuring tranquillity during his absence, and of remedying the disorder into which his finances had been thrown, by his last war with the Russians. The Diet was neither long nor tempestuous. — The habitual discontent shewn by the nobility, since the abolition of the Senate and their other prerogatives, still displayed itself, but without violence ; it was restrained by the three other orders, who were entirely in the King’s interest. These, in the course of the Diet, even adopted a measure in which the first order took no part ; they appointed a deputa-

tion to wait upon the King, to thank his Majesty for having, in the Diet of 1789, abolished the Senate ; and to confirm the sanction already given to the act for this purpose, which was called *the Act of Safety*. By it the royal authority received a considerable augmentation, as it destroyed the only body which could obscure or counterbalance * the King’s prerogative, and render him arbiter of peace and war. This act, and this procedure on the part of the three inferior orders, were the more remarkable, as they were one ground of the conspiracy which broke out shortly after.

“ Some days before the closing of the Diet, the four orders united, appointed a new deputation to the King, thanking him for the care he had bestowed on the education of the Prince Royal, and requesting that he might be examined in the different branches of instruction he was then pursuing. The examination took place in presence of the King and the deputies from the four orders. It was premised by a discourse from his Majesty, addressed to the members of the deputation, praying them to attend to the trial his son was about to undergo, that they might judge of his progress since his examination by the last Diet.

“ Thus it is, that under this government the State and the Sovereign are united in one object, and the successor of the Monarch is brought up as the child of the nation, to which he is responsible for the education and virtues of his son. The States of the kingdom had been the infant’s sponsors, and they watched over his improvement with a truly parental care, knowing how much their happiness would depend on his future character.— The royal youth was interrogated by a bishop, upon the Lutheran religion, which is that of the country ; he was then examined by his preceptor in the Latin language, in ethics, and in history. On all these points he received plaudits, which excited in him tears of joy, announcing an amiable disposition, and a happy prelude for his future subjects.

“ The Diet closing on the 23d of February, the King immediately returned to Stockholm, overjoyed at having happily brought to a conclusion an assembly in which there were so many malcontents : he now hoped that he should be able to devote his whole attention to his projects of glory and ambition. Some add that he

* The Estates themselves derive their Existence from the King, who has the right of con-voking them.

was no less delighted at having finished the Diet before the beginning of March, an epoch the danger of which had been foretold to him, as to Cæsar, and which nevertheless proved equally fatal to him as to that great man.

“ Meantime the malcontents were forming projects of the most dangerous nature against the King; and so little secrecy did they observe, that their measures were known, and every body expected an approaching explosion. That an alarming conspiracy existed was evident; but who were the principal persons concerned, remained yet to be discovered. Baron d’Escar, then at Stockholm in quality of agent for the French Princes, had been apprized of a plot formed against the life of his Swedish Majesty, and had communicated the information to the Superintendent of the Police, who received and countersigned his deposition, but took no precautions in consequence. A foreigner of distinction who was then at Stockholm, and frequently saw the King in private, having a few days before received a letter from Germany, which mentioned a report prevalent there that the King of Sweden had been assassinated, acquainted his Majesty with it, beseeching him to be more on his guard, and to profit by the warning he received from all quarters, representing to him that he had much to apprehend from his incensed nobility.— The King replied, that he would rather blindly deliver himself up to his destiny, than torment himself with the numberless precautions which these suspicions would render necessary: ‘ Were I,’ said he, ‘ to listen to every story of plots, I could not drink a glass of water; besides, I am far from giving credit to any report which accuses my subjects of meditating an attempt upon my life: the Swedes, though brave in war, are timid in political affairs; and as success can hardly fail to attend my expedition against France, it is my intention to send all the trophies I take into Sweden, which will be the means of increasing my power by procuring me the general confidence and respect.’ ”

“ Such were the romantic notions of this Prince, and their natural effect was to flatter his imagination, on fire for glory, exalt his courage, and lay asleep his prudence.

“ His measures at the same time awakened the animosity of the malcon-

tents: who, to the thirst for vengeance occasioned by the suppression of the privileges of the nobility, the extension of the royal authority, the disorder which reigned in the finances, and the disproportion between the temper and projects of the King, and the limits of his power, joined the apprehensions excited by this expedition, which was openly treated as a mad attempt, likely to swallow up all the resources of Sweden, both in men, money, and ships.

“ Such then were the grounds upon which this conspiracy was entered into: not but that in part it originated in the ambition of some daring individuals, who are always the main spring of such an enterprise. To this may be added, an ill-conceived hatred; ingratitude, so common and so convenient in our days; a want of public spirit, and a sordid attachment to self-interest; that rage for liberty which a very sensible writer calls the hypocrisy of our age; and lastly, the reading of the French papers, and the example of the revolutionary movements in France. Probably even that spirit of fanaticism which, as the King in his discourse to the Diet said, ‘ has shaken empires to their foundation, and given birth to so many *Scythes* *,’ contributed, if not to the origin, at least to the encouragement of criminal attempts; a fact avowed by some of the guilty: and to this was confined the influence of the French Revolution and its agents on this event.

“ Whilst the Diet was sitting at Gessle, the conspirators had made several attempts to execute their project, but without success, though the King was more indebted to his good fortune than his vigilance for his escape. Even after his return to Sweden, three of the principals in the plot had repaired to Haga, a country-seat of his Swedish Majesty, about three miles from Stockholm, where he passed part of the winter with few guards and a thin retinue. Approaching the palace about five in the evening, they placed themselves in ambush near the King’s apartment, which was on the ground floor, armed with carabines. Here they waited for an opportunity to dispatch him, when this Prince, who was just returned from a long walk, came in his morning gown to repose in his library, the windows of which formed a door opening into the garden. Here having thrown himself into an arm-

* A Fanatical character in Voltaire’s Tragedy.

chair, he fell fast asleep, and the assassins, concluding him dead of an apoplexy, without waiting to see whether this was really the case, immediately went away. Finding their courage fail them in this and several subsequent attempts, they relied on the mask alone for boldness sufficient for the deed: however, it is well known, that on the fatal night, had the assassins been once more defeated in their purpose, so weary were they of their repeated disappointments for six months together, they would have renounced their project. But the time was now come, when Gustavus, like one of his predecessors, and that the person he most admired, was to be cut off in a manner as tragical, and at as early an age.

"This catastrophe took place at a masked ball at the opera, on the night of the 16th and 17th of March.

"The King, while supping before the ball with a small number of persons belonging to his household, received an anonymous letter written in French, by which he was cautioned not to enter the ball-room, as it was intended there to assassinate him. The author of the letter professed neither to admire nor approve the King's political or moral conduct; and as a man who scorned disguise, he said he thought himself obliged to tell him so: he however advised the King, if he persisted in his intention of going to the ball, to be upon his guard when he found himself pressed by the crowd, as that was to be the signal; and on every occasion to beware of the chamber on the ground floor at Haga.

"By what motives the author of this letter was actuated, it is impossible to know; whether he thought by this means to absolve his conscience with respect to the King, without violating his engagement to his party, or whether, knowing the boldness of the King's character, he intended this anonymous warning as a bait to his courage: certain it is, as such it operated: his Majesty shewed the letter to two or three persons who were at supper with him, passed some jests upon it, and, in spite of their representations and intreaties, determined still to go to the masked ball.

"He entered the room without the least embarrassment, walking arm in arm with Baron de Essen, his master of the horse. Scarce, however, had he made two turns when he found himself violently pressed by a crowd, as mentioned in the anonymous letter; immediately the assassins coming behind his Majesty

on the side unguarded, a pistol was discharged at him, and the contents, which were case-shot, lodged in his left side below the reins; they then instantly disappeared: in a moment the ball room was filled with smoke, and cries of Fire! fire! still added to the confusion. The King, by a motion which he made at the instant the pistol was fired, deprived it of its intended effect, which was to kill him upon the spot: he fell, however, on a bench, and directly ordered all the doors to be shut, and every person to be unmasked. He was then led into one of the apartments of the opera-house, the conspirators not making the least attempt to finish their bloody work: the King at this moment received several foreign Ministers, displaying the greatest courage and equal generosity; for, having asked if the assassin was taken, and being answered in the negative, he exclaimed, 'God grant he may not.' The wretch, however, after the commission of the horrid deed, had dropped his arms, and an attendant of the King's picked up one of the pistols; a knife likewise, resembling that made use of by the infamous Ravallac, was found in the ball-room. The officers of the guard having caused the doors to be immediately shut, four persons only had time to escape, two of whom were conspirators, men distinguished for their rank. All present were then compelled to unmask, and to give in their names. The last person who quitted the ball-room was the assassin; who, as he passed the Lieutenant of the Police, said to him with effrontery, 'I hope, Sir, you have no suspicion of me;' the latter looked attentively at him, but made no attempt to stop him.

"Whether it be that the national character partakes of the climate, or whether it arose from consternation or indifference, no noise, no tumult, announced this great event, either during that night or the following morning; a proof of what the conspirators might have effected had they possessed the courage to undertake it. But according to their plan the King should instantly have fallen; and if the delay which took place was not the means of saving his Majesty's life, yet there is not a doubt but it preserved the state from a consultation, the horrors and dangers of which are beyond all calculation. In order that public affairs might experience no obstruction, and to avoid the disagreeable enquiries after the criminals, of whom he would never hear speak, the King imme-

diately appointed a council of regency, and at the head of it placed his brother the Duke of Sudermania.

"On the ensuing morning the assassin was found out by means of his arms, the maker having pointed out the person to whom he sold them. His name was Ankarsfroom, a Swedish Gentleman, and formerly an officer in the guards. He was arrested in his own house, where he had remained, having taken no kind of precaution for his safety. Without hesitation he owned the arms, and acknowledged the crime: weary of life, he said, and desirous to avenge himself on the King for an unjust sentence* pronounced upon him, he had conceived this project, which he had long secretly entertained, and for which he expected to receive an ample reward from the nation†, or at least in dying, to have the consolation of having rendered a signal service to his country.

"He at first denied the existence of any plot, and displayed great haughtiness in his answers; but a few days after, he made a full confession, declaring the names of the principal conspirators, the plans of the conspiracy, and the sum he was to receive for the King's assassination‡. He said, the project had been formed ever since the month of October; that three attempts had been made to put it in execution, two at Stockholm, and one at Gesslé. The whole of his deposition consisted of thirty-three articles. When the King should be killed, it was proposed in like manner to dispatch some of the principal Grandees of the kingdom, particularly Barons de Taube and Armfeldt, intimate friends of the King; Count de Ruth, *Grand Marshal* of the last Diet; Count Wachmeister, and the Commanders of the different troops composing the garrison of Stockholm; to carry their heads upon pikes through the streets after the French manner; and then, with the artillery of the Queen's regiment and that of the regiment of the blue guards, upon both which they thought they could depend, either to keep the people in awe, or gain them over to their party. The Duke of Sudermania was to be deprived of his liberty, and perhaps of his life. Lastly, they proposed rendering themselves masters of the young King's person, intending then to compel him to sign and pro-

claim a new constitution analogous to the principles of the conspirators, and favourable to their interests.

"The same day that Ankarsfroom was taken into custody, the author of the anonymous letter was likewise arrested as he was coming out of the King's apartments, where he had passed part of the day. His name was M. de Lillienhorn, Major of the blue guards, brought up and supported by his Sovereign, who had drawn him from wretchedness and obscurity, and loaded him with his favours. A few days after his arrest he confessed that he was engaged in the conspiracy; seduced by the hope of obtaining, after the revolution, the command of the national guard of Stockholm, and purposing then to act the part of M. de la Fayette.

"In the mean time the King's wound experienced frequent changes, which, added to the unskilfulness of his surgeons (usual in Sweden), soon left no hopes of his recovery. Amidst his sufferings he displayed unexampled courage and resignation. Not a groan, not a murmur escaped him; he preserved to the last that presence of mind, that generosity which he had shewn at the first moment. He had several interviews with his family, and once with his court. He caused to be summoned not only his friends, but even those who had been of the number of his enemies, though they would have shrunk with horror from the idea of being engaged in so base a conspiracy; of this number was the celebrated Marshal Ferfen, to whom he was reconciled; as well as to Count de Brake, first Nobleman of the kingdom, and head of the Opposition: to the latter he obligingly said, 'I am now consoled for my misfortune, since it again brings round me my old friends.' Neither his discourse nor his actions gave any reason to believe that he thought himself so near his end; but when he felt its approach, he sustained it without weakness, as he met it without surprise. That tranquillity of mind, which never even in death forsook him, enabled him to add to his will, a codicil relative to the education of his son. Speaking of this young Prince, he said, 'He will not be of age till he is eighteen, but I hope he will be a King at sixteen.' He was desirous that his son should imitate his own example, and, like him,

* He had been condemned to death for treason, and had been pardoned by the King.

† His first expression was from the Opposition.

‡ Forty-eight thousand six dollars.

not lose a moment of royalty. He himself exercised the functions of his station to the last, signing, a few minutes before he expired, a *brevet*, appointing Baron Armfeldt, his favourite, Governor of the city of Stockholm. Addressing himself to this Gentleman, he said, 'Give me your word of honour that you will serve my son as faithfully as you have served me.' Having confessed to his high almoner, he said to him, 'I doubt whether in the eyes of my Maker I have any great merit, but at least I have the consolation to reflect, that, wilfully, I never injured any person.' It was his intention to receive the sacraments according to the forms of the Lutheran Church, and to take leave of the Queen, whom he had never once seen since his wound: wishing to acquire strength to support him on so trying an occasion as this last, he was preparing to take some repose, when he expired, just as he had said to Borgenstierne, the Nobleman in ordinary, Adieu! He died on the 19th of March 1792, about eleven o'clock in the morning, being forty-two years of age.

"Such was the death of this extraordinary Prince, whose life had been distinguished by so many brilliant actions, and who had hitherto been so successful. He may be ranked with the most celebrated Kings of Sweden, whom he resembled as well in their good fortune as in their tragical end."

The Marquis appears from this Work to have been a Royalist on principle, but no friend to Despotism; to have preserved his allegiance to his Sovereign, without injuring his fellow subjects. He does not suppose it possible for the kingdom of France ever to return to its ancient state, and warns the inhabitants of Great Britain of the miseries which would await their country by an adoption of the pernicious principles of their neighbours. He concludes his introduction in the following manner:

"May England long enjoy the fruits of her happy Constitution, and continue to remain an instance of a wise and mo-

derate Government, equally distant from despotism and anarchy. May she, amid the riches poured in upon her daily by her commerce and the industry of her subjects, may she preserve that public spirit to which she is indebted for her prosperity, her greatness, and the advantage of being this day first in the scale of nations!

"An Empire like England, whose situation renders her independent, whose riches enable her to maintain the best and most powerful armies in Europe, and which supplies the wants of every nation; such an Empire may become the general arbiter, and secure the general tranquillity; it would even find an advantage in preserving the peace of Europe, I mean the improvement of its commerce. But instead of being useful, its power would become pernicious, unless accompanied by rectitude of conduct, and fidelity to its engagements: these virtues belong to the powerful; insincerity, perfidy, and falsehood are only the resources of the weak.

"But should corruption ever introduce itself into the manners of the English Nation; should the veneration for religion be diminished, public spirit become extinct, and private interest predominate; should the thirst of riches destroy the patriotic passion, a spirit of innovation prevail, and sacrilegious hands be laid upon the fundamental laws of the Constitution; then may the spectacle of the dissolution of one of the most flourishing Empires in the world offer itself to their eyes, and warn them of their temerity. I see that a general error obtains with respect to the causes which have destroyed France; consequences have been taken for principles: it is neither the worm that slowly consumes the body, nor the vulture which voraciously devours it, that engenders its corruption: it is not the men whom we have seen at the head of the Revolution that were the causes of it; on the contrary, the natural consequence of a Revolution was to produce such men."

The Life of M. Zimmerman, Counsellor of State, and Chief Physician to the King of England at Hanover, &c. &c. Translated from the French of S. A. D. Tissot, M.D. F.R. S. London. 3s. Vernor and Hood. 1797.

THE subject of the Memoirs now before us has long been distinguished on the continent as a medical writer; in this country he is better known by his philosophical works. Of these two have

been translated into the English language, and have been received with just and general approbation, viz. A Treatise on Solitude; and an Essay on National Pride.

The life of a physician, devoted with incessant application to professional practice and to literary pursuits, cannot be expected to afford much incident to elevate or surprise the reader. In truth, there is little more in this small volume than a picture (faithfully drawn it is fairly to be presumed) by a familiar friend and correspondent of M. Zimmerman. He is exhibited to us as a man of extraordinary benevolence and urbanity; in the active exercise of almost every virtue, but through the greater part of his life the prey of an hypochondriac malady.

Of the death of this worthy man, we have the following account :

“ Deeply impressed with the importance of his cause, Zimmerman gave himself up to labours that rapidly destroyed his health; not only in as much as an unremitted occupation of the mind hurts it more than any thing else, but also because when he was employed in any work his manner of living was changed in a very prejudicial manner: he rose very early in the morning, and wrote a long while before he began visits, and in the evening, after having finished the professional business of the day, instead of easing and diverting his mind in society, he again went to work, and remained at it frequently till a very late hour. His mind was thus in continual action, and his body had not the repose it required; he bore up however very well for several years; and on the 4th October 1794, he wrote me a letter in which there is the same strength of expression, the same justness of thought, and the same precision of arrangement, as in those preceding: he there clearly pointed out the progress of the Society*, which became daily more dangerous: ‘She is mistress of almost every press, of every bookseller, of every German journal, and of all the courts. The causes of the disasters of this last campaign are the same as those of the events at Châlons in 1762.’— This letter also contained the most lively expressions of his joy at hearing of my cure; yet there was one sentence bearing traces of the most profound melancholy, which gave me the greatest pain: ‘I run a risk yet of becoming this year a poor emigrant, forced to abandon his house with the dear companion of his life, without knowing where to direct his course, or where to find a bed to die on.’ The invasion of the Electorate, the sack-

ing of Hanover, and the necessity of abandoning it, was certainly at that time to be feared, if the negotiation had not saved what the armies did not defend; but Zimmerman’s manner of expressing his fears announced the greatest depression. I saw therein a mind whose springs began to fail, and which dared no longer say, as it could have justly done, *I carry every thing with me*. I neglected nothing in order to raise his spirits, and entreated him to come to me with his wife, to a country that was his own, where he would have remained in the most perfect security, and enjoyed all the sweets of peace and friendship. He answered me in December, and one part of his letter resembled those of other times; but melancholy was still more strongly marked, and the illness of his wife, which he unfortunately thought more serious than it really was, evidently oppressed him: he had been obliged to take three days to write me details which at another time would not have occupied him an hour, and he concluded his letter with, ‘I conjure you, perhaps for the last time, &c.’ The idea that he should write no more to his friend (and unfortunately the event justified him), the difficulty of writing a few pages, the still fixed idea of being forced to leave Hanover, although the face of affairs had entirely changed; all, all indicated the loss I was about to sustain.

“ From the month of November he had lost his sleep, his appetite, his strength, and became sensibly thinner; and this state of decline continued to increase. In January he was still able to make a few visits in his carriage; but he frequently fainted on the stairs: it was painful for him to write a prescription: he sometimes complained of a confusion in his head, and at length gave over all business. This was at first taken for an effect of hypochondria, but it was soon perceived, that his deep melancholy had destroyed the chain of his ideas. What has happened to so many men of genius, beset him. One strong idea masters every other, and subdues the mind that is no longer able either to drive it away, or to lose sight of it. Preserving all his presence of mind, all his perspicuity and justness of thought upon other subjects, but no longer desirous of occupying himself with them, no longer capable of business, not of giving advice, but with pain, he had unceasingly before his eyes the enemy

* The Illuminated, against which he had strenuously contended.—Ray.

plundering his house, as Pascal always saw a globe of fire near him, Bonnet his friend robbing him, and Spinello the devil opposite to him. In February he commenced taking medicines, which were either prescribed by himself or by the physicians whom he consulted; at the beginning of March he desired my advice; but he was no longer able himself to describe his disorder, and his wife wrote me the account of it. I answered her immediately; but of what avail can be the directions of an absent physician in a disorder whose progress is rapid, when there must necessarily be an interim of near a month between the advice asked and the directions received? His health decayed so fast, that M. Wichman, who attended him, thought a journey and change of air would now be the best remedy. Eutin, a place in the Dutchy of Holstein, was fixed upon for his residence. In going through Luneburgh on his way thither, M. Lentin, one of the physicians in whom he placed most confidence, was consulted; but Zimmerman, who, though so often uneasy on account of health, had, notwithstanding, had the wisdom to take few medicines, and who did not like them, always had a crowd of objections to make against the best advice, and did nothing. Arrived at Eutin, an old acquaintance and his family lavished on him all the caresses of friendship. This reception highly pleased him, and he grew rather better. M. Hensler came from Kiel to see him, and gave him his advice, which was probably very good, but became useless, as it was very irregularly followed. At last, after a residence of three months, he desired to return to Hanover, where he entered his house with the same idea with which he had left it; he thought it plundered, and imagined himself totally ruined. I wrote to intreat him to go to Carisbad; he was no longer capable of bearing the journey. Disgust, want of sleep, and

weakness, increased rapidly; he took scarcely any nourishment, either on account of insurmountable aversion, or because it was painful to him; or perhaps, as M. Wichman believed, because he imagined he had not a farthing left. Intense application, the troubles of his mind, his pains, want of sleep, and lastly (as I have just said), want of sufficient nourishment, had on him all the effects of time, and hastened old age: at sixty-six he was in a state of complete decrepitude, and his body was become a perfect skeleton. He clearly foresaw the issue of his disorder; and above six weeks before his death he said to this same physician, 'I shall die slowly, but very painfully;' and fourteen hours before he expired, he said, 'Leave me alone, I am dying.' This must have been a sweet sensation for a man in the midst of so many incurable evils, and who had lived as he had done. This excellent man died on the 7th of October 1795."

To this volume a portrait of Dr. Zimmerman is prefixed; it has much of character in it, though there is no intimation as to the picture from which it has been engraved, and the public are therefore left to the honour of the bookseller as to the degree of credit to be given to it as a resemblance of the original. At the same time, it is but fair to observe, that we have no reason to dispute its authenticity.

"M. Zimmerman (says M. Tissot) was tall, well made, had a firm and easy gait, an elegant address, a fine countenance, and an agreeable voice: his genius sparkled in his eyes; and if the small pox had left its indentations upon him, it was only in such a degree as adds to the physiognomy what it takes from the skin."

There is another translation of this Life published in 8vo. by Mr. Dilly, in the Poultry.

Poems by the Rev. Henry Rowe, LL. B. Rector of Ringshall, in Suffolk. 2 vols. Pages 263. Cadell and Davies, 1796.

CONTENTS of Vol. I. :—Eton College—The King's Recovery, 1789—Reflections on the Ruins of a Monastery—On a little Girl playing with her Shadow—On the loss of Vision—On the Victory over the French Fleet, June 1794—Cupid Triumphant—The Maid of Albion—On the intended Marriage of the Prince of Wales—The Happy Village.

Contents of Vol. II. :—On a distant View of Oxford—The Year 1794—Vanity of Human Wishes, Extempore—On the Death of a Parrot—The Poet's Lamentation—Clovias Soliloquy—The Philanthropist and the Hermit—To a Lady, on her offering to become Sponsor for the Author's Infant Daughter—Dives and Lazarus.

EXTRACTS.

From the Ode on the Victory over the French Fleet.

"Thundering spoke th' embattled cloud ;
Angels bore the flaming sword ;
Rites sacred, tainted, scream aloud ;
Man denies Jehovah God.

"Say, Montague, when clos'd the eye,
When bid a last adieu,
Didst thou not joyous heave the sigh,
When victory round thee flew ?

"Did not thy soul, Oh ! could'st thou say,
Oppress'd with Nature's load,
Burst from th' imprison'd cell of clay,
Soar glorying to its God ?

"Drifted o'er rocks to bounds extreme,
Far as Neneus' daughters roam,
Like orient sands, a showering stream
Falls glittering in the foam.

"Albion, for thee the labouring breast
Thy victories shall pursue,
E'en thought itself, by praise oppress'd,
Resign'd, full blown, to you,"

From the Ode on the intended Marriage
of the Prince of Wales.

"What land or what nation now under the
sun,
Throughout the known world has Great
Britain undone."

Lo England from Brunswick's transplanted a
Rose,
By nature so fragrant, new sweets shall dis-
close."

From the Ode to a Lady.

"I know not how to praise, for your virtues
are such,
Tho' I fain would say something I fear to
say much ;

Well assur'd that philanthropycenties alone
Feels more blest in the gift when the giver's
unknown :

Then, O pardon my Muse, for ideas sub-
lime

Bids the sentiment chaste flow from thee
Catherine."

Say ! what banquet more rich, &c."

It is impossible to praise such poetry ;
yet the lines from Milton, with which,
by way of Motto, Mr. Rowe introduces
his Odes, and which allude to his own
unfortunate situation, viz. that of im-
prisonment for debt, with a numerous
family, in the King's Bench prison, are
beautiful and affecting :

—"Thus with the year
Seasons return ; but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even and morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose.

These Lines are also quoted by Mira-
beau, in the description he gives of the
dungeon of Vincennes, in his *Lettres de*
Cachet. There is, in the midst of
much ungrammatical and unintelligible
rant, the appearance, in these volumes,
of an alertness of thought and vigour of
conception which might have produced
something less intolerable, if the author
had been better educated, or not educated,
at least, at a public college and university.
At Eton and Oxford he has learned the
Greek and Roman Mythology ; which,
with somewhat of the *costume* of vulgar
poets, as, "Say, Montague (though he
was dead,)" and "Say Etona," though it
never lived, clothes effusions of warm
images, and far-fetched conceits, in the
livery as it were of poetry ; but which
are more like the ravings of madness
than the sentiments of nature.

*An Address to the County of Kent on their Petition
to the King for removing from the Councils of
his Majesty his present Ministers, and for
adopting proper Means to procure a speedy and
a happy Peace ; with a Postscript, by Lord
Rohoby, 8vo. Debrett, 1797.*

THIS writer seems to give up the idea of
an honourable peace ; he expects what he calls
a happy one, though all his efforts tend to
produce one of the most ignominious kind,
sacrificing the honour of the nation to French
arrogance, and the property of it to French
rapacity. This address is, in truth, nothing
but a stale repetition of common place oppo-
sition cant, not recommended by any bril-
liancy of composition or novelty of thought,
except the happy scheme of a plan which

cannot be too warmly reprobated, of distin-
guishing parties by some mark or symbol : a
practice which, wherever adopted, has been
the signal for assassination. This panic-
struck Peer seems to be resident in Kent ;
but we hope he does not claim the honourable
distinction of a *man of that county*. If there is
any circumstance in the French Government
deserving of imitation, it is the firmness with
which they have encountered difficulties ; for
by firmness alone, not degrading concessions
or unmanly whinings, can peace be secured.
Instead of crouching to the enemy, or despond-
ing in so dastardly a manner, it would better
become a MAN OF KENT (if he is one) to
address his countrymen in the following ener-
getic lines of Lord Lytleton, which never
could

could be applied with more propriety than in the present times :

“ Rouze, Britons, rouze ! if sense of shame be weak,

Let the loud voice of threat'ning danger speak.
Lo ! France, as Persia once, o'er every land
Prepares to stretch her all-oppressing hand.
Shall England sit regardless and sedate,
A calm spectatress of the general fate ;
Or call forth all her virtue, and oppose,
Like valiant Greece, her own and Europe's
foes ?

O ! let us seize the moment in our pow'r,
Our follies now have reach'd the fatal hour ;
No later term the angry gods ordain ;
This crisis lost, we shall be wise in vain.

*An Appendix to Observations on HAMLET ;
being an Attempt to prove that Shakspeare
designed that Tragedy as an indirect Censure
on Mary Queen of Scots. By James Plumptre,
M. A. Cambridge printed. 8vo. Deigh-
ton. 2s. 6d.*

Our readers will recollect our account of the “ Observations on Hamlet,” (Vol. xxix. p. 184.), with which the Author is by no means satisfied. In the present Appendix he returns to the charge, and to prove his position produces, 1st, Some observations on Dramas, which professedly allude to the occurrences and characters of the times in which they were written, and an answer to objections brought against the hypothesis ; 2dly, some farther arguments in support of it ; and, 3dly, an answer to the objections brought against Dr. Warburton's hypothesis respecting an allusion to Mary Queen of Scots, in the celebrated passage in the “ Midsummer Night's Dream.” After perusing the whole with attention, we see nothing to alter our former opinion, that Shakspeare had not the intention Mr. Plumptre supposes. The coincidences we consider as entirely accidental ; but any one who, like Mr. Plumptre, can perceive a resemblance between Hamlet and James the First, will find no difficulty in giving credit to the whole of that German's hypothesis, unfounded as we consider it to be in fact.

The Church. A Poem. By the Rev. John Sharpe, B. A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. 4to. Vernor and Hood. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Sharpe has in this Poem undertaken the ungrateful task of “ holding up to observation some of those follies which have brought the clergy into disrepute ;” and declares, that the fate of his performance “ can

in no wise injure his peace or his reputation, as they are secured to him by the consciousness of rectitude.” It has long been one of the favourite schemes of the enemies of the present establishment to degrade the Clergy, and to charge the whole body with the offences of a few. We believe that the conduct of the clergy, as a body, is exemplary and proper, and that by their exertions at the present moment the torrent of infidelity and republicanism has been stemmed and rendered harmless. We therefore think the present attack to be ill-timed, to say the least of it ; though we do not hold ourselves bound to defend or palliate the misbehaviour of individuals. Mr. Sharpe has collected the ten times repeated common place charges against his brethren which, early in the present century, were sounded by Tindal and Gordon, and which have lately been re-echoed by Paine and Priestley. To persons of a certain cast, Mr. Sharpe's performance will afford some pleasure, as being the work of a graduate of one of the Universities, though we cannot ourselves commend the subject, or the manner of treating it. The best part of it, we think, is the eulogium on the Bishop of Landaff.

Vindiciæ Regiæ ; or, A Defence of the Kingly Office. In Two Letters to Earl Stanhope. 8vo. Wright. 2s. 1797.

The Author of this pamphlet is a Clergyman, and expostulates with the democratic Peer on account of having made a proselyte of one of his parishioners. He first controverts his adversary's arguments against the kingly office as derived from scripture with great success, and then exposes the practices of different nations who have adopted or submitted to a republican yoke. His concluding advice to the noble Democrat we fear will not be accepted.

A Description of the Town and Fortrefs of MANTUA ; together with a true and concise Account of the Military Operations and Events attending its Blockade and Siege till its Surrender to the French. Embellished with Three Engravings. 4to. Printed at Liverpool. Vernor and Hood. 1s. 6d.

This is said to be a translation from a German pamphlet published at Frankfort on the Maine, and appears to be written with impartiality. It may therefore be recommended for the information it contains, though we do not observe any circumstances which were not already known.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 20.

MR. LITCHFIELD, who has performed two or three times at the conclusion of the last season at Covent Garden Theatre, appeared on the same stage in the character of Marianne, in *The Dramatist*, and shewed that she had talents well adapted to support some characters of sprightliness and humour.

21. Mrs. Walcot, from Edinburgh, appeared the first time in London at Drury lane, in the character of Mrs. Rigid, in *The Will*. She appears to have good sense and feeling, and promises to be no inadequate representative of those characters formerly performed by Mrs. Hopkins.

22. Mrs. Coats, from Dublin, appeared the first time in London at Covent Garden, in the character of Clarinda, in *The Suspicious Husband*. Mrs. Coats may be considered as a handsome woman, passed the bloom of youth, with a good figure, easy and attractive manners, and a voice strongly indicating the country she came from. She performed with spirit and propriety.

23. Mr. Wheatley appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in *Laertes*, in *Hamlet*. A young performer, who has much to learn before he can be worthy of notice.

27. Mr. Clarke appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in the character of Mr. Page, in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. What is said of the preceding performer may well be applied to the present.

OCTOBER 6. Mrs. Abington, after an absence of six years, appeared at Covent Garden, in the character of Beatrice, in *Much Ado About Nothing*, and performed it with the same spirit, sensibility, and propriety with which she had been accustomed, and afforded the public an entertainment which it had despaired of. Previous to her appearance, the following Address, written by Mr. Colman, jun. was admirably spoken by Mr. Murray.

WHEN'E'R the mind assumes a pensive cast,

And Memory sits musing on the past ;
When Melancholy counts each friend gone by,
True as Religion strings her rosary,
The eye grows moist for many in silence laid,
And drops that bead which Nature's self has made.

To friends alone, then, is the tear-drop due ?

Oh, no ! to public virtue—Genius too :
Fondly we dwell on merit Death has cross'd,
On talent we have witness'd, and have lost.
Here, on this mimic scene, alas the day !
How many fleeting time has snatch'd away !

His fatal scythe, of late, the hoary sage
Has swung with ampler sweep along the stage.

Tardy no more, he treads the Drama's ground,
But strides like Mars, and mows with fury round.

Companions of his course, on either hand,
Death glares—and gentle Hymen waves his brand.

Here Death to a chill grave some actor carries,

Here Hymen beckons—and an actress marries.

Thinn'd thus, of brilliant talent, and of worth,

Is then our Drama threaten'd with a dearth ?
Not so, we trust—for Judgment sure can find

Full many a favourite still left behind.
Many, whose industry and modest sense

Your smiles have mellow'd into excellence ;
Whose sparks of merit, fann'd into a flame
By Candour's breath, now kindle into fame.
And if, while glancing o'er Thalia's grove,
The critic eye some casual void has found,
Can she not fill the chasm in her train,
And lure some favour'd vot'ry back again ?
E'en now the Muse on high her banners rears ;

Thalia calls—and ABINGTON appears :

Yes, ABINGTON—too long we've been without her,

With all the School of Garrick still about her.

Mature in pow'rs, in playful fancy vernal—
For Nature, charming Nature, is eternal.
And, oh ! while now a favourite returns,
Whose breast for you with grateful passion burns,

Keep up Thalia's cause !—scorn, scorn to drop it !—

And cheer her Priestess, who now comes to prop it.

7. THE CHIMNEY CORNER ; a Musical Entertainment translated from the French, as it is said, by Mr. Waltham Porter,

Porter, was acted the first time at Drury Lane : The Characters as follow :

The Governor,	Mr. Suett.
Darcy,	Miss De Camp.
Hilario,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Gregory,	Mr. Wewitzer.
Henry,	Master Elliott.
Charles,	Master Chatterley.
Louisa,	Miss Leak.
Annette,	Mrs. Bland.

Scene, Franconia.

The plot is as follows :

Louisa, a young lady of large expectations, whose father was abroad, is entrusted, during his absence, to the care of an old Governor, who is strictly charged not to admit Darcy, Louisa's lover, into the castle where he resides. She has for her attendant in this confinement Annette, a confidential domestic in the Governor's family, and who was married to Hilario.

Hilario is a worthy husband, fond of his wife and children, but subject to occasional jealousies. Whilst he is expressing the happiness of the married life most feelingly, a drunken servant brings a love-letter from Darcy, which he says is designed for Annette, but which was in reality intended for Louisa. He curses his fate, and resolves to leave his faithless wife, and go abroad.

The lover is admitted into the castle in the evening, as a poor traveller who had lost his way. Just on his discovery to Louisa the Governor returns home. He had been attacked by robbers, and was rescued by an unknown person. He persuades himself that, old as he is, Louisa is in love with him, and resolves to make her an offer. On the point of doing this, he suddenly finds Darcy in the same room, and concealed behind a large picture.

Darcy announces his passion—proves himself to have been the deliverer of the Governor in his late attack, and produces a letter from Louisa's father, giving his consent to the marriage. The Governor resigns her; and Hilario, understanding that the love-letter was never intended for his wife, is once more restored to his former raptures.

This piece is said to have been translated merely for the purpose of giving Mr. Kelly an opportunity of shewing his talents as a composer; and it cannot be denied that it is not ill adapted to the intended purpose. The overture was by Mr. Shaw. There is something that the mind revolts at in seeing a female personating a man. We cannot, therefore, but disapprove of Miss De Camp's assuming the male habit. Master Elliott, whose

musical abilities have been heard at oratorios, performed for the first time on the stage, and sung with great taste.

12. Miss Betterton, from Bath, appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in *Elwina*, in *Percy*. This Lady is in person small, but elegant; her voice articulate and flexible, with something occasionally of a provincial accent. She evinced attention and spirit in the performance, with judgment above her years. There appeared too much labour in various parts, such a management of her powers as may be acquired by instruction, but does not result from natural feeling. On the whole, however, she exhibited talents which promise hereafter to ripen into excellence. Mr. Holman and Mr. Pope, and especially the latter, performed the characters of *Percy* and *Douglas* with great ability.

13. Mrs. Spencer, late Miss Campion, from Dublin, appeared the first time in London at Covent Garden, in the character of *Monimia*, in *The Orphan*. The stage has long been in possession of an actress capable of expressing disdainful majesty, contemptuous resentment, violent rage, or inflexible haughtiness; but since the time of Mrs. Cibber it has wanted one who could impress on the audience the character of gentleness, diffidence, or artless innocence. In this light Mrs. Spencer promises to be very successful. Her person, voice, gesture, and conception of the character, were such as to afford the public great expectations. She was received with great applause.

14. Miss Humphreys appeared the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of *Lady Emily*, in the *Heiress*. This Lady has a good figure, with an expressive face. Her deportment not quite easy, and her voice not well modulated; but on a first appearance this may arise from an effort to be heard. In many parts of the character she was successful; but in those scenes where the manner is everything, because the matter is nothing, she was, as might be expected, not equally happy. On the whole, however, her performance deserved commendation, and received applause.

17. Miss Biggs, from the Bath Theatre, appeared the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of the *Widow Brady*, in *The Irish Widow*. She performed the part with great vivacity, spirit, and humour. Her deportment was easy, and her figure not ill adapted to the male habit. She was received with great applause.

POETRY.

SONNET

BY THE REV. GEORGE RICHARDS, A. M.

ON READING MR. Surr's POEM OF CHRIST'S
HOSPITAL.

MY Surr, if yet thy faithful breast retain
Any kind mem'ry of a youthful friend,
In school-days lov'd, I shall not much offend,
When in no flatt'ring, no injurious strain,
I tell how much I love thy honest rhymes,
Which to my mind so sweetly have restor'd
Faint and nigh-faded images of times
Long past ; of haunts our footsteps have
explor'd
So oft together ; and that happy age
When, after Learning's pleasant labours
done,
And school-tasks ended with the setting
sun,
We trod, in puny majesty, the stage,
In boyish tones delighting to rehearse
Southern's (perchance) or gentler Otway's
verse.

QUONDAM CONDISCIPULUS.

THE FEMALE EXILE.

WRITTEN AT BRIGHTHELMSTONE, IN
NOV. 1792.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

NOVEMBER's chill blast on the rough
beach is howling,
The surge breaks afar, and then foams to
the shore,
Dark clouds o'er the sea gather heavy and
frowning,
And the white cliffs re-echo the wild win-
try roar.

Beneath that chalk rock, a fair stranger re-
clining
Has found on damp sea-weed a cold lonely
seat ;
Her eyes fill'd with tears, and her heart with
repinings,
She starts at the billows that burst at her
feet.

There, day after day, with an anxious heart
heaving,
She watches the waves where they mingle
with air ;
For the sail which, alas ! all her fond hopes
deceiving,
May bring only tidings to add to her care.

Loose stream to wild winds those fair flowing
tresses,
Once woven with garlands of gay summer
flowers ;
Her dress unregarded bespeaks her distresses,
And beauty is blighted by grief's heavy
hours.

Her innocent children, unconscious of sorrow,
To seek the glofs'd shell or the crimson
weed stray,
Amus'd with the present, they heed not to-
morrow,
Nor think of the storm that is gathering to-
day.

The gilt, fairy ship, with its ribbon-sail
spreading,
They launch on the salt-pool the tide left
behind ;
Ah ! victims—for whom *their* sad mother is
dreading
The multiplied mis'ries that wait on man-
kind !

To fair fortune born, she beholds them, with
anguish,
Now wand'ers with her on a once hostile
foil,

Perhaps doom'd for life in chill penury to
languish,
Or abject dependence, or soul-crushing toil.
But the sea-boat, her hopes and her terrors
renewing,
O'er the dim grey horizon now faintly
appears ;
She flies to the quay, dreading tidings of ruin,
All breathless with haste, half-expiring
with fears.

Poor mourner !—I would that my fortune
had left me

The means to alleviate the woes I deplore ;
But, like thine, my hard fate has of affluence
bereft me,

I can warm the cold heart of the wretched
no more *.

* This little Poem, of which a sketch first appeared in blank verse in a poem called " The Emigrants," was suggested by the sight of the group it attempts to describe—a French Lady and her children.

HOLMESDALE.

In the Valley of this Name, which forms a Part of the Estate of the late Lord AMHERST, is an Hermitage, where a Tablet appears with this curious Inscription :

WHILST neighbouring heights assume the name

Of conquer'd lands, well known to fame * ;
Here mark the valley's winding way,
And list to what old records say :—
“ This winding Vale of Holmesdale
“ Was never won, or ever shall.”

The prophecy ne'er yet has fail'd,
No human power has prevail'd
To rob this valley of its rights,
Supported by its val'rous wights :
When foreign conquerors claimed our land,
Then rose our steady Holmesdale band,
With such a brother oak in hand :
An armed grove the conquerors meet,
And for their ancient charter treat ;
Resolv'd to die, ere they resign'd
Their liberties, and gavelkind.
Hence Freedom's sons inhabit here,
And hence the world their deeds revere.

In war, and ev'ry virtuous way,
A MAN of KENT still bears the day :
Thus may our Queen of Vallies reign,
Whilst Darent glides into the main ;
Darent, whose infant reed is seen
Uprearing on yon bosom'd green ;
Along his winding banks, may Peace
And joyful Plenty never cease ;
Where'er his waters roll their tide,
May heav'n-born Liberty reside !

AN EPISTLE

FROM CAPTAIN DRAKE TO HIS FRIEND
J. CORHAM, OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

*“ Inveni portum. Spes et fortuna vacante.
“ Sub me iussit, ludite nunc alios.”*

GIVE me a cot, a barn, or cell,
Where health and independence dwell,
And mind in tranquil state to flow,
I'd care not how the world may go ;
I'd give up all its splendid scenes,
Nor envy *Captains of Marins*
Of all their pageantry and sway,
With those *sweet comforts of the sea* !
Divested thus of future care,
I'd sit contented with my fare,
A humble board and friend sincere ;
That friend in you, good Sir, I see ;
Then come, and spend some time with me.

The cot I've found—A sweet retreat !—
The rest † I must submit to fate ;
But I'm afraid, indeed 'tis true,
This place will have no charms for you ;
No luring bait to draw you here,
To quit those friends you hold so dear !
Besides, what will my charming Kitty
Say to leave sweet Dublin city,
To give up all its dissipation
For the dull country's recreation !
Enough—enough—I'll to my plan,
And try to tempt you if I can :—

Near a small country town doth stand
A neat built house, on rising land,
Which in a garden shaded lies,
With gravel'd walks for exercise ;
And as I'd wish to be exact,
And say no more than what is fact,
With stories two, and windows nine
In front—So neat—I wish it mine ;
With hall and parlours—cellars three,
Well stor'd with wine for you and me ;
And though the rooms are small, and few,
Suffice to say—“ There's room for you.”
A house wherein I should not fear
To spend one thousand pounds a-year ;
From whence a valley, richly stor'd
With all that Nature can afford,
Is view'd extending far, till bound
By hills of Cambria stretching round :—
(But what is wonderful to see
On this great plain near Torporley
A mountain huge !—an Alpine hill !—
Rais'd by Nature's ‡ playful skill,
On which a Castle § once has been,
Whose walls and battlements are seen
Half broken—mouldering away,
And turrets sinking to decay !)
While nearer home my farm you see,
Of corn and pasture, snug round me ;
On this side fields, which look so green ;
On that a hanging-wood is seen ;
Close to my gate my cattle graze ;
My poultry roam in various ways ;
My ponds great store of fish produce,
As carp and tench, for table use ;
And on my grounds—I need not name
The vast variety of game !
Thus, my friend, you plainly see
How you'll fare when you're with me ;
And if you can make up your mind
To leave its anxious cares behind,
Resigning to the will of fate
Th' ambiguous politics of state !
Viewing the world as 'tis—A bubble !—
Full of discord, cheat, and trouble !

* The Heights of Montreal.

† Alluding to the Author's ill state of health.

‡ A *lusus Naturee*.

§ Ruffon Castle,

Thinking of nought but what you see
 Encircl'd round my farm and me ;
 Confin'd to lovely Nature's plan,
 You then may be the happy man ;
 For blest * is he—Old Horace wrote—
 Who, from dull business remote,
 Is pleas'd with his paternal lot,
 In peace enjoys his rural cot ;
 When dangers threaten from afar
 Dreads not the martial trump of war !
 Or, like the swain †—whom Virgil sings—
 Whose daily labour pleasure brings ;
 Whose life *becomes* a scene of bliss
 Were he to *know* his happiness :—
 Thus sung the bards of old we know
 Full two thousand years ago,
 To show in their immortal page
 The happy life—the golden age !
 Yet to reflect when it begins ;
 It's not the *place* our pleasure brings,
 From our *own minds* contentment springs : }
 But with description to have done ;
 Since I'm quit of sword and gun,
 Into this port my bark I'll steer,
 In ord'nary to lay up here.

SONNET

TO AN AGED PARENT, ON SEEING HIM
 SHED TEARS.

FOND Parent ! whom on earth I love most
 dear,
 Why steals the sigh of sadness from thy
 breast ?
 I too do grieve, to see thee sore oppress'd,
 Whilst down thy care worn cheek steals many
 a tear.
 Thou weep'st, my father !—the sad cause I
 guess ;
 Long hast thou journey'd o'er life's mazy
 wild,
 A sorrowing traveller, by false hope be-
 guil'd,
 And few there be who pity thy distress ;
 Nor plenty on thy cot hath ever smil'd.
 Robb'd of the blissful partner of each hour,
 All thy self-promis'd joys, alas ! are fled ;
 On thee life's wintry storms begin to low'r,
 And thou dost bend. So fades the summer
 flow'r
 At winter's keen approach, and droops
 its feeble head.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

- * "*Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,*
" Ut prisca gens mortalium,
" Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
" Solutus omni sœnore ;
" Nec excitatur classico miles truci,
" Nec horred iratum mare."
- † "*O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,*
" Agricolas !"

‡ Alluding to the rural drawings of this young artist.

SONNET

TO MR. R. CARLILE.

ACCEPT, O youthful Bard, the humble
 lays
 Of one who'd fain thy modest worth pro-
 claim :
 Could I in tuneful numbers sing thy praise,
 My soaring muse should tell the world thy
 fame.
 Hail, Nature's child (whom Learning's sons
 admire)
 She taught thee how to paint each scene
 with art † ;
 She taught thee how to tune th' harmonious
 lyre,
 And strike the finest feelings of the heart.
 Like thee, I've seen the tender budding rose
 Hiding its sweetness from refreshing show'rs,
 Blushing its infant beauties to expose,
 Till ripen'd age call'd forth its op'ning
 pow'rs :
 Then may thy genius, like a rose, burst forth,
 And Britain boast thy name amongst her sons
 of worth.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

UTRUM HORUM ?

OSMYN, who rul'd the Persian throne
 With high tyrannic sway,
 All night in fancied chains would groan,
 But rose a King by day.
 Caled, his slave, in bondage held,
 From friends and country torn,
 In dreams the regal staff would wield,
 And wake a slave at morn.
 Morn to the King restor'd the Crown,
 And maul'd poor Caled cry ;
 Returning night threw Osmyn down,
 But rais'd the slave on high.
 This hall'd with joy the rising sun,
 That saw his beams, and griev'd,
 Night shed her blessings o'er the one ;
 The other day reliev'd.
 Ye casuists ! (tis a doubtful thing)
 An answer quick I crave,
 Pray tell me, Was the slave a King ?
 Or, Was the King a slave ?

CAIUS FITZ-URBAN.

HOR. c. 2.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCVII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHEEDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 190.]

JOHN SPEED.

THIS honest and faithful historian, after having attempted the explanation of an ancient prophecy, adds, very finely, "But why do I (weak man) thus open the curtain of God's most sacred tabernacle, to behold the mercy-seat of his divine mysteries in the accomplishment of these holy oracles, when as they who have worn the ephod, and in whose hearts Aaron's rod hath budded, with a religious reverence have feared to look into the same. Therefore, with the charge of Joshua, I will not approach near the ark, and with Job's hearers will lay my hand to my mouth."

With respect to prophecies, indeed, as well as any other mysterious matters, "fools rush in where angels dare not tread;" and much harm has been done to the interior fabric of religion by the foolish pains that have been sometimes bestowed to defend its outworks, and to explain that, which, according to that honour of human nature, Sir Isaac Newton, cannot be explained till the event renders it certain.

From this charge, however, must be exempted a little work on the subject of Prophecy, entitled "Practical Observations on the Revelations," written by an excellent and venerable lady of Bath, lately deceased, Mrs. Bowdler: a lady whose modesty would not permit her to put her name to a book, which did so much honour no less to her heart than to her head, and who kept, even from her own family, the secret of her publication. Mrs. Bowdler's Treatise is written with great elegance of style, and with a continual reference to the learned labours of Joseph Meade, and other approved com-

mentators, from whom she occasionally differs with great diffidence, and never without reason. The moral observations of her work are such as only an excellent understanding, joined to the extremest purity of intention, and a great knowledge of life and of manners, could inspire. Her observations on suicide are peculiarly excellent and original.

BOERHAAVE.

There is a tradition in Holland, that this great Physician used to tell his particular friends, that the great secret of preserving health, after temperate and moderate exercise, was to keep the head cool, the feet warm *, the intestines disengaged, and to have as little as possible to do with medicine.

He told an English Lady, "You English destroy yourselves by strong passions, strong punch, and by the too frequent use of bark †.

There is likewise a tradition, that Boerhaave kept himself warmly clad in his moist country. Lord Bacon attributes much of the healthiness of the inferior Irish to the wearing woollen next the skin in their damp climate: a precaution which might be perhaps adopted with great success in this country, where the prevailing disposition to scrophula induces a great bibulousness of the absorbent vessels of the skin; and where, perhaps, a flannel waistcoat worn next to that great strainer, and put on early in the autumn, together with warm covering to the legs and feet, would perhaps save many fees to the Doctor, and many nauseous draughts from the Apothecary; and prevent that disposition to cough which we but too often find fatal in the winter.

* It is the opinion of an acute and learned Physician of our times, that our ladies do themselves much hurt by keeping their feet so thinly clad as they do. He cured his own wife of an inveterate head-ach, by prevailing on her to wear lamb's-wool stockings under her silk ones.

† Sydenham himself was too sparing in his use of this divine remedy. He seems always to have given it as if he was afraid of it. Many of the Physicians of the Edinburgh School of this day act in the same manner. Practice is, however, so much better than theory in a conjecatural art, which, according to Celsus, makes itself known merely by experiment.

LORD BACON.

This great philosopher, attentive not only to matters of great importance, but to the common conveniences of life, is said to have invented that convenient great chair which we call a Bee-hive Chair. His Lordship, who was perhaps a little whimsical in his health, used to make use of it himself, to counteract the predatory effects of the external air upon the vital spirits as he supposed. He thought too, that by oil and woollen cloathing much good was effected in that way; and used to repeat with pleasure the reply of the ancient Gymnosophist, who, to some one who asked him how he came to live to a very advanced age, replied, "By using honey internally, and oil externally." Respecting the use of woollen applied to the skin, a celebrated itinerant Lecturer in Philosophy tells this curious fact: he visited a town in America, which then appeared to him to be remarkably healthy; and was told, that the inhabitants some years ago were very much harraßed with an epidemical disorder, and the town was nearly depopulated. Some Bostonian Saints, however, came to settle amongst them, (and who always taking pretty good care of themselves) wore woollen cloathing next to their skin, and escaped the general contagion. The inhabitants, observing this, made use of the same covering, and were never afterwards afflicted with their old complaint.

MARSHAL GASSION

was a scholar, and took to the profession of arms much against the will of his father, a President of the Parliament of Paris. The President, on presenting his son with his sword, said to him, "Remember, my son, what I have so often told you respecting the delicacy of that profession in which you have engaged yourself against my opinion. Know, then, that I shall become your greatest enemy; if I find that you fail in courage; and that I will be a second to any one with whom you shall pick a quarrel without reason."

FATHER PAUL SARPI.

The dying wish of this great patriot of Venice has not been fulfilled, "*Esse*

perpetua!"—May it last for ever!—The power of the French, which, like a baleful comet, does mischief to the general system of the Universe; without affording to itself either superior heat or splendor, has demolished that Republic, which had continued twelve hundred years, and which our Harrington thought incapable of decay from any internal defect in its constitution. An inscription was some years ago put upon the Doge's palace at Venice, which has been but too fatally realized in our time:

*Prudentia Patrum perit,
Imprudencia juvenum imperat,
Respublica recens ruit.*

The prudence of our Senators is extinguished,
The imprudence of our young men governs,
The Republic is going headlong to ruin.

SIGISMUND, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

A military man spoke very disrespectfully one day, in the presence of the Emperor, of the characters and offices of Magistrates; expatiating at the same time on the merit and utility of Men of the Sword like himself. "Hold your tongue, blockhead," replied the Emperor. "If all Magistrates behaved as they should do, the world would have no occasion for Men of the Sword."

Some Noblemen of Hungary entered the chamber of Sigismund with an intention of assassinating him, or at least of taking him prisoner. The Emperor, advancing towards them with a look of great dignity and intrepidity, exclaimed, "Is any one amongst you bold enough to attempt to lay his hands upon me? What have I done to deserve death? If you want to kill me, let any one of you approach me, and I will defend myself."

FRANCIS, EARL OF BEDFORD.

Lord Leicester, in his letters to the Secretary of State, in the Sidney Papers, when he has occasion to speak of this Nobleman (who took the popular side in the beginning of the disputes between Charles the First and his Parliament), universally calls him "*Higgledy, Piggledy*," every thing in confusion, upside-down.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 4.

VERY early in the morning the Directory ordered the cannon of alarm to be fired. This occasioned an immediate assemblage of nearly two hundred members of the Council of Five Hundred ; when General Angereau arrived with an arret from *three* of the Members of the Executive Directory, Lepaux, Barras, and Rewbell, ordering the Councils to discontinue their meetings at the usual places, and *inviting* them to meet at other places named by the Directors. One of the Members, with becoming spirit, declaring that the Directory had no right to change, at its will, the usual appointed place of their sitting, and that nothing should make them yield but force, the General ordered his troops to advance, and the Hall was cleared. At eleven o'clock the two Councils met at the places appointed for them by the *Triumvirate*. Several messages were delivered, informing them of the orders given to arrest two of the Directory, Carnot and Barthelemy, and upwards of *sixty* Members of the Council of Five Hundred. On the same day, *thirty-four* of the Journalists were likewise arrested, their papers suppressed, and their presses destroyed. The Councils, after very trifling debates, sanctioned these proceedings, and, without allowing the accused persons a trial, ordered them all to be banished to whatever place the Directory might think proper. New powers were granted to the Directors ; the press was committed to the management of the police for a twelvemonth ; very severe laws were passed against Emigrants and others ; new oaths of fidelity proposed ; and various other measures adopted, suited to the new order of things.

We shall proceed to detail the particulars :

During the night of the 17th Fructidor (3d Sept.), the Committee of Inspectors, with several Members of both Councils, had assembled in the Hall of the Council of Five Hundred at the Thuilleries. At midnight, General Moulin appeared at the gate of the Pont-Tournant, which leads into the garden of the Thuilleries from the square of the Revolution, at the head of a considerable detachment, and demanded admittance,

which was refused him by Ramel, Commander of the Guard of the Legislative Body ; but, upon the General's ordering two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the same time declaring against their Commander, the gate was opened, and Ramel arrested. The General then proceeded to the Menage, where the Members were deliberating, and found there Rovere, Bourdon de l'Oise, Pichegru, Willot, and several others, all of whom he immediately arrested. At the same time, Barthelemy was arrested at the Directory, but Carnot had contrived to make his escape. Before the execution of this blow, the Directory had taken care to have all the bridges, the square of the Revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries, and the most considerable posts of the city, occupied by strong detachments of troops, with cannon. At seven, the arrested Deputies were conveyed in six or seven carriages to the Temple. At twelve, in consequence of an advertisement posted on the doors of both Councils, the Council of Five Hundred assembled at the Odeon, the ancient French Theatre near the Directory, and that of the Elders at the School of Surgery, not far from thence. During the whole day, the bridges and chief posts were guarded by the troops ; the streets, especially about the Directory and the Councils, were crowded with incredible numbers of inquisitive persons, who seemed to be guided by no other motive than curiosity. Not the least outrage was committed, and the utmost order and tranquillity reigned in every quarter of the city. At six in the evening the Directory answered the message of the Council of Five Hundred, by sending papers relative to the conspiracy. During the night, the Commission of Five made a report on the measures to be adopted in the present conjuncture, and proposed a project of a resolution. The same day, about twelve o'clock, Lafond Ladbat, President of the Ancients, and Simeon, President of the Council of Five Hundred, followed by some Members, appeared at the doors of their respective Councils, and demanded admittance ; which being refused them, they adjourned to a house in the Rue Saint Honore.

Honore, and drew up a protestation ! but the fear of being arrested soon forced them to disperse. That day the Theatres shut up, but opened the next. The next, pursuant to an invitation given from the Directory, the Actors of the Opera celebrated the victory obtained by the Republic over the attacks of Royalty, by giving the *Offrande à la Liberté* and the *Marseillaise*. The law annulling the election of several Departments, and ordering the Emigrants to quit Paris, &c. having passed through the necessary formalities, was promulgated on the 6th, and posted upon the walls ; so that the Emigrants are escaping as fast as they can. The inscriptions, which on the eve of the explosion were so low as *seven*, rose the two days following to thirteen—a rise ascribed to the firmness and vigour displayed by the Government. On the 6th they fell to ten, owing to some apprehensions of a new commotion.

SEPT. 4. The Executive Directory suspended the Central Administration of the Seine, and the Administrations of the Twelve Circles of Paris, from their functions, prohibiting each from deliberating, except the Central Bureau. On the same day, the Council of Five Hundred, at its evening sitting, after declaring urgency, adopts the following resolution :

I. The operations of the Primary, Communal, and Electoral Assemblies, in the Departments of Ain, l'Ardeche, l'Arriege, l'Aube, l'Aveyron, Bouches du Rhone, Calvados, Charente, Cher, Cote d'Or, Cotes du Nord, Dordogne, l'Eure, l'Eure and Loire, Gironde, Herault, Ille and Villaine, Indre and Loire, Loire, Haute-Loire, Loire Inferieure, Loiret, Manche, Marne, Mayence, Mont-Blanc, Morbihan, Moselle, les Deux Nethes, Nord, Oise, Orne, Pas de Calais, Puy-de-dome, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Rhone, Haute Saone, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine, Lower Seine, Seine and Marne, Seine and Oise, Somme, Tarn, Var, Vaucluse, Yonne, are declared null and illegal.

II. Those of the Electoral Assembly of the Department of Gers are declared legal and valid. In consequence, Citizen Duffrau is admitted into the Council of Elders, and Citizens Carriere, Lagarriere, and Sarau, into the Council of Five Hundred. The Administrators, Judges, Grand Jury, &c. appointed by the Assembly, shall enter upon the exercise of their respective functions.

III. The elections for the Department of Lot are in the same manner judged valid, contrary to a former decision, and the Citizens chofen, Lachiere for the Elders, and Poncet and Debrél for the Five Hundred, shall take their seats.

IV. The individuals appointed to public functions by the Primary, Communal, or Electoral Assemblies, without exception of those appointed to the Legislative Body, by the Departments above mentioned, shall, on the publication of this law, cease to exercise all their functions, under the penalties contained in the sixth article of the fifth title of the Penal Code.

V. The Executive Directory is required to fill up the vacancies in the tribunals, in virtue of the preceding articles, as well as those which shall become vacant by resignation or otherwise, before the election in the month of Germinal, 6th year.

VI. The nominations made by the Directory, in virtue of the preceding article, shall, in every respect, have the same effect, and the same duration, as if they had been made by the Primary and Electoral Assemblies.

VII. The law of the 1st Prairial last, which, in contravention of the seventy-eighth article of the Constitutional Act, admits into the Legislative Body the Citizens Job Ayme, Mersan, Terrand Vaillant, Garr, and Poliffart, is repealed.

VIII. The 1st article of the law of the 8th Messidor last, bearing in contempt of the same article of the Constitutional Act, the recal of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Articles of the law of the 3d Brumaire, 4th year, relative to the relations of Emigrants, is likewise repealed.

IX. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Articles of the said law of the 3d Brumaire, 4th year, are re-established, and shall remain in vigour till four years subsequent to the proclamation of a general peace.

X. No person, the relation or connection of an Emigrant, within the degrees prescribed by the second Article of the said law, shall be admitted for the same space to vote in the Primary Assemblies, and cannot be appointed elector if he is not comprehended in one of the exceptions specified by the 4th Article of the same law.

XI. No man can be admitted to vote in the Primary and Electoral Assemblies, till he has previously taken, in presence of the Assembly of which he is a Member, and deposited in the hands of the President, the individual oath of hatred to Royalty and to Anarchy, of fidelity and attachment to the Republic and

Constitution of the 3d year. XII. The 2d article of the law of the 9th Messidor last, is repealed in so far as it concerns the Chiefs of the Rebels of La Vendee and the Chouans, to whom of consequence the provision of the article of the present law remains common.— Those are deemed Chiefs of the Rebels of La Vendee, and of the Chouans, who are pointed out as such by the law of the 5th July 1795. **XIII.** The individuals after-named, viz. Aubrey, Job Ayme, Bayard, Blain, of the Mouths of the Rhone, Boissy d'Anglas, Bourne, Bourdon of Oise, Cadroi, Concherry, Delahaye of the Lower Seine, Delarue, Doumere, Dumolard, Duplantier, Duprat, Gilbert Desmolieres, Henry Lariviere, Imbert Colomes, Camille Jordan, Jourdan of the Mouths of the Rhone, Gou Lacarriere, Le Marchand Gommecourt, Lemerer, Merzan, Madier, Millard, Noailles, Andre of La Lozere, Mac Curtain, Pavie, Pastoret, Pichegru, Polissart, Praire, Montaud, Quatremer of Quincy, Saladin, Simeon, Vauvilliers, Vienot, Vaublanc, Villaret Joyeuse, Willot, all Members of the Council of Five Hundred; Barbe Marbois, Dumas Dumas, Ferrant-Vaillant, Lafond Ladebat, Lamant, Murraire, Murinais, Paradis, Portalis, Rovere, Troncon Ducoudray, all Members of the Council of Elders; Carnot, Barthelemy, Directors; Brotier, Ex Abbe; Lavilleleurnois, Ex-Magistrate; Duverne de Presle, called Dunan; Cochon, Ex-Minister of Police; Duffonville, Ex-Clerk in the Police; Miranda, Morgan, Ex-Generals; Suard, Journals, Mailhe, Ex-Conventional; Ramel Commandant of the Guard of the Legislative Body—shall, without delay, be transported to the place which the Directory shall determine. Their property shall be sequestered after the publication of the present law; and they shall not be allowed to interfere with it till after an authentic return of their arrival at the place of their transportation. **XIV.** The Executive Directory is authorized to procure for them provisionally, out of their effects, the means of supplying their most urgent wants. **XV.** All the individuals inscribed upon the list of Emigrants, and not definitively erased, shall be obliged to quit the territory of the Republic, that is to say, from Paris, and every other Commune, of which the population is twenty thousand inhabitants, and upwards, in twenty-

four hours after the publication of the present law, and in fifteen days from every other part of the Republic. **XVI.** After the delay allowed by the preceding article, every individual inscribed upon the list of Emigrants, and not definitively erased, who shall be arrested within the Republic, shall be prosecuted before a Military Committee, in order to be tried within twenty-four hours, according to the second article of the fourth title of the law of 25 Brumaire, 3d year, relative to the Emigrants. The different provisions from the seventeenth to the thirty-fourth are solely relative to the mode of trying and punishing the Emigrants and Priests. **XXXIV.** The decrees of the 1st of August and 17th September 1793, and 21 Prairial, 3d year, which authorize the banishment of the Bourbons, including the widow of Orleans, and the confiscation of their effects, shall be executed, and all contrary provisions shall be of no avail. The Directory shall be authorized to determine the place of their transportation, and allow them, out of their estates, the necessary means of subsistence. **XXXV.** The Journals and other public papers, and the presses in which they are printed, are to be placed for a year under the inspection of the Police, which may prohibit them in terms of the 335th article of the Conventional Act. **XXXVI.** The law of 7 Thermidor last, relative to private societies discussing political subjects, is repealed. **XXXVII.** Every private society discussing political questions, in which principles hostile to the Constitution of the 3d year, accepted by the French people, are professed, shall be shut up, and those of its members, who shall have professed such principles, shall be prosecuted agreeably to the law of the 27th Germinal, 4th year. **XXXVIII.** The laws of the 25th Thermidor last, and 13th Fructidor, present month, relative to the establishment and organization of the National Guard, are repealed. **XXXIX.** The power of putting a Commune in a state of siege is restored to the Directory. **XL.** The present Resolutions shall be printed, and sent to the Council of Elders.

Thibaudeau Detoroy, Lenormand, Bailly, Bovis, Blin, &c. who were originally on the list of those to be transported, were struck out, after their conduct had been rigorously examined and discussed. John Debry moved,

that those thus struck out should not be allowed to sit in the Legislature, but this was set aside by the Order of the Day. Garnier moved, that a Committee should be appointed to consider of the licentiousness of the Journals.—Adopted. Merlin of Thionville moved, that Antonelle, and Lepelletier, who were nothing but factious wretches, should be transported likewise, and that the same day should destroy Royalism and confound Anarchy. The Order of the Day, however, was adopted, as they had no connection with the present subjects.

SEPT. 5.—Unanimous applause announced the arrival of a messenger from the Council of Elders, announcing their approbation of the above Resolutions.

Bailleul brought up the Report of the Committee on the Journalists. He moved a Resolution to the following effect:—"The Proprietors, Editors, Publishers, and Assistants of the Journals hereafter mentioned, shall be transported, and their property sequestrated. The sequestration shall not be removed until they arrive at the place of their destination. The Directory shall, in the mean time, furnish what is necessary for their subsistence."

Salicetti moved, "That the Government should be permitted to make domiciliary visits, to discover the persons who came under the above Resolution."

After some debate, both the Resolutions were adopted with regard to the persons connected with the following Papers, who are thereby condemned to transportation:

L'Abreviateur	L'Aurore,
Le Gardien de la	L'Anti-Terrorist,
Constitution,	L'Accusateur Pub-
Le Journal des Co-	lic,
lonies	Les Aâes des
Le Journal des	Apotres,
Journaux a	Les Annales Catho-
Bordeaux,	liques,
L'Invariable,	L'Argus,
L'Impartial Eu-	Le Veridique,
ropean,	La Tribune Pub-
L'Impartial Brux-	lique, ou Le
ellois,	Journal des E-
Le Grondeur,	lection.
La Gazette Uni-	Le Thé,
verselle,	Le Tableau de
La Gazette Fran-	Paris,
caise,	Le Spectateur du
L'Europe Littéraire,	Nord,

L'Eclair,	Les Rhapsodies,
Le Dejeuner,	La Quotidienne,
L'Echo,	Le Precursseur,
Le Defenseur des	Le Pothillon des
Vieilles Institu-	Armées,
tions,	Le Petit Gauthier,
Le Ori Public, ou	Perlier,
Les Freres et Amis,	L'Observateur de
Le Courier Repub-	l'Europe,
licain,	Les Nouvelles Po-
Le Courier Extraor-	litiques,
dinaire,	Le Miroir,
Le Courier de Lyons,	Le Messager de
Le Censeur,	Soir.
Le Memorial,	

The following Journals were sent to be examined a second time by the Committee:

L'Analyse des Jour-	L'Abeille,
naux,	Le Port Feuille,
Le Journal de Dames,	Le Tableau de
L'Historien,	France,
Le Courier des De-	Le Journal His-
partemens,	torique et Po-
La Correspondance	litique de
Politique,	France,
Le Belge Francais,	Le Journal Ge-
L'Auditeur Nation-	nerale France,
al,	Rue de Chatres.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED—SEPTEMBER 10.

On the election for Directors, in the room of Barthelemy, the number of voters being *two hundred and sixty-three*, Merlin de Douai had 224 votes, Merlin 214, General Massena 210, Garat 208, Gohier 201, Erneuf 201, Lecartier 200, General Angereau 195, Monge 167, and Charles Delacroix none. At the election of a Director in the place of Carnot, the number of voters was 238, of whom Francois de Neufchateau had 205, Massena 194, Angereau 192, Garat 190, Gohier 189, C. Delacroix 183, Monge 179, Lecartier 178, Erneuf 175, and Guerguere 155. Merlin de Douai and F. De Neufchateau swore hatred against Royalty, and took their places in the Directory under the discharge of cannon.

The Council of Five Hundred decreed a long Address to the Armies and the People, strongly expatiating on their recent and wonderful escape.

Villers, from the Committee of Finance, stated the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the year at 616 millions; and proposed that there shall be an anticipation of 100 millions upon the direct contributions of the 6th year, which

which shall be levied according to existing laws. The Land Tax shall be reduced to 228 millions. The Duty of Registration shall be amended, and applied to objects at present exempted. The Stamp Duty shall apply to Memorials, Petitions, Journals, Periodical Publications, and Posting Bills. The Hypothecary Code shall be put in force. All National Post-houses shall be suppressed. A duty of one-tenth shall be levied upon all private Posting-houses; and the Post-Office, with regard to letters, shall be farmed. The Counter-sign is abolished, under a reserve of indemnity by subscription in favour of Public Functionaries. The duty of Toll and Repair shall be levied. A National Lottery shall be established. The *Rentes Foncières* shall be re-established. The Duties on Licences shall be maintained. The Receipts for the Forced Loan shall be accepted in payment, in certain proportions for Taxes that are due, and National Domains that are payable. The Public Debt liquidated, or to be liquidated, shall be repaid, two-thirds in Bonds payable to Bearer, exchangeable for Cash in payment of National Domains. The other third shall be discharged annually, without imposition, and without reserve. The repayment of the two-thirds for the perpetual debt, on the footing of five *per cent.* and ten *per cent.* for the annuitant. Pensions and provisions shall remain as before.

**DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED BY THE
DIRECTORY TO THE COUNCIL OF
FIVE HUNDRED, RELATIVE TO
THE CONSPIRACY.**

Message to the Council of Five Hundred.

Citizens Representatives,

The Executive Directory transmits to you, without delay, the Letter written by General Moreau to Citizen Barthelemy, dated the 19th of this month (5th September).

(Signed) LAREVEILLIERE LEPAUX,
President.

LAGARDE, Secretary.

The Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine and Moselle, to Citizen Barthelemy, Member of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

*Head Quarters, Strasburgh, 19th
Fructidor, 5th Year (5th Sept.)*

Citizen Director,

You will easily recollect, that on occasion of my last journey to Basle, I

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informed you, that in the passage of the Rhine we had taken a packet belonging to General Klinglin, containing two or three hundred letters of his correspondents. Those of Vittershack composed part, but these were of less importance. Many of the letters are in cyphers, but we have discovered them, and are busy in decyphering them, which is a very tedious process. Nobody takes his real name; so that several Frenchmen who correspond with Klinglin, Conde, Wickham, D'Enghien, and others, are difficult to be discovered; such marks, however, have been found, as have already pointed out several individuals. I was resolved not to publish this correspondence, because the conclusion of peace was very probable, and the Republic ran no risk, the more especially as what had been discovered would furnish proof against very few, since nobody is named. But perceiving at the head of the parties who at present do so much mischief to our Country, and enjoying in an eminent situation the greatest confidence, a man deeply involved in this correspondence, and destined to perform an important part in the recall of the Pretender, the object to which it was directed, I thought it my duty to apprise you of this circumstance, that you might not be the dupe of his famed Republicanism, that you might be able to expose his conduct, and oppose the fatal blows which he aims against our country, since a civil war must be the necessary consequence of his designs. I confess, Citizen Director, that it is extremely painful to inform you of this treachery, the more especially as he whom I now denounce to you was once my friend, and would be so still, were I not now acquainted with his character. I allude to the Representative of the People, Pichegru. He was prudent enough to commit nothing to writing. He only communicated verbally with those who were entrusted with the correspondence, who apprized him of the projects entertained, and received his answers. He is there designed by several names; among others that of Baptiste. A Chief of Brigade, named Baudouville, was concerned with him, and went by the name of Coco. He was one of the couriers whom he, as well as other correspondents, employed. You must have seen him very frequently at Basle. Their great movement was intended to have taken place at the beginning of the year

N 2

Four. They calculated upon some defeat to be sustained by my army, which, being discontented with being defeated, should demand to be placed under the command of their old General, who then was to have acted according to the instructions he had received. He had received nine hundred louis to defray the expences of the journey which he had made to Paris at the time of his dismissal. Hence naturally arose his refusal of the Embassy to Sweden. I suspect the family of Lajolais of being concerned in this intrigue.

Nothing but the great confidence which I entertain of your patriotism and wisdom could have determined me to give you this information. The proofs are as clear as day. I doubt, however, whether they be judicial. I entreat you, Citizen Director, to be so good as to enlighten me with your advice in this very critical affair. You know me sufficiently to be convinced how much this confidence has cost me. Nothing but the dangers to which my country is exposed could have extorted this secret from me. It is confined to five persons, Generals Desaix, Regnier, one of my Aides-de-Camp, and an Officer entrusted with the secret department of the army, who continually follows the train of the information communicated by the letters which have been decyphered.

Accept the assurance of the distinguished esteem and inviolable attachment with which I am, &c.

(Signed) MOREAU.

In the night between the 22d and 23d Fructidor (8th and 9th September), the following persons set out from the Temple for their destination: the Deputies Delarue, Rovere, Bourdon, Willor, Pichegru, Ambry, Lafond Ladebat, Barbe Marbois, Troncon Ducoudray, and

Murphies. With them departed also, the Citizen Barthelemy, Ex-Director, together with his Valet-de-Chambre, who would not abandon his master; Dessonville, Agent of the Police; Ramel, Commandant of the Legislative Guard; Brothier, and Lavilleurnois. The carriages were under the escort of a numerous guard, and they took the route of Orleans.

A letter from Rochfort gives some details concerning the embarkation of the Deputies. The ramparts were full of people assembled to see them. On coming out of the carriage, they marched between two ranks of marines.— They did not speak much. Duverne de Preste, when bid to walk softly on the board that served as a bridge, answered, "I may as well drown here as in the open sea." As soon as they were got into the boat the sailors cried out—"Long live the Republic! down with the tyrants and traitors!" The meadows were covered with Citizens, expressing contempt and hatred. The condemned deputies appeared fatigued; however none of them were sick.— Pichegru had a distracted look, like a man torn by remorse. Willot held up his head, spoke aloud, and complained of irregularity in the description of his person. Barthelemy played the man of modesty, and stood uncovered while the description of his person was reading. Willot thanked the troops, in the name of his fellow-prisoners, for the attention shewed them. Dessonville and Rovere are on very good terms. They said, that before three years they would come back to Paris. Lafond Ladebat preserved a proud and arrogant air.— Barbe Marbois seemed dejected, and appeared to be the greatest coward among them all.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1797.
Extract of a Letter from Capt. Forcke, of his Majesty's Ship Swallow, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cape Nicotia Mole, April 13, 1797.

WE arrived here on the 11th of March. A few hours before our arrival, and about four leagues to the

N. E. of this port, we fell in with and captured the Port au Paix, a small French privateer schooner, mounting two swivels, and carrying seventeen men. She had been from Port au Paix four days, and had not taken any thing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Portsmouth, to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal William, Spithead, June 5, 1797.

ENCLOSED I transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter which I received from Lieutenant Huggert, Commander of the Resolution brig, giving an account of his having taken Le Pichegru French privateer, the 3d inst. off the Start.

*Resolution, at Sea,
June 3, 1797.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that with his Majesty's brig under my command, I this day chased and captured Le Pichegru French brig privateer, Start bearing North, distance seven leagues, having on board one long six-pounder and thirty-nine men, with a number of small arms; had been out two days from St. Maloes, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. HUGGETT.

Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 10, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Gunter, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, May 24, 1797.

I BEG you will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the capture of the Adolphe lugger privateer, after being chased four hours by his Majesty's sloops Nautilus and Sea-Gull, and previously started from under the land, and chased by his Majesty's hired cutter the King George.

She had been out nine days from Boulogne; she is quite new, had taken nothing, this being her first cruize, pierced for twelve guns, part of which she threw overboard in the chase; had only five on board when taken, and eight swivels, with thirty-five men.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Stevens, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at St. Ives, to James Hume, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Customs in London, dated June 2, 1797.

BY a Letter which I received from Captain Richard John, of the Dolphin Revenue cruizer, stationed at this port (yesterday morning), he informed me

of his having captured a French lugger privateer from Brest, and put her into Mount's Bay; she mounted two carriage guns and eight swivels, with muskets, pikes, pole-axes, &c. in proportion, manned with thirty-six men, and officered from the Brest fleet: her name Captain John has omitted to send me.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. F. Newport, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Dover, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated June 5, 1797.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that Mr. Dubois Smith, Commander of the Lively cutter, in the service of the Customs, sent in this morning a French lugger privateer, called the Flying Fish, which he took off Shoreham, with two swivel guns, a number of muskets, and twenty-four men: out three days from Morlaix, and had taken nothing.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

F. NEWPORT.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 17, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Richard Davies, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Africa, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, June 13, 1797.

I REQUEST you will acquaint their Lordships, that, on the 1st inst. off the Schaw, we fell in with and captured the Stulver Dutch privateer, of 10 guns and 48 men, belonging to Amsterdam, out eighteen days, and had taken nothing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 24, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Payne, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Impetueux, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, June 13, 1797.

I TAKE this opportunity of acquainting you of the position of the detachment of the Western Squadron with me, by the Zée, a French privateer ship, copper-bottomed, mounting twenty guns, four of which she had thrown overboard in the chase, and one hundred and twenty men; she was chased by the Squadron, and captured by the Phaeton the evening before last, and had taken nothing since she left Brest four days ago.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to

Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 14th of June, 1797.

SIR,

YOU have enclosed herewith, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have received from Captain Bazeley, of his Majesty's sloop Harpy, stating his having captured, on the 22d inst. the l'Esperance French row-boat, which had been two days from Dieppe, but had not taken any thing. — For particulars I refer their Lordships to his said letter.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. PEYTON.

Harpy, at Sea, June 23, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, that yesterday at noon, St. Vallery de Homme bearing S. E. three miles, we captured, after a chase of four hours, l'Esperance, a large French row-boat, belonging to Calais, 58 feet long, armed with 19 swivels, muskets, &c. manned with 32 men, and rowing 30 oars, two days from Dieppe, and had not taken any thing.

I beg, by this opportunity to inform you, that we have chased several vessels of the above description into different ports in the course of the last week.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY BAZELEY.

Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Gunter, of his Majesty's Sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, off Flackery, in Norway, June 12, 1797.

I BEG you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that this morning his Majesty's sloop Nautilus, under my command, and Fox hired cutter (after a chase of ten hours), captured the Brutal, a Dutch lugger privateer, of six guns and thirty-two men, and the Syren French cutter privateer, of six guns and twenty-seven men, who were cruising in company for the homeward-bound Baltic convoy. — The catching of these two vessels gives me much pleasure, as they have infested this coast several months, and done an infinite deal of mischief.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. George Hough, belonging to the Diligence Custom house cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Milford Haven, June 23, 1797.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty, that on the 20th inst. St. Ives bearing S. W. ten leagues. I fell in with and captured, after a chase of twenty-four hours, L'Audacieux French lugger privateer, M. Jacques de Bon, commander, mounting one eighteen pounder and two swivels, and manned with 46 men, from St. Malo, out six days; had only taken a Danish brig, from Liverpool, bound to Hamburgh, which I had the satisfaction to retake also a few hours afterwards.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. HOUGH.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robert Adams, Commander of the Viper Excise cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Harwich, June 25, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Viper Excise cutter under my command, being on a cruize yesterday, at ten A. M. Naze Tower appearing north, fell in with and captured L'Espoir, French privateer, under the command of Pierre Francois Codderin, and fifteen men. L'Espoir mounted two swivels, and well supplied with small arms. She had sailed from Dunkirk two days, without any success.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. ADAMS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 30, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Penguin, in Cork Harbour, June 24, 1797.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship Santa Margarita, has just sent in a very fine Spanish privateer brig, named San Francisco, alias Los Amigos, pierced for 14 guns, and 53 men, which she captured on the 21st instant, on this coast, off the Durseys, by her venturing too near. She is from St. Sebastian's, and had cruized twenty days between Scilly and Cape Clear, but luckily she met with since her being out. She sails remarkably well, is quite new, and might have done much mischief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. KINGSMILL.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal William, at Spithead, June 29, 1797.

ENCLOSED is a letter from Lieutenant Thomas Newton, commanding the *Telemachus* cutter, giving an account of his having yesterday captured the French privateer, *Le Succès*, of six guns, and forty-two men.

Telemachus cutter, Spithead, June 29, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you, that yesterday afternoon, the *Needle Point* bearing N. by E. about five leagues, I chased and captured the *Succès* French lugger privateer, mounting six carriage guns, two of which she threw overboard in the chase, and forty-two men. Came out the night before from La Hogue, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS NEWTON.

*Admiral Sir Peter Parker,
Bart. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, May 19, 1797.

I ENCLOSE a report from Lieutenant Pengelley, commanding his Majesty's cutter the *Viper*, relating his capture of a Spanish privateer.

*Viper, Gibraltar Bay,
April 30, 1797.*

SIR,

HAVING received orders from Captain Bowen (of his Majesty's ship *Terpichore*) to proceed with his Majesty's cutter under my command to Algiers, upon my return to Gibraltar on the 13th ult. being about seven leagues N. W. from Alboran, I fell in with and gave chase to a brig in the N. W. quarter; at one P. M. I fired a gun, when she hoisted Spanish colours, and fired a gun shotted, hove to, and gave us a broadside; at half past one we came close alongside of her, and brought her to action, which continued till ten minutes past three, when she hauled down her colours. During the action

she attempted several times to set us on fire, by endeavouring to throw on board us flasks filled with powder and sulphur. She is called the *Pireous Virgin Maria*, mounting ten carriage guns, four six and six four-pounders, with eight swivels; had on board at the commencement of the action forty-two men, and had been from Malaga six days.

I am happy to inform you, that I lost no men during the action; the enemy had one killed and seven wounded dangerously, one of which is since dead. The cutter received forty shot in the main sail, and her rigging was very much damaged and cut to pieces; a four-pound shot is lodged in her lower mast. In justice to the officers and men, I beg leave to observe, that they respectively did their duty to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. PENGELLEY.

To Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, May 28, 1797.

ON the morning of the 24th inst. a brig corvette was observed approaching the squadron, under Spanish colours, and the signal was made for the *Romulus* and *Mahonesa* to take possession of her; they run along-side her under Spanish colours, and the mistake was not discovered until they hoisted English, by which means the *Nuestra Señora del Rosario*, of twenty guns and one hundred men, commanded by Don Juan Antonio de Carega, was captured without a shot fired.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 1, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Edward Bowater, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Trent, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, June 27, 1797.

SIR,

YOU will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my having captured this day, ten leagues to the Eastward of Yarmouth, a French lugger privateer, named the *Poisson Volant*, mounting fourteen carriage guns and fifty men; the guns were thrown overboard during the chase, and twenty-

twenty-eight of the men were in two prizes (a ship and a brig) she had taken some days before off Buckinefs.

The lugger is quite new, well found, and sails fast; left Havre de Grace eighteen days since.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD BOWATER.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 8, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, July 1, 1797.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Galatea has just brought in L'Argonaut French lugger privateer, mounting two brass six-pounders, ten swivels, and 36 men; fourteen days out from Granville.

Captain Byng acquaints me this lugger is quite new; had not made any prize; that he captured her yesterday between Cape Clear and Scilly, and that twelve days ago she had been chased by a frigate and three cutters, three leagues from the Lizard, but escaped under the Isle of Bas.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Munnings, Commander of the Repulse Revenue cutter, to the Collector and Comptroller of Colchester, dated June 28, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING on a cruise off Orfordness yesterday at three P. M. fell in with and gave chase to a French lugger privateer; at six P. M. she struck her colours, after attempting to board us. She proves to be the Tiger, of Dunkirk, commanded by Lewis Augustin Buen Chatening, with 2 two-pounders, 4 swivels, and small arms, and 28 men, burthen 30 tons, which I have just arrived here with, and am waiting for a party of soldiers to escort them to Colchester. She had been only ten hours from Ostend.

I am, &c.

G. G. H. MUNNINGS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robert Adams, Commander of the Viper Excise cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Harwich, July 5, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Viper cutter, under my command, being on a cruise on the 2d inst. at one P. M. after a chase of two hours, captured on the shore near Clackton, in the Waller, Les Graces French lugger privateer, mounting one two-pounder and two swivels, in carriages, which were thrown overboard in the chase; the small arms remain on board. Les Graces sailed from Dunkirk on the 1st inst. under the command of Guillaume Gaspard Malo, and twenty-two men, and had taken nothing. The enemy fled into the country immediately on their landing; but being pursued by the cutter's crew, assisted to the utmost by the inhabitants and troops on the coast, the French Commander, with twenty of his crew, were secured, and are now safely lodged in the prison of this place.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ROBERT ADAMS.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 11, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Cadix, June 16, 1797.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Lieutenant Hardy, in the French Republican corvette La Mutine, cut out of the bay of Santa Cruz by the boats of his Majesty's ships Lively and La Minerve, has this moment joined.

The gallantry of this action, recited in the public and private letters of the Captains Hallowell and Cockburn, has prompted me to take La Mutine into his Majesty's service, and to appoint Lieutenant Hardy to the command of her. A measure so necessary to encourage a continuance of daring enterprise, I am confident will merit the approbation of their Lordships.

Lively, off S. W. End of Teneriffe, May 31, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on standing into the bay of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, on the

afternoon of the 18th, in company with La Minerve, I discovered an armed brig lying in the road, which, on our nearer approach, hoisted French colours. Capt. Cockburn agreeing with myself in opinion that she might be taken from her anchors, I ordered all the boats of the two ships, with a Lieutenant in each, the next night to bring her out. Lieut. Hardy, of La Minerve, being the Senior Officer, the command fell on him. At about half past two in the afternoon, he made a most resolute attack, in which he was gallantly supported by Lieuts. Bland, Hopkins, and Bulby, and Lieut. Bulkeley of the Marines, in the Lively's boat, and Lieuts. Gage and Maling in La Minerve's boats, and, under a smart fire of musquetry from the brig, boarded and carried her almost immediately. This gave an alarm to the town, and a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry was opened from every part of the garrison, and from a large ship lying in the Road immediately, which continued without intermission for near an hour, during which time they were very much exposed in getting the brig under weigh, and towing her out, there being very little wind, and a little before four o'clock they had got out of reach of the batteries with La Mutine French National corvette, of twelve six pounders, and two thirty-six pounder carronades, and one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and thirteen of whom were on board at the time, commanded by Citizen Xavier Paumier, Capitain de Frigate. She sailed from Brest on the 6th for L'Isle de France, and had put into the bay of Santa Cruz three days before she was captured to take in water. The Captain was on shore at the time she was cut out.

Lieutenant Hardy having commanded the boats on this expedition, I have sent him in with the prize, and cannot recommend him, or the Officers and Seamen employed on that service with him, in too strong terms. Inclosed is a list of the wounded belonging to both ships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BENJ. HALLOWELL.

List of the Petty Officers and Seamen belonging to His Majesty's Ship Lively, who were wounded on the 29th of May, in taking La Mutine French National Corvette, so as to render them incapable of doing their Duty for the present.

Mr. Ralph Standish, Master's Mate.

William Allen, Quarter Master.

Peter Lawrence, }
Glenville Newberry, } Seamen.

Return of Officers and Men belonging to his Majesty's Ship Minerve wounded on the 29th of May 1797, taking the National Brig La Mutine.

Lieutenant Hardy.

Warrant Officer.

Mr. J. Coulson, Gunner.

Petty Officers.

Mr. Eagar, Midshipman.

Mr. Carpenter, ditto, dangerously.

Matthew Vessey, Gunner's Mate.

Davis Lewis, Second Master's Mate.

Robert Sloper, Cockswain.

Seaman.

Anthony Hull, dangerously.

Soldiers of the 11th Regiment.

James Dunlap, Corporal.

John Milton, Private.

Samuel Clark, ditto.

Total—Eleven.

GEORGE COCKBURN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 11, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq., dated on board His Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, June 15, 1797.

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, two letters from Captain Morris, of his Majesty's ship the Boston, giving an account of his capturing El Principe de Paz, Spanish brig privateer, and El Enfante, Spanish packet.

Boston, off Vigo, June 4, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, his Majesty's ship this morning, after a chase of three hours, captured El Principe de Paz, Spanish brig privateer, of twenty guns and one hundred men. She sailed last evening from Vigo on her first cruise. It is with extreme concern I have to add, that the only one of her shot that took effect killed Mr. Mainwaring, Midshipman, a very amiable young Gentleman, of great promise as an Officer.

His Majesty's sloop Kingsfisher being in sight, I have directed Captain Maitland to proceed to Lisbon with the prize and prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. N. MORRIS.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c. &c.

Boston, off Vigo, June 10, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday at noon his Majesty's ship under my command gave chase to a brig, and at six o'clock brought her to, close in with the Bayona Islands, at the entrance of Vigo. She proves to be his Catholic Majesty's packet *El Enfante*, and sailed the evening before from Corunna, and was bound for the Havannah.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. N. MORRIS.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 11, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal George, in Torbay, July 9, 1797.

HEREWITH you will receive the copy of a letter from Sir Harry Neale Bart. to me, stating the capture of the *Castor* French lugger privateer, by his Majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo*, under his command, on the 1st instant, six leagues west of Scilly.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*St. Fiorenzo, Torbay,
July 8, 1797.*

MY LORD,

I BEG to inform you, that I captured the *Castor*, a French lugger privateer, on the 1st instant, sixty leagues west of Scilly, pierced for fourteen guns, and manned with fifty-seven men. She had been out from *St. Malo*'s eighteen days, and had taken the *Resolution* brig belonging to *Tinmouth* laden with salt. She threw her guns overboard during the chase.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

H. NEALE.

*Right Honourable Lord Bridport,
K. B. Commander in Chief,
&c. &c.*

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

General La Fayette, it appears, is at length released from his confinement. The Emperor wished him to enter into a sort of compromise upon his enlargement. This produced from the General the following declaration.

Olmütz, July 26, 1797.

"The Commission with which the Marquis de Chasteller is entrusted, appears to relate to three points :

"1. His Imperial Majesty wishes to ascertain the true state of our situation at Olmütz—I am not disposed to prefer any complaint upon the subject; the detailed circumstances respecting it may be found in the letters received or sent back, which were transmitted by my wife to the Austrian Government; and if his Imperial Majesty is not satisfied by reading over the orders sent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the Marquis de Chasteller any information he may think proper to desire.

"2. His Majesty the Emperor and King wishes to be assured that, upon my release, I shall immediately set out for America.—I have frequently signified this to have been my intention. But, as an answer under the present circumstances might seem to admit the right of exacting such a condition, I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

"3. His Majesty the Emperor and King does me the honour to signify to me, that the principles which I profess being incompatible with the security of the Austrian Government, it is his pleasure that I should not re-enter his dominions without his special permission. I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myself. I am under obligations of duty to the United States; above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagement inconsistent with those rights which my country holds over me. With these exceptions I can assure the General Marquis de Chasteller, that it is my invariable resolution never to set foot on any territory subject to his Majesty the King of Bohemia and Hungary; consequently I, the undersigned, engage myself to his Majesty the Emperor and King, never at any time to enter into any of his hereditary dominions, without having first obtained his special permission, provided this engagement is not understood to contravene the right any country holds over me.

(Signed)

"LA FAYETTE."

OFFICIAL PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE
DEATH OF GENERAL HOCHÉ.

General Debelle to the Directory.

*Weizsacker, 3d. Sup. Day, 5th Year,
5 in the Morning.*

"The news which I have to announce to you must afflict all the Republic.
General

General Hoche, whose health had been long affected by his fatigues, has just expired in my arms, after a crisis of six hours. This unexpected loss deprives the Government of one of its most zealous defenders, and leaves the army without a Chief. Till you shall have given orders for replacing him, General Lefebvre, as the oldest General of division, takes the command. My pen refuses to proceed. I weep for a brother and a friend; the Country must lament one of its firmest supporters."

Another Letter, dated the same Day.

"Citizens Directors,

"I wrote to you this morning in tears, in the midst of a weeping family and friends, and I could not then give you a detail of the circumstances which have deprived France of General Hoche. Of a robust and hardened constitution, although of an extraordinary sensibility of nerves, his sensations were lively and warm; the least sentiment affected him beyond all expression, and this disposition had been increased by the events of the Revolution. Thrown upon a great theatre, Hoche employed all his faculties to fill meritoriously the eminent part which he was destined to play.—The difficulties which he met with during his imprisonment in the time of Robespierre, the extraordinary fatigues which he underwent in the departments of the west, the ill success of the expedition to Ireland, the dangers which he incurred at sea, the accusation made against him at the national tribune by the last conspirators, the warmth with which he strove to confute them, all these circumstances wasted his strength, and increased, within the last month, a cold and oppression on the chest, which he laboured under at Brest, and then too much neglected. All the succours of art could not save him.

"During the last seven or eight days, he underwent several crisis of suffocation, which ceased only after great care and extreme suffering. The least employment produced one of these crisis. At length, last night at ten o'clock, after having passed a tranquil day, being occupied by some business, his sufferings redoubled; an horrible suffocation deprived him of his senses, and, after six hours indescribable sorrow on my part, he died in my arms. Tomorrow his body will be opened, in order to refute the reports, which are already in circulation, of his having been

poisoned. The day after it will be removed from Wetzlaar with all suitable pomp, to be transferred to Coblenz, where it will be interred by the side of General Marceau, in the fort of Peterburgh."

Decree of 2d Vendemaire of the 6th Year.

"The Executive Directory, informed of the death of General Hoche, Commander in Chief of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, the Rhine and Moselle, who died at Wetzlaar, on the 3d supplementary day of the 5th year of the Republic in the thirtieth year of his age, decrees that a funeral ceremony shall take place, next decadi, in the Champ de Mars, in memory of that General. The Minister of war and the Interior shall concert the plan of it, and present it to the Directory."

"The Executive Directory decrees, that the General of Division Angerau, is appointed General in Chief of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, Sambre and Meuse."

OCT. 1. The funeral ceremonies, in honour of General Hoche were celebrated with much pomp. The following inscriptions were placed on the sides of the pedestals of the funeral columns which had been raised round the altar of the country.

- 1st. He lived sufficiently long for his glory, but too short a time for the country.
- 2d. He was humane in war, and merciful in victory.
- 3d. His name alone terrified the despots of Ireland, and the French conspirators.
- 4th. Distances, rivers, the Ocean itself, nothing impeded his boldness in enterprise.
- 5th. He was about to be the Buonaparte of the Rhine.
- 6th. Weissembourgh, Landau, and Quiberon, will attest his glory, and La Vendee his virtues.

ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY,

September 11.

The Executive Directory order that Citizens Trielhard and Boniere, Commissioners to Negotiate a peace with England, shall transmit, on their first conference with Lord Malmesbury, Plenipotentiary Minister of the King of England, a Note, the object of which shall be to know, whether this Mini-

ster has sufficient powers to restore to the French Republic and its Allies all the possessions which have fallen into the hands of the English since the commencement of the war. The Plenipotentiaries will require his answer within the day.

The Executive Directory farther order, that if Lord Malmesbury shall declare that he has not full powers to establish this basis, which the laws and treaties that bind the Republic render indispensable, or if within a space prescribed he does not return an answer, he shall depart, within twenty-four hours, to his Court to obtain them.

ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY,
September 19.

The Executive Directory decree, that the Armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and Sambre and Meuse, the chief command of which is entrusted to General Angerau, shall be united under the denomination of the army of Germany.

The Minister of war is charged to carry into execution the present order, which shall be printed in the *Bulletin de Lois*.

COPY OF THE NOTE TO LORD MALMESBURY, BROUGHT OVER BY M. DE LA CLUE.

Liste, Oct. 1.

The Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, charged to negotiate a peace with England, have the honour to communicate to Lord Malmesbury, that having addressed a Copy of his last Note, of the 23d of September 1797, to their Government, the Executive Directory has instructed them to declare in its name, that it has not ceased to be desirous of peace; that it gave an unequivocal proof of the sentiment by which it is animated, when it ordered the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the Republic to demand a categorical explanation of the powers given by the English Government to its Minister Plenipotentiary; and that this proceeding neither had nor could have any other object than that of bringing at length the negotiation to a speedy and successful issue.

"That the order given to the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the Republic to remain at Lisle, after the departure of Lord Malmesbury, is a new proof that the Directory, and wished for and

anticipated his return with powers which would not be illusory, and the limitation of which would be no longer a pretext to retard the conclusion of peace.

"That such are invariably the intentions and hopes of the Directory, which enjoins the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the Republic not to quit Lisle until the moment when the prolonged absence of the Negotiator shall no longer leave any doubt as to the intention of his Britannic Majesty to break off all negotiation.

"That, consequently, the 25th of the present Vendemiaire (October 16, old stile) is the fixed term for the recal of the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, provided that at that epoch the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty shall not have repaired to Lisle.

"The Executive Directory will feel a strong regret, if a reconciliatory step, already twice taken, should not terminate favourably; but its conscience, as well as all Europe, will testify, the English Government alone will have caused the scourge of war to afflict the two Nations.

"The Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic beseech the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) "TRIELHARD, BONNIER,
"The Secretary of Legation,
(Signed) "DERCHE."

LORD MALMESBURY'S ANSWER.

"London, Oct. 5.

"The undersigned, having laid before his Majesty's Minister the Note of the Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, has received orders to observe to them, that it was in consequence of the formal and positive injunction of the Directory that he quitted Lisle; that his powers were neither illusive nor limited; that nothing on his part was omitted to accelerate the Negotiation; that it was only retarded by the delays of the Directory; and that it is only by its act that it is now suspended.

"As to what relates to the renewal of the conferences, the undersigned can only refer to his last Note, in which he stated, with frankness and precision, the only means that remain for continuing the Negotiation, observing at the same time, that the King cannot again treat in an enemy's country, without the

the certainty of seeing respected, in future, in the person of his Plenipotentiary, the usages established among all civilized nations, in regard to public Ministers, and particularly towards such as are labouring for the re-establishment of peace.

"He prays the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to accept the assurances of his high esteem.

(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEPT. 23.

IN consequence of an information received by Fugion and Revett, two of the Bow-street officers, that a manufactory for forged Bank Notes was carried on at a house in Well-street, Oxford-street, and in which a foreigner was the principal, they went thither on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by the engraver of the Bank. The person on being interrogated, said he was an engraver, but denied any knowledge or concern in making Bank Notes. The officers, however, learning that he occupied a garret in the house, proceeded to search it, when they discovered a copper-plate press, and some instruments that the Bank Engraver declared could only be used for the purpose of forging Bank Notes. This induced them to pursue their search, and on laying hold of an old trunk, the foreigner fell on his knees, and begged for mercy. The contents of the trunk proved to be two copper-plates for forging one and two pound notes.

He was committed to the House of Correction, Cold-Bath Fields. On the keeper visiting his cell yesterday morning, the foreigner was found dead, with his brains dashed out, and the iron bedstead lying on him. His name was Joseph Gallet, a French emigrant, and a very ingenious artist.

29. Sir Benjamin Hamer was chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing; but on account of his ill state of health has been excused, paying a fine of one thousand pounds, since which Alderman Anderson has been chosen in his stead.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 17, 1797.

LIEUT. BRODIE, of the *Rose* cutter, arrived early this morning with a letter from Admiral Duncan, Comman-

der in Chief of his Majesty's ships &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. of which the following is a copy:

Venerable, off the Coast of Holland, the 12th of October, by Log (11th) three P. M. Camperdown, E.S. eight miles, wind N. by E.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at nine o'clock this morning I got sight of the Dutch Fleet; at half past twelve I passed through their line, and the action commenced, which has been very severe. The Admiral's ship is dismasted and has struck, as have several others, and one is on fire.

I shall send Captain Fairfax with particulars the moment I can spare him.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
ADAM DUNCAN.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY:

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 16.

CAPT. FAIRFAX, of the *Venerable*, arrived early this morning with dispatches from Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Venerable at Sea, 13th Oct. 1797, off the Coast of Holland.

SIR,

Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, judging it of consequence their Lordships should have information as early as possible of the defeat of the Dutch Fleet under the command of Adm. De Winter,

I dispatched the *Rose* cutter at three P. M. on the 12th (11th) inst. with a short letter to you immediately after the action was ended. I have now further to acquaint you, for their Lordship's information, that in the night of the 10th instant, after I had sent away to you my letter of that date, I placed my Squadron in such a situation as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel without my falling in with them. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th I got sight of Captain Trollope's Squadron, with signals flying for an enemy to leeward; I immediately bore up, and made the signal for a general chase, and soon got sight of them, forming in a line on the larboard tack to receive us, the wind at N. W. As we approached near I made the signal for the Squadron to shorten sail, in order to connect them; soon after I saw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about nine miles to leeward of the enemy, and finding there was no time to be lost in making the attack, I made the signal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ship her opponent, by which I got between them and the land, whither they were fast approaching. My signals were obeyed with great promptitude, and Vice-Admiral Onslow, in the *Monarch*, bore down on the enemy's rear in the most gallant manner, his division following his example, and the action commenced about forty minutes past twelve o'clock. The Venerable soon got through the enemy's line, and I began a close action, with my division on their van, which lasted near two hours and a half, when I observed all the masts of the Dutch Admiral's ship to go by the board: she was, however, defended for some time in a most gallant manner; but being over pressed by numbers, her colours were struck, and Admiral De Winter was soon brought on board the Venerable. On looking around me I observed the ship bearing the Vice-Admiral's flag, was also dismasted, and had surrendered to Vice-Admiral Onslow; and that many others had likewise struck. Finding we were in nine fathoms water, and not farther than five miles from the land, my attention was so much taken up in getting the heads of the disabled ships off shore, that I was not able to distinguish the number of ships captured; and the wind having been constantly on the land since, we have unavoidably been much dispersed, so that I have not been

able to gain an exact account of them; but we have taken possession of eight or nine; more of them had struck; but taking advantage of the night, and being so near their own coast, they succeeded in getting off and some of them were seen going into the Texel the next morning.

It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction I make known to their Lordships the very gallant behaviour of Vice-Admiral Onslow, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Squadron, who all appeared actuated with the truly British spirit, at least those that I had an opportunity of seeing.

One of the enemy's ships caught fire in the action, and drove very near the Venerable; but I have the pleasure to say it was extinguished, and she is one of the ships in our possession. The Squadron has suffered much in their masts, yards, and rigging, and many of them have lost a number of men; however, in no proportion to that of the enemy. The carnage on board the two ships that bore the Admirals' flags has been beyond all description; they have had no less than 250 men killed and wounded on board of each ship; and here I have to lament the loss of Captain Burgess, of his Majesty's ship the *Ardent*, who brought that ship into action in the most gallant and masterly manner, but was unfortunately killed soon after. However the ship continued the action close, until quite disabled. The public have lost a good and gallant officer in Captain Burgess, and I, with others, a sincere friend.

Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and, I trust, will meet a just reward.

I send this by Captain Fairfax, by whose able advice I profited much during the action, and who will give their Lordships any further particulars they may wish to know.

As most of the ships of the Squadron are much disabled, and several of the prizes dismasted, I shall make the best of my way with them to the *Nore*.

I herewith transmit you a list of killed and wounded on board such of the Squadron as I have been able to collect; a list of the enemy's fleet opposed to my Squadron; and my line of battle on the day of action.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ADAM DUNCAN.

A List

A List of Killed and Wounded on board the Ships of Admiral Duncan's Squadron in an Action with the Dutch on the 11th of October 1797.

Venerable—15 seaman, 2 marines killed; 6 officers, 32 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 77.

Monarch—2 officers, 34 seamen, killed; 9 officers, 79 seamen, 12 marines, wounded. Total 136.

Bedford—2 midshipmen, 26 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 1 lieutenant, 37 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 71.

Powerful—8 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 4 officers, 74 seamen and marines wounded. Total 88.

Isis—1 seaman, 1 marine, killed; 3 officers, 18 seamen, wounded. Total 23.

Ardent—2 officers, 33 seamen, 6 marines, killed; 8 officers, 85 seamen, 11 marines, 3 boys, wounded. Total 148.

Agincourt—None killed or wounded.

Belliqueux—2 officers, 20 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 3 officers, 63 seamen, 12 marines, wounded. Total 103.

Lancaster—3 seamen killed; 2 officers, 13 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 21.

Triumph—25 seaman, 3 marines, 1 boy, killed; 5 officers, 50 seaman and marines, wounded. Total 84.

[Here follows a list of the names of the Officers killed and wounded; list and disposition of the Dutch fleet; and the disposition of the English Squadron in the order of battle.]

Venerable, off Orfordness, Oct. 15.

SIR,

In addition to my letter of the 13th instant, containing the particulars of the action of the 11th, and which I have not been able to send away until this day, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that from the wind continuing to blow on the Dutch coast, the ships have had great difficulty in keeping off the shore, and that we have unavoidably been separated. On Friday last the wind blew strong from the W. S. W. to W. N. W. and continued so to do until Saturday morning; it then shifted to the North, when I made the signal to wear, stood to the Westward, and fortunately anchored here last evening, the *Venerable* being so leaky, that, with all her pumps going, we could but just keep her free. This morning I observed the ships named in the margin * at anchor near us; three near the Kentish Knock, and three in Holes Bay. The wind is at N. W. and much against the disabled ships: I have therefore sent the *Lancaster* and *Beaulieu* out to render them assistance.

Sir Thomas Williams, in the *Endymion*, who joined me the day after the action, I also sent in shore, to keep by and assist the disabled ships; and I am informed that, in the course of the night, he fell in with a Dutch ship of the line off the Texel, and had engaged her; but I have not heard the particulars. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

SEPTEMBER 4.

THE Rev. James Dyer, pastor of the Baptist Church, in Devizes, in his 53d year.

7. C. Bethell, esq. in Grosvenor-square.

At Falkirk, the Rev. John Stewart, Minister of the Associate Congregation there.

9. At Huntington, East Lothian, in his 80th year, Alexander Earle, late captain in the 1st dragoon guards.

11. At Dundee, in Scotland, Mr. Francis Sievwright, school-master, in his 86th year.

Lately, Alexander Lindehay, surgeon, and captain lieutenant of the Roxburghshire light dragoons, aged 28.

Lately, Godfrey Taylor, esq. of Roan, in the county of Tipperary.

12. At Charlton, in Worcestershire, the Rev. Henry Crompton Dinely, B. D. in his 79th year. He was the oldest prebendary of the cathedral of Worcester.

13. Lately, at Brant Broughton, in Lincolnshire, the Rev. Mr. Arnold, curate there.

14. At Glasgow, Nicol M'Gregor, esq. late from Morant Bay, Jamaica.

15. At Clifton, Duncan Campbell, esq. of the island of St. Vincent's.

In the Isle of Wight, Mr. William Bott, surgeon.

Lately, at Brook Green, Hammersmith, aged 30, Nathaniel Draper, esq. late of the General Post Office, and formerly secretary to Lord Grantham.

* *Monarch, Powerful, Lancaster, Beaulieu.*

17. At Brighton, Godfrey Offley, esq. late of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Lately, at Kingstanley, Gloucestershire, Mr. Anthony Keck, architect.

18. Mr. Fisher, of Alcester-lodge.

Lately, at Edinburgh, William Charles Little Gilmour, esq. advocate.

19. In Paradise row, Rotherhithe, George Russell, esq. in the 98th year of his age. He had formerly been a commander in the East Country trade.

At Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, Mr. Robert Harper, attorney at law.

Henry Martin, esq. of East Pinnard, near Shepton Mallet.

20. Mr. John Wyatt, surgeon, of Mansell-street, Goodman's fields.

21. At Chelsea, the lady of Sir Walter Farquhar.

James Lister, esq.

At Hollen Close Hall, near Rippon, in his 87th year, Richard Wood, esq. first secondary of his majesty's court of exchequer; and on the same day his wife, in the 70th year of her age.

22. At Portsmouth, Rear Admiral George Gayton.

The Rev. Sir Thomas Edwardes, bart. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Salop.

Josiah Paul Paul, esq. of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire.

24. In Prince's-square, Kennington, Mr. Benjamin Taylor.

William Porter, esq. of Shepperton.

At Buxton, Lady Donner.

Lately, Mr. Kendrick, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Lately, the Rev. Henry Greene, M. A. rector of Little Burstead and Laingdon, in Essex.

25. At Clifton, John Vassell, esq. of the Crescent, Bath. He had a very considerable property in America, where he lived in a princely style. Some time after the disturbances took place, having taken a very active part, and having no expence to support the royal cause, he left his possessions there; and having fortunately very large estates in Jamaica, he came with his family to England. He carried his loyalty so far, as not to use the family motto—*Sape pro Rege, semper pro Republica*.

26. At Norwich, in his 83d year, Mr. Gardiner Harwood, attorney at law; and on the 29th, Mr. Charles Harwood, his brother.

At Hursley, in his 33d year, Samuel Heathcote, Esq. third son of the late, and now to the present Sir William Heathcote, bart.

William Dike, jun. esq. of Maxtack Castle,

and cornet in the earl of Aylesford's, or 1st troop of Warwickshire yeomanry.

27. The Rev. George William Lemon, in his 71st year, upwards of forty years rector of Geytenthorpe, and vicar of East Walton, in Kent. He was also ten years high master of the Free Grammar School, in Norwich.

28. At Wandsworth, in his 85th year, Mr. Humphrey Webb.

Mr. William Topham, jeweller, and one of the common-council-men of Micklegate Ward, York.

At Culrofs, Lieutenant-Colonel George Preston, of the marines.

Lately, in James-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 77, Mr. John Price.

29. At Margate, Miss Cobb, sister to the Dramatic Writer.

Near Plymouth, the Rev. Benjamin Love, rector of Hittersley, and vicar of Wemworth, in Devonshire.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Washby Miles.

At Newport, Mr. Richard Morgan, attorney at law.

Mr. William Vincent, watch-maker, and corn-inspector of the city of York.

Lately, at Scarborough, in his 67th year, Richard Sollit, esq. ordnance store-keeper of that garrison.

Lately, Stanhope Hervey, esq. of Wormsley, near Pomfret.

30. Henry Broadley, esq. alderman of Hull.

At Wollershal, in Worcestershire, in his 78th year, Edward Hanford, esq.

Mr. Thomas Keyse, of Appleton, Worcestershire.

Lately, at Margate, Mr. Joseph Shapland, hester, Chisapside.

OCT. 1. John Irving, esq. of Paper-buildings, Inner Temple.

At Hingham, in his 77th year, Capell Bringloe, gent. one of the coroners for the county of Norfolk.

At Bilton, aged 74, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Lea, vicar of Audlorn, in Cheshire.

Lately, in Harcourt-street, Dublin, in his 75th year, John Hatch, esq. seneschal of St. Sepulchre's, and many years member for the borough of Swords.

2. At St. Paul's College, in his 84th year, the Rev. William Fitzherbert, sub-dean of St. Paul's, and one of the priests of his majesty's chapel royal.

At Rotherhithe, Captain Maynard, formerly in the West India trade; and within an hour after his wife.

Lately, Mr. George Burgum, of Feckenham, Worcestershire.

3. Henry Watts, esq. second son of Hugh Watts, esq. of Bank buildings, Cornhill.

At Canterbury, John Garling Hatch, esq. Mr. Sebastian Thomas, master of the Spaniards at Hampstead. He dropped down on the Heath, and died immediately.

At Felton, Robert Alnwick, esq. Charles Williams, esq. of Tedenham, Gloucestershire.

Lately, at Rathfarnham, John Charles Fleury, M. D.

4. Thomas Chauntrell, esq. Highbury-place, Islington.

The Hon. Mrs. A. King, aunt to the present Lord King.

At Preston Montfond, Mr. Francis Yate, late of Petton.

5. At Thirsk, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Smelt, wife of Cornelius Smelt, esq.

6. At Pyrton, in Oxfordshire, in his 71st year, Sir John Stewart, bart. of Grand Tully, in the county of Perth.

7. At Clifton, Bristol, the Rev. Pierce Dod, son of Dr. Dod, formerly physician to St. Bartholemew's Hospital.

8. At Hockerill, Christopher Hand, esq. of Cheveley, in Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, of the Lower Close, Norwich.

9. At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. John Carling, farmer.

At Brechen, Mr. John Bisset, minister of the gospel there.

Lately, at Chesterfield, Mr. John Peters, of the Nottingham and Derby company of comedians.

10. Mrs. Toller, wife of Samuel Toller, esq. barrister at law.

Dr. Foster, of Beverley, Yorkshire, by a fall from his horse on visiting a patient.

Mr. Joseph Lister, of Wakefield.

Mrs. Catherine Palmer, sister of Sir John Palmer, bart.

Lately, at Dublin, Mr. Kirwan, a celebrated preacher.

11. J. Jackson, esq. alderman of Doncaster.

12. At Ipswich, Lieutenant-Colonel Munkey, of the Somersetshire militia.

Lately, at Hardwick, near the Hay, Oxfordshire, in his 66th year, the Rev. Richard Lloyd, rector of Norton and Cascob. He had been blind above thirty years, but had uninterruptedly done duty, till within the last four or five. By having the lessons and sermon read to him on Saturday, he was able, from memory, to perform the service every Sunday.

13. At Portman chapel, whilst at prayers, Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. James Ward, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman square.

At Tattenhall Regis, Staffordshire, the Rev. John Ravenhill.

The Hon. Robert Rochfort, member for the county of Westmeath, in Ireland.

14. Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. Roberts, of the Worcester Theatre.

15. At Mill Hill, near Hendon, John Edgar, esq. partner in the house of Messrs. Childs, Temple-bar.

Francis Hutton, esq. of Red-lion-square, in his 75th year.

Mrs. Cowper, relict of William Cowper, esq. of Hertidgbury-park, Herts, in her 71st year.

16. At Woodhay, Berks, Mrs. Sloper, relict of William Sloper, esq. daughter of Governor Hunter, and mother of General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.

Mr. Berry, master of St. Paul's coffee-house.

At Charing-cross, Mr. Richard Hodges, a person well-known on the Turf, by which he is supposed to have acquired and left 50,000*l*.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Gibson, A. M. late of Baliol College, Oxford, and vicar of White Parish, in the county of Wilts.

17. At Hurton, in Kent, the Hon. George Murray, vice admiral of the white.

William Philip Holder, esq. of Dorking, Surry, in his 23d year.

Mr. Humphreys, one of the common council of Aldgate Ward.

Lately, at Scarborough, the Rev. Thomas Morrell, D. D.

18. Montagu Lind, esq. Fitzroy-square. Edmund Armstrong, esq. of Forty Hill, near Enfield, Middlesex.

19. J. Bradshaw, esq. of Portland-place.

At Bristol, Mrs. Bosanquet, wife of Jacob Bosanquet, esq. deputy chairman of the East India Company, and daughter of the late Sir C. Armytage, bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

AUG. 3. At Barbadoes, Henry Laurie, esq. captain of the Surat Castle, of Bombay.

31. At Lisbon, Mr. Richard Buller. In St. Domingo, Lieut. Arthur Stanley, of the 66th reg.

On his passage from Martinique to England, Mr. James Dornford.

MAY 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Anguish, esq. youngest brother to the duchess of Leeds.

JULY 17. In the island of Trinidad, Mr. James Norman, eldest son of Mr. Norman, surgeon, at Bath.

In the East Indies, Major John Cox.

SEPT. 2. At Naples, Lieutenant General Gunning, colonel of his majesty's 65th regiment of foot.

JULY 1. At Fort Royal, Martinique, in his 35th year, Major Ronald Hamilton, of the 14th regiment of foot. He was author of the "Sketch of the present State of the Army."

European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of THE REVEREND JOSEPH TOWERS, L.L.D.
And, 2. A VIEW of LUXEMBURGH PALACE.]

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L O N D O N :

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P p

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Davis's Performance in our next.

Terræ Filius is under consideration.

The Length of Mr. Smith's Poem, we apprehend, will prevent its immediate Insertion.

Various Poems are received, and will be attended to.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 16, to Nov. 18, 1797.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	50 11	28 0	26 10	20 10 28 0
											Kent	54 0	00 0	27 9	20 7 28 1
											Suffex	53 4	00 0	31 6	21 0 00 0
											Suffolk	49 2	21 0	26 0	17 9 21 3
											Cambrid.	46 1	00 0	23 5	14 10 25 6
Middlesex	51	3	25	0	28	7	22	11	28	5	Norfolk	45 7	20 0	23 5	16 2 23 0
Surry	57	6	30	6	30	2	23	0	30	0	Lincoln	48 7	29 6	31 3	15 5 25 1
Hertford	48	0	31	6	27	2	18	10	31	0	York	51 10	31 8	28 7	16 10 29 8
Bedford	46	3	29	6	26	4	19	3	29	0	Durham	50 10	30 0	30 4	19 2 00 0
Hunting.	43	5	00	0	26	0	15	0	23	9	Northum.	46 1	32 0	24 1	17 6 00 0
Northam.	52	4	37	6	28	6	17	10	31	0	Cumberl.	51 5	36 10	27 1	17 4 00 0
Rutland	52	0	00	0	29	6	18	0	24	6	Westmor.	61 6	39 6	29 6	18 0 00 0
Leicester	58	7	00	0	35	1	20	11	29	11	Lancash.	53 4	00 0	37 2	20 1 35 0
Nottingh.	58	8	35	2	37	6	21	2	31	9	Cheshire	51 8	00 0	42 2	24 0 36 0
Derby	61	0	00	0	36	0	23	0	31	10	Gloucest.	65 3	00 0	36 0	17 4 00 0
Stafford	56	9	00	0	37	0	25	1	37	8	Somerfet	70 2	00 0	41 3	18 8 34 8
Salop	55	2	41	6	41	6	24	0	42	8	Monmou.	57 10	00 0	39 3	00 0 00 0
Hereford	53	10	44	9	41	0	22	3	31	6	Devon	68 1	00 0	33 7	16 2 00 0
Worcest.	59	2	24	4	36	8	25	2	31	7	Cornwall	69 9	00 0	35 6	17 5 00 0
Warwick	60	2	00	0	35	11	22	6	37	1	Dorset	63 1	00 0	35 2	25 0 00 0
Wilts	67	4	00	0	34	0	25	10	40	4	Hants	56 11	00 0	32 6	22 6 33 6
Berks	57	7	40	0	25	3	21	3	30	4	WALES.				
Oxford	58	2	00	0	27	3	20	7	30	5	N. Wales	57 0	33 0	25 6	14 6 00 0
Bucks	52	8	00	0	30	8	20	8	27	9	S. Wales	65 0	00 0	33 6	13 0 00 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.					10	30.42	50	E.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		11	30.40	49	E.
26	29.21	44	N. W.		12	30.31	48	E.
27	29.48	44	E.		13	30.15	49	E.
28	29.72	45	N. E.		14	30.16	48	S. W.
29	29.90	44	E. N. E.		15	30.16	49	W. S. W.
30	30.15	43	N.		16	30.18	49	W.
31	30.12	44	N. E.		17	30.30	43	N.
NOVEMBER.					18	30.26	42	W.
1	30.07	43	N. N. W.		19	30.14	39	N. W.
2	30.00	44	W.		20	29.91	38	W.
3	29.91	45	W. S. W.		21	29.76	40	N.
4	29.80	50	S.		22	29.30	41	W.
5	29.52	51	N. W.		23	29.50	37	W.
6	30.01	53	S. S. E.		24	29.67	36	W. S. W.
7	30.20	50	E.		25	29.70	24	N. W.
8	30.40	50	E.		26	29.80	49	S. S. W.
9	30.41	49	E.		27	29.81	51	W.

European Magazine.



Dr. Towers

Published by J. Sewell, 31 Cornhill, March, 1796.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR NOVEMBER 1797.

THE REVEREND JOSEPH TOWERS, LL. D.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS Gentleman has long been known to the world for qualities highly respectable. In times like the present it is difficult for any one to interest himself in public affairs without subjecting himself to the censure of one party or other, equally violent, and equally wanting in candour; but the view, taken on party grounds, of any person, we believe will seldom be ratified by posterity. Of Dr. Towers, it is probable more warmth may be imputed to his political sentiments than strict moderation would approve: his opinions, however, have been such as evince the sincerity of his own conduct, and afford little room to countenance the extravagancies of Liberty run mad. Dr. Towers is a Whig in constitutional principles, without being, as we presume, tainted with Republicanism.

The life of an Author is to be found chiefly in the enumeration of his works; and the following list of Dr. Towers's performances will prove that he has not been an idle spectator of what is passing in the world. If we are not misinformed, he was not originally intended for the ministry: in 1774 he was chosen pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters at Highgate, and in 1778 was elected one of the Ministers of the congregation at Newington Green, by which means he became joint Minister of that congregation for several years with the celebrated Dr. Price, and still continues in the same character. In 1779 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The following is a list of his Works:

(1) A Review of the genuine Doctrines of Christianity; comprehending Remarks on several principal Calvinistical Doctrines; and some Observations on the Use of Reason in Religion, on Human Nature, and on Free Agency, 8vo. 1763.

(2) An Enquiry into the Question, Whether Juries are or are not Judges of Law as well as of Fact, with a particular Reference to the Case of Libels, 8vo. 1764.

(3) British Biography; or, an accurate and impartial Account of the Lives and Writings of eminent Persons in Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. i. 8vo. 1766.

Of this Work the first seven Volumes were written by Dr. Towers; the three remaining Volumes by a Clergyman in the West of England.

(4) Observations on Public Liberty, Patriotism, Ministerial Despotism, and National Grievances, 8vo. 1769.

(5) A Letter to the Rev. John Wesley, in Answer to his late Pamphlet, entitled, "Free Thoughts on the present State of Public Affairs," 8vo. 1771.

(6) A Dialogue between two Gentlemen concerning the late Application to Parliament for Relief in the Matter of Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England, 8vo. 1772.

(7) A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Nowell, Principal of St. Mary Hall, King's Professor of Modern History, and Public Orator in the University of Oxford;

occasioned by his very extraordinary Sermon preached before the House of Commons the 30th of January 1772, 8vo. 1772.

(8) An Examination into the Nature and Evidence of the Charges brought against Lord William Russell and Algernon Sydney by Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. in his Memoirs of Great Britain, 8vo. 1773.

(9) A Letter to Dr. Samuel Johnson, occasioned by his late political Publications; with an Appendix, containing some Observations on a Pamphlet lately published by Dr. Shebbeare, 8vo. 1775.

(10) A Sermon preached at St. Thomas's the 1st of January 1777, for the Benefit of the Charity School in Gravel-lane, Southwark, 8vo. 1777.

(11) Observations on Mr. Hume's History of England, 8vo. 1778.

(12) Oration delivered at the Interment of Dr. Caleb Fleming, 8vo. 1779.

(13) A Vindication of the political Principles of Mr. Locke, in Answer to the Objections of the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, 8vo. 1782.

(14) A Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, First Lord of the Treasury, 8vo. 1782.

(15) Observations on the Rights and Duty of Juries in Trials for Libels: together with Remarks on the Origin and Nature of the Law of Libels, 8vo. 1784.

(16) Dialogues concerning the Ladies; to which is added, an Essay on the ancient Amazons, 12mo. 1785.

(17) Two Discourses delivered at public Meetings of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, by Baron Hertzberg. I. On the Population of States in general, and that of the Prussian Dominions in particular. II. On the true Riches of States and Nations, the Balance of Commerce, and that of Power, 8vo. 1786.—The Preface to this Translation was by another hand.

(18) Historical Memoir of the first Year of the Reign of Frederick William II. King of Prussia, read at the Royal Academy at Berlin, by Baron Hertzberg, then Count Hertzberg, 8vo. 1786.

(19) Essay on the Life, Character, and Writings of Dr. Samuel Johnson, 8vo. 1786.

(20) Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Frederick III. King of Prussia, 2 vols.

8vo. 1788.—A second Edition has been since published, with Additions.

(21) Oration delivered at the London Tavern on the 4th of November 1788, on Occasion of the Commemoration of the Revolution, and Completion of a Century from that great Event, 8vo. 1788.

(22) Thoughts on the Commencement of a new Parliament, with an Appendix, containing Remarks on the Letter of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke on the Revolution in France, 8vo. 1790.

(23) A Collection of Tracts, 3 vols. 8vo. being the principal of those already mentioned.

Dr. Towers also executed a considerable portion of the new Edition of the Biographia Britannica, as will appear by the following List of the new Lives written by him:

1. Mary Astell. 2. Thomas Baker, Author of the Reflections on Learning, and eminent as an Antiquary. 3. John Baptist, the Painter. 4. William Barclay. 5. John Barclay. 6. Lord Barington. 7. Andrew Baxter. 8. Mary Beale. 9. Dr. Benson. 10. Charles Bertheau. 11. Sir Richard Blackmore. 12. Henry Booth, Lord Delamer, and Earl of Warrington. 13. Joseph Boyse. 14. Samuel Boyse. 15. Hugh Broughton. 16. William Browne. 17. Simon Browne. 18. George Buchanan. 19. Sebastian Cabot. 20. John Campbell, second Duke of Argyle. 21. Archibald, third Duke of Argyle. 22. Thomas Cartwright. 23. Mrs. Centlivre. 24. Dr. Samuel Chandler. 25. George Chapman. 26. Dr. George Cheyne. 27. Colley Cibber. 28. Catharine Cockburne. 29. John Collins. 30. Samuel Cooper, the Painter. 31. George Costard. 32. Charles Cotton. 33. Father Courayer. 34. Earl Cowper. 35. Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. 36. Dr. Croxall. 37. Alexander Cunningham. 38. Sir John Davies. 39. Daniel De Foe. 40. Thomas Dempster. 41. I. T. Desaguliers. 42. Dillon, Earl of Roscommon. 43. W. Dobson, the Painter. 44. Bishop Gawin Douglas. 45. William Drummond, of Hawthornden. 46. Dr. John Eachard. 47. Laurence Echard. 48. Charles St. Evremond.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. SMITH * TO MR. BAKER.

SIR,

I AM very much obliged to you for your readiness to procure for me Bp. Andrew's notes on the *Liturgic Offices*; for which at present I have no occasion. And therefore it becomes me to desire you not to put yourself to any further trouble of speaking to Mr. Laughten, much less of sending to Durham for a copy, which I can easily obtaine of my old friend Dr. Hicks, who readily upon my first request lent me his book: for these mutuall civilitys (we grew the one to the other) and it was my owne voluntary engagement not to transcribe any thing out of it. I am satisfi'd in my having, in the midst of a great heape of other notes with which they are mix'd, been able, by peculiar characters and marks there set downe, to distinguish them from the rest.

I am not a little concerned, that you should thinke that I had any designe in my last letter to impose any taske, *much less a very ungratefull one*, upon you; I only desired you, that if you should give yourself the trouble of reading over my booke, or any considerable part of it, briefly to suggest to me your opinion, where you judge that I have made any mistake thro' hast or misinformation, or where I had been to short and defective, especially in the life of Bp. Cosin †; which you are pleas'd to interpret as *enjoyning you to find faults*; but I desired no more of you than what one friend might desire of another. And I justly presum'd, that, setting aside the partialities of friendship, you would read my book with the candor of a good man, and the judgment of a scholar, and that you might observe several things which might be of use to me in the review of those lives, which I desired you to communicate to me at your leisure: and I still continue to make it my request that you would oblige me herein in briefe hints and strictures, without the trouble of any prolix enlargement: and this three or four months hence, or whenever you please, for I am not in hast.

How I came to be induc'd to write the lives of the severall great men, which I published, I have sufficiently shewen, either in the prefaces, or in the body of

the books themselves; so that it was not so much designe as chance that has *confin'd me to the times* since the Reformation; for truly I should have done the like to any eminently learned person, either in K. Henry VII. or in K. Henry VIII.'s reigne, when polite literature began to flourish, if I could have lighted upon any of their papers, not hitherto extant, which might be usefull and advantageous to this age, or had been furnish'd with memories to illustrate the history of those times in which they lived. But Sir T. More's life, written by his son-in-law Mr. Roper (whether in English or Latine you mention not), is not as you rightly say to my purpose. I have little or no esteeme for what is done in English upon this subject, nor solicitous to purchase any English edition, having Stapleton's large and particular account of the life and death of that great but unfortunate man, published by him at Doway 1588. I have lately enquired of my Lord Clarendon, as I have done formerly to gratify my owne curiosity, whether he knows any thing of Dr. Beale Deane, I think of Ely, who dyed in his father's house at Madrid. He was pleas'd to continue to me what he had told me some years since, that he had no personal knowledge of the Deane, he being then a youth of about 10 or 11 years of age, and was left in Holland with his mother during his father's embassy in Spayne; but that afterwards he had received particular account of the Deane's death from those who were then present: as that about 3 or 4 hours before his death, when the decays of nature made him more and more apprehensive that he had not long to live, he desired my Lord his Father, and some other, to receive the H. Sacrament with him, which he in perfect good understanding, tho' weak in body, being supported in his bed, consecrated and administred to himself, and to the other few communicante. He was in this his last sickness very solicitous least his body should fall into the hands of the Inquisition, which to prevent, he propos'd to them to burne his dead body. But after his death, this expedient was us'd, that the Deane dying in a ground chamber, they, taking up

* See Dr. Smith's Life in the Biographia Britannica, Vol. vi. p. 3720. Original Edition.—EDITOR.

† See *Vitæ quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium Virorum*, Lond. 1707.—EDITOR.

the bords, dug a deep grave, and covering him with a shroud, they threw four or five bushels of quick lime over it, in order to consume it the sooner. Every thing afterward in the room was set right as before the good Doctor's death and buryall, and the whole affaire kept secret among a few trusty persons, without any the least knowledge or suspicion of the Spaniards. Upon enquiry what papers

this excellent man left behind him, my Lord told me, only some *few Sermons*, which he thinks may be somewhere in his library at Cornebury. But I put an end to your trouble, and am with true and unfeigned respect,

Sir,

Your most humble Servt.

THO. SMITH.

London, 7 Jan. 1706-7

ON COURTSHIP.

"WELL, Charley," says I one morning, "I hear you have been out privateering, and have met with very good success. Come, my good fellow, tip us the rehearsal, for the benefit of such as have yet their fortune to make, and perhaps I may go a cruizing in the same channel." "Faith, Ned," he replied, "I know no more how to begin than this same three-footed stool. You know very well I never was a speech-maker, not even when a member of the Debating Society in Upper Thames-street; but if a few hints and sketches will do, I'll try to muster some up." "Do, Charles, and tell us whether thou caughtst thy prize by open assault, or sap and ambuscade; and what kind of ammunition was used." "You know I failed from London in the Jenny of Sunderland. We run aground in the river—stopped two tides—put down a paradox—anchored in the Roads—became horribly sick of sickness—off Scarborough fired—called a cobbler—gave them a young yellow boy to hoist me ashore highly pleased—spluttered in the streets like a cockney. Ha! Molly, says I, chucking her under the chin, how are you? Why you are an arrant thief. Thief! quoth she, screwing up her little chaps. Thief! she repeated.—Whisht, my love, I replied; you must have stole these pretty smiles from my own dear girl, 'O'er the hills and far away.' Now have you not, Molly?—Be off, you dirty snout, she cried; you impudent billy-gabber, you black-bearded nincompoop. Good night, honey, says I, and may your dreams be pleasant! I then sallied forth in quest of adventures, and soon met with a motley group of oddities; but I had no Sancho Pancho to attend me, with proverbs growing in his belly like mushrooms. No, no; such wit factors are now scarce articles. But I'll tell thee, Ned, the particulars some other

opportunity, and now proceed to the main part of my story.

"I had previously seen a very nice ship sailing on the west coast of Yorkshirc, and of course steer'd to the place. Found her—reconnoitred—hailed her—got alongside—banded my arms—squared my elbows—squinted—banded my legs—turned in my toes—raised my shoulder—marched—retreated—attacked again—brought her to, and entered into negotiation.

"Madam, says I, making a bow of I don't know how many degrees to the plane of the horizon.—Indeed, Ma'am, I continued, I feel a mighty inclination to speech you; but what to say I know not, and to say what I ought to say is saying perhaps what I cannot say, and to say that I have nothing to say is saying nothing at all to the purpose.—Pray, Sir, says she, to what do you refer?—To love, Ma'am, without doubt.

"O! love is love, and lovers may well thus talk of love;

"Yet my love is good love, my loving lovely love.—

"How your favourite at—you know where, quoth she, would smile to hear you speak thus.—Believe me, I replied, my thoughts do not wander as you hint to Selber Hall. No, my dear, they fly helter skelter a thousand times oftener to this much-loved quarter, where your Ladyship resides.—What, to my friend at the next door, I suppose, says she; and I am glad to find you pay her so pretty a compliment.—Stuff and nonsense! Pray, Miss, I—do you repel every one in this manner? Are you totally incommatible?—As to that, quoth she, time will best determine.—And time, I returned, must not be trifled with. You little know, Ma'am, with what pleasure I have heard your name toated in some of the convivial circles of London.—My name, Sir! she exclaimed with surprize. I have no friend at that place, nor was I ever there.—

there.—But your humble servant here has, says I, bowing as politely as I could, and—and—but a word to the wife is enough.

“I have read much of attraction, repulsion, adhesion, electricity, and many such like fine things; but I never felt their peculiar powers till now. When necessity compels me to move far from you, yet, like a comet to the sun, I feel your drawing influence, and the nearer I approach, the faster do I fly; the farther I am from you, the slower are my motions; and the nigher I am to you, the better are my spirits: a plain proof that you are the centre of all my desires, and the only magnet that thus attracts me. The touch of your pretty little velvet hand excites the most pleasing sensations; and you know, Ma'am, it is your duty to make every poor creature as happy as possible.—Undoubtedly, it—And believe me, a salute from you does indeed enrich me beyond all description; and what is still better, does not impoverish you. It is exquisite. It is adhesion of the very best superfine quality.—Fie, fie, Sir, says she, very blithly, what rhapsodies you splutter.—And no wonder, quoth I, seeing I am in love, most pitiably in love. I humm'd,

“How happy will that young man be,

“Who calls this nymph his own;

“O! may her choice be fix'd on me,

“Mine's fix'd on her alone.

“Her dress so neat, with smiles so sweet,

“Has won my right good will;

“I'll home resign, to call her mine,

“Sweet lass of Crosby Hill.”

“I sometimes think that the fair prospect of happiness on the union of an amiable couple must have some resemblance to the felicity of the first pair in Paradise.—Perhaps it may, she observed.—And now, says I, we'll talk more seriously. You see I profess to have a great esteem for you, and for why? Is it for your beauty? No; I have seen more handsome. For your accomplishments? By no means; I have seen you here excelled. Is it for your riches? Pshaw! I hate the sound.—Well, Sir, she exclaimed, go on; you now paint well; I'm all attention.—Well then, my dear, I continued, I feel lonely, comfortless, and very desirous of possessing a real friend, and think you are capable of being one. If in trouble, you'll sympathize; if in joy, partake. I have seen you in many situations, but never angry; as such, I conclude you are good temper'd,

and of too generous sentiments to regard trifles. You have favoured me with a walk out to places which I knew were unpleasant; and thus I found you not self-willed, but easy and easable. We have spoken occasionally of faulty characters, yet have I not heard you declaim against their failings, and your remarks were well chosen and correct, which proves you think before you speak, and shews your prudence. These are some of the discoveries which I have made, and for which I admire you. It is true, every clown has just the same expectations, and fancies that the object of his choice will turn out to his heart's desire; yet does she often prove an arrant vixen, a dirty drunken gossiping slut. But I'll run the risk. If a Gentleman marries a Lady for her fortune; if that goes, his love goes. If for her beauty; as that fades, happiness vanishes. If for her attainments; they may cloy, and misery may commence. But I love you for your *good sense* and *virtuous disposition*, which I hope will never lose their charms. Lavater observes that a good countenance is the best letter of recommendation, and it shall be one part of my business to keep yours always serene. When remorse or anxious care creeps to the mind, wrinkles and distortions are the consequence. It would seem that the exercise of the social passions is one of the greatest comforts of life, else why are monks and old maids so fretful and discontented? If I am ambitious, let it be to please my wife. If wishing for fame, let it be to hear it from her lips. If for true felicity, let me only look for it in that country ‘from whose bourne no traveller returns.’ But to conclude, for supper's near ready, are you, my jewel, willing to take me as I am, with all my faults about me? Under your indulgent hand I hope soon to lessen them. Come, my love, I speak freely.—Truly, Sir, she replied, *No* is an ugly word. Your thoughts are my thoughts, and your wishes my wishes.—It is enough, I cried. Welcome the day when heart shall spring to heart, and Eliza be mine to part no more. Ye dogs, cats, chairs, and portraits, see my heartfelt joys! Ye rocks, hills, dens, caves, and mountains, be witness to my happiness! Now is the time to put in practice one of my favourite and grandest maxims:—*That true content, or the greatest enjoyment of life, consists in the pursuit after truth or what is right, and in the possession of a loving good wife.*

Kirkby Lonsdale.

E. W.

LUXEMBURGH.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS celebrated Palace, the residence formerly of Monarchs, and the pride of Paris, is now appropriated to those who direct the affairs of France. The architecture of it is Tuscan, and the pillars are so excessively charged with the Rustick, that they look, according to the opinion of a celebrated traveller, "like a heap of vast Cheshire cheeses, or rather mill-stones, set one upon another." In this Palace is the celebrated

Gallery of Rubens, so well known by the prints. Of the paintings, those that are undamaged shew a great beauty of colouring, by which that great master was so distinguished; not that they were all wholly performed by his own hand, Vandyke and others (his principal disciples) having considerably assisted. The whole is said to have been performed in two years time.

THE COPY OF AN ORDER AGREED UPON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, UPON FRIDAY THE EIGHTEENTH OF JUNE, WHEREIN EVERY MAN IS RATED ACCORDING TO HIS ESTATE, FOR THE KING'S USE.

PRINTED IN THE YEARE 1641.

DUKES, 100 pounds.
 Marquesses, 80 pounds.
 Earles, 60 pounds.
 Viscounts, 50 pounds.
 Lords, 40 pounds.
 Baronets and Knights of the Bath, 30 pounds.
 Knights, 20 pounds.
 Esquires, 10 pounds.
 Gentlemen of 100 pounds per annum, 5 pounds.
 Recusants of all degrees to double Protestants.
 Lord Major, 40 pounds.
 Aldermen Knights, 20 pounds.
 Citizens fined for Sherifes, 20 pounds.
 Deputy Aldermen, 15 pounds.
 Merchant strangers, Knights, 40 pounds.
 Common-Councill men, 5 pounds.
 Livery men of the first twelve Companies, and those that fined for it, 5 pounds.
 Livery men of other Companies, 50 shil.
 Masters and Wardens of those other Companies, 5 pounds.
 Every one free of those Companies, one pound.
 Every Freeman of other Companies, 10 shillings.
 Every Merchant that trades by Sea, inhabiting in London, 10 pounds.
 Every Merchant stranger that trades within Land, 5 pounds.
 Every English Merchant residing in the City of London, and not free, 5 pounds.

Every English Factor that dwels in London, and is not free of the City, 40 shillings.
 Every stranger Protestant, handy-crafts trade and Artificer, 2 shillings.
 Every Papist stranger, and handy-crafts, 4 shillings.
 Every Widow, a third part, according to her husband's degree.
 Every Iudge a Knight, 20 pounds.
 Every King's Sergeant, 25 pounds.
 Every Sergeant at Law, 20 pounds.
 Every one of the King's, Queene's, and Prince's Counsell, 20 pounds.
 Every Doctor of Civill Law, and Doctor of Physicke, 10 pounds.
 Every Bishop, 60 pounds.
 Every Deane, 40 pounds.
 Every Cannon, 20 pounds.
 Every Prebend, 20 pounds.
 Every Arch-Deacon, 15 pounds.
 Every Chancellor, and every Commissary, 15 pounds.
 Every Parson or Vicar at 100 pound per annum, 5 pounds.
 Every office worth above 100 pound per annum, to be referred to a Committee, to bee rated every man that may spend 50 pounds per annum, 30 shillings.
 Every man that may spend 20 pound per annum, 5 shillings.
 Every person that is above 16 years of age, and doth not receive almes, and is not formerly rated, shall pay sixpence per Pole.



The Palace of the Directory, at Paris, The Palace of the Directory.

Portrait of the

THE CHARACTER OF EDMUND BURKE,

EXTRACTED FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF DR. PARKE'S PREFACE TO
BELLENDENUS.*(Never before Translated.)*

THERE is, I am aware, a certain wordy speaker, who, for his readiness, and fluency, and shewy exertations, has obtained among the multitude the character of a consummate orator. Let the admirers of this man gnash their teeth with vexation while I speak, what my soul dictates, of the eloquence of Burke—of Burke, by whose sweetness Athens herself would have been soothed, with whose amplitude and exuberance she would have been enraptured, and on whose lips that prolific mother of genius and science would have adored, confessed, the Goddess of Persuasion.

There were some among the Romans who esteemed a certain terseness and exility of style and sentiment, provided it were laboured, and polished, and elegant, as truly attic; and held the more full, and grand, and commanding, and magnificent species of oratory in the highest contempt. Vain of their taste and their sagacity, and insensible to the gradations, the transitions, and the variety of the Athenian style, such men had the audacity to condemn the harangues of Cicero himself, as tumid, oriental, and redundant. Men have not been wanting with us, who have croaked the same dull note, and repeated the same lifeless criticism of the eloquence of Burke. But let these vain pretenders to attic taste, without the robustness of mind to tolerate its beauties, learn to think more highly of our illustrious orator; let them know, that to imitate Burke is to speak Athenian-like and well; and that even to have attained a relish for his charms is greatly to have advanced in literature.

Let me add, and it is much to the purpose, that Burke, on whatever topic he touches in the excursive range of his allusions, appears a master of the subject; and to have acquired a deep and thorough insight into whatever is excellent in elegant art or solid science. Critics there are who wish to separate eloquence from literature, and to ascribe the powers of the orator to a certain natural talent improved by habit. While we congratulate these original and unlettered speakers, let us admire in Burke a mind by nature formed for eloquence, and impregnated with

every subsidiary aid, by sedulous and unwearied application. He applied himself to classic literature, because he knew that from that literature oratory was furnished with its choicest ornaments, and because he felt that it silently infused the habit of speaking even English well.

Demosthenes is said to have been a reader, and even an auditor, of Plato; and Cicero is confirmed in this opinion by the choice and grandeur of his style. How deeply read is Burke; what stores he has accumulated in his capacious memory from the orators and poets, is forcibly felt by every man of letters in that strong tincture of literature which pervades, with essential fragrance, all his compositions. His superior genius, like that of Phidias, was no sooner exhibited than felt; but observing how much the brightest talents have been obscured by negligence, he never relaxed his ardent assiduity a moment, nor suffered the extent of his attainments to damp his appetite for more.

Few have the opportunity or the power of forming a competent opinion of a speech delivered; but of Burke's eloquence there are specimens of which every one may judge. Look at what he has published, the charm equally of the world at large and of the ablest critics. Who is there among men of eloquence or learning more profoundly versed in every branch of science? Who is there that has cultivated philosophy, the parent of all that is illustrious in literature or exploit, with more felicitous success? Who is there that can transfer so happily the result of laborious and intricate research, to the most familiar and popular topics? Who is there that possesses so extensive yet so accurate an acquaintance with every transaction, recent or remote? Who is there that can deviate from his subject, for the purposes of delight, with such engaging ease, and insensibly conduct his readers from the severity of reasoning to the festivity of wit? Who is there that can melt them, if the occasion requires, with such resistless power to grief and pity? Who is there that combines the charm of inimitable grace and urbanity with such magnificent and boundless

boundless expansion?—He that can do this, I affirm it again and again, has attic powers, and speaks a language which, while it soothes the multitude by its sweetness, by its correctness and pregnancy, will captivate the judgment of the severest critic.

Many men, of more talent than erudition, have fancied that they could speak better than they could write; and flattered themselves with a reputation for eloquence which never stood the test of severe and critical examination. Many a speech has been received with infinite applause in the delivery, which, when handed about in print, has appeared poor, languid, and lifeless. Lord Chatham was a great man, a most animated and terrific orator, and eminently endued with the first qualifications of a great statesman; yet, as a speaker, his fame, doubtless from the witchery of his manner, was greater than his power. Like Cromwell, he had that periphrastic eye which pried into the inmost recesses of the soul, and detected all the thoughts and impressions, and hopes and fears, of his auditors. He had that too which Cromwell had not; for Cromwell, we are told, was slow in the conception of his ideas when he spoke, and diffuse and perplexed in the delivery. But in Chatham, when he rose to speak, there was a fervour and vehemence of imagination, a headlong torrent of words, and power of sound, which deafened, and stunned, and confounded his opponents. In the man himself, I well remember, there was a native dignity of form, which commanded reverence and faith; and, by filling his hearers with holy awe, predisposed them to his purpose. With powers little calculated to instruct or to delight, there was a vehemence of contention, an awakening energy of manner, an impassioned ardour, a confident and boastful exultation, which victory only rendered more ferocious and ungovernable. He often rose to dignity in the donation of applause, still oftener blazed to fiercer in the fulmination of invectives; and sometimes, in the violence of altercation, stung with a poignancy of wit peculiarly his own. But take away these shewy appendages of eloquence, which are included almost in the very name of Chatham; take away that which in the judgment of Demosthenes was the first, the second, the third qualification of an orator; and which, in Chatham, were displayed as they prevailed in so astonishing a measure, and with such felicity of success; take away

the imposing dignity of his presence, the strength and grandeur of his voice, the elaborate vehemence of his gesticulation, worked up often to extravagance, and adapted rather to the Drama than the Senate; take these away, and in those very speeches which were extolled by his auditors as transcending far all praise, you will find nothing, scarcely, which forcibly strikes or sweetly soothes the ear; nothing which by its strength or clearness captivates the judgment; nothing which the intelligent reader in a cool and temperate hour will highly approve; or having once read, will eagerly demand again.

Such, I confess, was the giant scale of Chatham's mind, that he might well claim, and would assuredly fill with honour, the highest station to which a subject can aspire. To his other original and illustrious qualities was added that felicity of fortune which fills up the measure of all pre-eminent greatness. In his character as Minister, such was the greatness and elevation of his spirit that, like Scipio, he could revive expiring ardour, and fill men with a confidence of expectation which no mortal promises, nor the moral course of nature, ever did, or, under any other auspices, ever ought to inspire. Those, however, who consider Chatham not as a first-rate orator, but as another Demosthenes, are greatly deceived. In Demosthenes, with a dignity which scarcely has been equalled, was combined a sagacity and coolness which can never be surpassed. He who aspires only to be rapid, vehement, and sonorous, without descending to plain narrative, cool statement, and close argument, sacrifices reason to passion, and touches on the precincts of a frantic eloquence. It was the lot of Chatham to owe whatever he possessed to a genius exercised by practice alone. The consequence was natural. With infinite fluency and animation he insured the fate of Galba, and while he breathed consuming fire as a speaker, all the force and all the blaze of his eloquence was extinguished upon paper.

Far different is Burke. To wing his flight to the sublime of eloquence he has called in the labours of the cloister. Burke would not that the same of his powers should be circumscribed within the same poor limits that bound life; nor has he feared, most certainly he has not shunned, that solemn sentence which posterity, who "extenuate nothing, nor let down ought in malice," will hereafter pronounce upon his genius.

There are many, I know, who, though well convinced that the pen is the instructor of the tongue, and perfectly able to treat any subject upon paper with infinite correctness and art, yet, when drawn from the shade of studious retirement into action, are not only incapable of delivering with clearness what they have very justly conceived, but exhibit the spectacle of absolute helplessness and fatuity. But Burke, though fully satisfied that nothing contributes more to good speaking than good writing, is equally prepared for both. The same power of mind, the same divine and inextinguishable ardour which fires him in the Senate, animates him in the solitude of composition; nor need he blush to say of his speeches what Thucydides has affirmed of his elaborate history, "I give it to the public as an everlasting possession, and not as a contentious instrument of temporary applause."

There is an unwillingness in the world to shew that the same man has excelled in various pursuits; yet Burke's compositions, diversified as they are in their nature, yet each excelling in its kind, who does not read with instruction and delight? I have hitherto surveyed the merits of the orator; let us now view him as a critic and philosopher.

Criticism, which others would have been content to study as they found it, Burke has enlarged by his discoveries, illustrated by his multifarious learning, and treated with all the graces of a style most elegant and refined, yet not polished into insipidity by too curious a care. Often has it been lamented that the language of philosophers is usually so crabbed and uncouth as to deter readers of taste from the perusal of their labours. It fell to Burke, by his purity and grace, to purge off this inveterate rust, and to adapt to the knottiest and the subtlest disquisitions, such a flowing ease, and fertility and lustre of style, as the world had never witnessed. With such illustrious proofs of his own powers, he has at

once, by his precepts and his example, instructed others to excel: for whether he luxuriates in speeches replete with the choicest phraseology and happiest periods, or bends his keen and subtle intelligence on critical disquisition, such is the felicity of his labours, that he at once quickens the sagacity of his readers, while he stores their memory and fertilizes their fancy with invigorating and varied information.

On the morals of a man most conspicuously endued with the more amiable and the severe virtues, I hold it needless to descant. The unspotted innocence, the firm integrity of Burke, want no emblazoning, and if he is accustomed to exact a rigorous account of the moral conduct of others, it is justified in one who shuns not the most inquisitorial scrutiny into his own.

I know what unsafe and treacherous ground I tread. Objectors, I am aware, are not wanting, who will exclaim that I have lavished praise with too prodigal a hand; that I have been hurried away by my love and admiration of the man; and unblushing malice may insinuate even this—that I have studiously praised him for those qualities in which I knew he was deficient. I care not. The tribute I have paid him is little to his deserts; and would to God that this little had come from any one who could have more suitably expanded and adorned it! This, however, I deliberately and steadily affirm—that of all the men who are, or who ever have been eminent for energy and splendour of eloquence, or for skill and grace in composition, there is not one who in genius or erudition, in philanthropy or piety, or in any of the qualities of a wise and good man, surpasses Burke.

Such is my opinion of one* of these prominent and illustrious characters; and it is my wish that it should be considered less as the effusion of my regard, than as the sincere and settled conviction of my judgment.

* Lord North and Mr. Fox were the two others to whom, with Mr. B. this work of Belandenus was dedicated by Dr. Parr.

TABLE TALK;

OR

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 388.]

JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

(Some domestic information relative to his life and character.)

ON the Restoration, the Duke (then Marquis of Ormond) shared in his master's happy return, being made Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, High Steward of Westminster, Kingston, and Bristol, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, and Chancellor of the University of Dublin. And whereas the county Palatinate of Tipperary was in his grandfather's time forfeited to the Crown, which did not then extend to the whole county, his Majesty now granted him the restitution of it, and to comprehend the whole county, as it afterwards passed by Act of Parliament in 1663; to which his Lordship gave the royal assent.*

In July, after the Restoration, he was created Earl of Brecknock, and Baron Butler of Lanthony, in England; and on the 30th of March following, Duke of Ormond, in Ireland; and in the April following, carried the Crown at his Majesty's Coronation. In November 1661, his Grace was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; where things not going on to Colonel Talbot's † mind, in reference to some of his friends and countrymen, he came very daringly to tax his Grace therein; and it looked so like a challenge, that his Grace, immediately meeting his Majesty, desired to know if it were his pleasure that, at that time of day, he should put off his doublet, and fight duels with Dick Talbot. "No, no!" cried the King; upon which the Colonel was sent to the Tower until the heat was over.

Though his administration in Ireland was executed with integrity, and a splendour hitherto unknown even to that high station, he had his enemies both there and here. There, on account of the operation

of the Act of Settlement, which it was impossible so to frame as to give content to all; and here, on account of various political Court intrigues. Hume, in his History of the Reign of Charles the Second, recites, with feeling, the slight this respectable and meritorious Nobleman suffered from the Court, but he does not state the cause. The fact was, the Duke was strictly connected in friendship with those two virtuous and great characters, Lord Chancellor Clarendon and the Lord Treasurer Southampton; and as neither of those three Noblemen debased themselves by offering servile compliances to the King's Mistresses, and particularly the Duchess of Cleveland, it was determined, after the death of Southampton and the banishment of Clarendon, to get rid of the Duke of Ormond.

For this purpose several intrigues were commenced; but finding his Majesty still attached to his old and faithful servant, and knowing the powerful ascendant the Duke of Buckingham had over him, they intrigued with a party in Parliament, as well as at Court, to procure a pardon for Buckingham, who had, at this time, absconded for killing the Earl of Shrewsbury in a duel. On his return to Court, the King's Mistresses and their friends, which were numerous, put all their cords into his hands; and this man, who was at once the delight and disgrace of the circles he lived in, so poisoned his Majesty's ear, that his (the Duke's) disgrace was determined on.

Previously to this, his Grace had been a second time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and though the last time he went he carried over with him the Act of Explanation, which was to supply the defects of the Act of Settlement, and which conciliated, in a great measure, all ranks of people to his administration, his enemies here never lost sight of him. They now attacked him on the topic of expence, and

* This Palatinate was totally extinguished by the act for the attainder of the late Duke, the second of George the First, chap. viii.

† Afterwards Duke of Tyrconnel.

the want of due economy; and, though even here they brought no formal accusation against him, they gained so far on his Majesty's mind that he recalled him from the Government of Ireland in 1668.

Lord Roberts was his successor; but this Nobleman, it was thought, was only sent as a spy to find out and expose the errors of the last administration; he therefore remained in Ireland but nine months when he was recalled, and succeeded by Lord Berkeley.

All those secret intrigues, which the Duke was well acquainted with, could not but affect his mind, particularly as he had suffered a ten years banishment from his country, his fortune, and friends, and had several times put his life into imminent danger, in forwarding the services of his master; but it was the temper of Charles to live without reflection; hence he was the creature of his favourites who, finding out the art of flattering his passions, often repaid themselves at the expence of their master's honour.

The Duke, however, bore his situation with temper and firmness. Meeting with Sir Robert Southwell in Pall Mall * soon after his last return from Ireland, "there (says the latter) he discoursed freely on the vicissitudes of fortune; how often it had befallen him to be employed when things were most difficult; how his employments had still been flung upon him; how when he thought his actions the most justifiable they commonly found the hardest interpretation." "Well," said he, "nothing of this shall yet break my heart; for, however it may fare with me in Court, I am resolved to lie well in the Chronicle."

The Prince of Orange came into England in 1670; and being invited on the 6th of December to an entertainment in the city, his Grace attended him; but as he returned in the night, being dark, towards Clarendon House, he was assaulted, and almost assassinated, by that traitor *Blood*, and five of his accomplices. But though mounted by them on horseback, yet he delivered himself, by his valour and presence of mind, almost to a miracle, although they left him for dead. There then issued a proclamation with a thousand pounds reward to seize those malefactors; and although in the month of May following this same *Blood*

attempted to steal the Crown, and was taken with it, yet he was pardoned, had favour and a pension given him, which is a mystery few can explain to this day.

"I have seen this miscreant perpetually at Court," says Sir Robert Southwell, "and as it were affecting to be in the same room where the Duke of Ormond was, to the indignation of every body around him, though neglected and overlooked by his Grace. I remember when it was first told the Duke that *Blood* was taken, and that his Majesty desired to see him, "then," said he, "this man need not despair; for surely no King would wish to see a malefactor but with an intention to pardon him."

(To be continued occasionally.)

REV. JAMES DE LA COUR,

(Author of "*The Prospect of Poetry.*"
See a Poem by Thomson to him. Vol.
III. p. 74.)

The Rev. James De La Cour was the second son of Robert De La Cour, Esq. of the county of Cork, in Ireland, a Gentleman of good landed property, and descended from an antient and respectable family. He was bred at the University of the city of Dublin; and being early captivated with the writings of Mr. Pope, which were then as much the rage in Ireland as in England, he neglected the *Fathers* for the *Muses*, and dedicated all the time which could be spared from the indispensable duties of the College to the study and practice of poetry.

His genius supported his inclination; as before he reached the age of twenty he produced a Poem entitled, "*Abelard to Eloïsa*," in imitation of Mr. Pope, which was thought to possess a good deal of the spirit and harmony of the master. From this he proceeded to publish shorter poems and sonnets which were all favourably received; when in the year 1733 (our Author being then about the age of twenty-two), he published his "*Prospect of Poetry*," which he dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

This Poem, though partly didactic, abounds in many beautiful descriptions of the proper subjects for poetry, ornamented with much classical taste, and above all polished to a degree of harmony which at once reached perfection. So creditable a publication, and at such an

* Pall-Mall was then one of the alleys in St. James's Park, planted in 1668, and so called from a game that was played there.

age, gained him much and deserved applause; and in this list of admirers he had to count on some of the best judges in both countries.

Soon after this he took holy orders; but the praise of the Poet slackened the zeal of the parson. Instead of exciting that public curiosity which Swift recommends all young Clergymen to obtain, viz. "Does the Doctor preach here to day?" De La Cour produced his sermons as matters of ordinary duty; his muse was the mistress which engaged his principal attention; and, as the Muses generally love "the gay and busy haunts of men," this pursuit was of no service to his promotion or clerical character. The soil of a commercial town, too, is not favourable to poetical talents. Amongst *mere matter of fact men*, the man of rhymes is at least an equivocal character; but when joined to that of a Clergyman, it doubly injures his reputation.

Poor De La Cour had not the prudery of profession to trim with this humour of the people whom he was consigned to live with: he unfortunately, too, loved his bottle as well as his muse; and though he had the example of graver divines (if he had their art of concealment) of indulging in the former with impunity, duplicity formed no part of his character: if he occasionally drank too much, he had the vice of being *found out*; and this being perhaps too often repeated, he sunk in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, who said poetry affected his head; and in a little time they dubbed him with the title of "the mad Parson."

Under this general character, the graver kind of people grew cautious of his acquaintance, whilst the young ones solicited his company for the sake of "smoking the parson." In time he fell so much into this last seduction, that he was the volunteer of any party who would engage him for the night. This constant dissipation at least enfeebled his understanding; and the charge which malice and ignorance at first fastened on him was now realized; his intellects were at times evidently deranged; and he fancied himself, after the example of Socrates, to be nightly visited by a demon, who enabled him to prophesy all manner of future events.

In the career of this unhappy impression, the following circumstance deserves some notice: A gentleman one day meeting the Doctor in a bookseller's shop, during the siege of the Havannah, asked

him, whether he could tell him *when* the garrison would surrender? "O yes, says De La Cour, very confidently, I'll tell you the precise day; it will be on the 14th of August next." "Do you pledge yourself for that day?" "So much so," replied the Doctor, "that I will stake my character as a prophet on it, and therefore I beg you will take a memorandum of it." The Gentleman immediately noted it in his pocket book; and it so happened, that on that very day we had an account of its surrender to the British arms.

A public event thus predicted six weeks before it happened, and falling in so accurately according to the prediction, of course made a great noise in a little place. The common people wondered at, and even philosophers could not resist pausing on the coincidence of circumstances; but the Doctor was elated beyond measure. He now claimed the diploma of a prophet, and expected to be consulted on the issue of all important circumstances.

He continued thus many years *prophecying and poetizing*; and though in the first he made many mistakes, in the latter he, in a great measure, preserved the *vis poetica*; particularly in his Satires on individuals, which sometimes exposed and restrained those too cunning for the law, and too callous for the pulpit.

He had originally a little estate of about 80l. per year left him by his father, which with the hospitality of his friends enabled him to live independent. Towards the latter end of his life, he sold this to his brother-in-law for a certain sum yearly, and his board and lodging; but at the same time restrained himself from staying out after twelve o'clock at night under the penalty of *one shilling*. In consequence of this the Doctor's balance at the end of the year was very inconsiderable.

He died about the year 1781, at the advanced age of seventy-two, leaving behind him many monuments of poetical talents, and adding another testimony to the truth of the following observation:

"Those who, in confidence of superior capacities or attainments, disregard the common maxims of life should be reminded, that nothing will supply the want of prudence, and that negligence and irregularity long continued will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible."

(To be continued.)

ESSAY ON THE LOVE OF FAME.

BY CAIUS FITZURBAN.

Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru,
 Exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat.
 Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum
 Subruit ac reficit.

HOR.

IMITATED.

O you, whom Vanity's light bark conveys
 On Fame's mad voyage by the wind of Praise;
 With what a shifting gale your course you ply,
 For ever sunk too low, or borne too high;
 Who pants for glory finds but short repose,
 A breath revives him or a breath o'erthrows.

POPE.

EVERY enquiry that tends to improve the morals and happiness of the world, every argument whose object it is to make mankind think for themselves, and thus shake off that slavish uniformity observable in modern manners, is entitled to praise. The mind which has for a length of time imbibed a peculiar train of ideas; or which has been accustomed to adopt, with sluggish indifference, the opinions of others, will be rarely found capable of generous or manly exertions; the appearance of difficulty disheartens, the prospect of opposition drives it to despair, until at last it sinks into languor and debility, exclaiming, like Gray's Prophets,

"Leave me, leave me, to repose."

To oppose this mental degeneracy it has been the object of all ages and nations to excite a love of fame: it has been held that "the respect and attention of the world during life, and its applauses after death, are sure means of exciting the mind to virtue; that Providence has implanted in the human breast a love of distinction; and that to attain this end man will undergo hardships of every kind, and sometimes even death itself." This argument has at first sight a very prepossessing appearance; but upon nearer inspection will be found replete with error of a very pernicious tendency. The public mind is easily imposed upon; in whatever light we view it, we can make nothing more of it than the collected mind of individuals, many of them prejudiced, many vicious, and many utterly ignorant of the merits of the candidate who solicits their suffrage. Is the sentence of a body like this to direct our views and actions? Shall this "many-headed beast," as Horace rightly calls it, possess the metamorphic power of

making vice virtue, and virtue vice? Every unprejudiced observer must in an instant be struck with the absurdity of such a tribunal, whose means of information are so vague and uncertain, and whose wayward decisions will frequently confer honours upon successful roguery, and sink modest worth into neglect and oblivion.

Yet, notwithstanding the dictates of reason, though men of enlightened understanding are convinced that true philosophy teaches us to follow virtue, the substantial good, rather than fame, her uncertain handmaid, poets and writers of every description have ever fondly adhered to the idea of the immortality of their works. ♡ *Exegi Monumentum æra perennius*," says Horace; similar to which is the vain-glorious declaration of Ovid at the conclusion of his labours:

"Jamque opus exegi; quod nec Jovis ira,
 nec ignis,
 Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas."

It would be superfluous to mention the number of ancients who have proudly arrogated immortality to their works, or the more specious and humble insinuations of the moderns all ultimately tending to the same goal. To endeavour at once to root out a passion which error has so deeply implanted in the human breast, would be alike presumptuous and vain; but it may diminish the ostentatious swell of human greatness to reflect, that the shouts of a multitude are at best a very equivocal symptom of merit, since fame, as has been well observed,

Not more survives from good than evil deeds.
 The aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome

Outlives in fame the pious fool that rain'd it.

It may also afford consolation to those who prefer the practice of virtue to the public display of it, that as men improve in knowledge, character will find its true level; that it is the characteristic of barbarous and bigotted nations to be satisfied and deceived by external splendour, and that in process of time the actions of men must appear in their proper light, and the immortality which they vainly assumed will be no more; or at least be converted, like that of the original depredators of the world, into an immortality of contempt.

Among the writers who have endeavoured to expose the emptiness of fame, and the foolish vanity of those who toil in pursuit of it, few make a more distinguished figure than the author of the "Essay on Man," a work which, however erroneous it may be as to its general philosophy, must be always admired for the excellency of its practical maxims, and the concise though energetic language in which they are clothed in the following lines:

"Fame but from death a villain's name can save,

As Justice tears his body from the grave;
When what to oblivion better were consign'd
Is hung on high to poison half mankind."

The reader is at a loss which to admire most, the truth of the observation, or the pointed and epigrammatic manner in which it is expressed; the equivoque on the last line,

"Is hung on high to poison half mankind,"

is peculiarly happy, while the doctrine inculcated of the folly of placing in a conspicuous point of view those vices which should be quietly suffered to slide into oblivion, can never be sufficiently admired.

An acute and ingenious philosopher of

the present day has exhibited, in a masterly manner, the dreadful consequences that frequently result from an obstinate attachment to reputation*. But when the same author, in a work of profound investigation and philosophic research†, would propose a new system of government, visionary indeed in some points, but in others "devoutly to be wished," and places the love of distinction among the highest motives to the exercise of virtues and talents, herein he seems to contradict himself. That an obstinate attachment to honour or reputation will frequently produce the effects he so forcibly represents, must be allowed; but, at the same time, a love of distinction, if it mean any thing different from a love of honour, will probably produce effects nearly similar. In truth, neither distinction nor honour should be offered to rational beings as inducements to the practice of virtue. We have seen that these can be procured by the resemblance of virtue as well and frequently better than by the reality; and as long as this mode of considering the subject continues, so long will indolence, vanity, and vice continue to dazzle and deceive the world. If mankind could be once convinced, that to practise virtue is to promote the general interest, if the advantages that would result from such a measure, and the universal increase of ease and happiness resulting from it, were exhibited in the strong colouring of reason, and at the same time adapted to the meanest capacity, it seems, that more general good would be produced than by holding forth rewards, which it is insulting to offer, and venal to accept, and which, instead of amending, have from their very essence a tendency to corrupt, by clothing virtue in the garb of selfishness and venality.

A N E C D O T E.

WHEN the late King George the Second was once sitting at the theatre, and the players some how forced to delay their appearance, to the great amusement of the upper gallery out leaps a cat upon the Stage. Mr. R——, a rigid tory, was observing to Mr. G——,

an honest whig, "that this made good the old proverb of a cat's privilege to look at a King." "Yes," says the old whig, with no small gravity, "and a very good King too." "Yes," replied the tory (mimicking his gravity), "and a very good cat too."

* Caleb Williams.

† Enquiry concerning Political Justice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I send you the following account of Mr. Brand's "*Essay on Political Associations*" for insertion in your valuable repository. It has, indeed, been reviewed in that work; but the subject is so important at this juncture, and discussed in so decisive a manner, that I flatter myself this more detailed examination of it will be both agreeable and useful to your readers. With the author I am wholly unacquainted; I only believe that he is the same I remember about thirty years ago at the University, as a young man of very distinguished talents.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

PHILARCHUS.

POLITICAL essays will always produce a certain effect in a country like England on the public mind; and this is a very acute and successful defence of Mr. Reeves's *Association* (as it has been called) *and of Government*.

Our Author distinguishes associations into two classes; *offensive and defensive*. The latter intended to maintain things as they are; the former to effectuate their change. Mr. Brand endeavours to prove by reasoning, but principally by arguments from induction, or from history, which alone can create conviction in so complicated an enquiry, that *defensive associations* have never been mischievous; that *offensive* have been so always; must be so necessarily; and in a degree to threaten the existence of the civil State in which they are suffered to remain.

The object of this work is so useful and so momentous at the present crisis, that we wish it an extensive and general circulation. It will certainly contribute powerfully, wherever it is read, to excite those to vigilance who have any thing to lose. It will do this with the greater effect, as it is written in a very philosophical and dispassionate spirit, intending to impress the reader, not with the vain images of oratory, but with the weight and evidence of facts. We are sorry that the reasoning is sometimes too close and abstruse for the generality of politicians, and the sentences somewhat intricate, prolix, and complicated in certain parts. Our limits will not suffer us to give so large an account of this valuable tract as it deserves; and yet duty calls upon us to say something to recommend it; something that may convey to our numerous friends a small portion of its very important contents. We shall endeavour to collect a few striking points, and in what we communicate will be as concise and popular as possible, in what regards, in a forcible manner, the public weal at this juncture.

VOL. XXXII. NOV. 1797.

The sixth section treats on the spirit of popular offensive Associations, on the principles of the rights of man (so called.) It has been thought, that combinations and associations to obtain political equality, and to vindicate what are now called the rights of man, are new in the history of the human species. France is very generally supposed to have now exhibited the first example of the calamities such combinations have produced. It would have been fortunate for mankind, and for that fine country in particular, if this opinion had been true. Mr. B. adduces four instances from history of the fatal consequences of the same doctrines to different nations at very different periods: to the Jews in the reigns of Nero and Vespasian; to the Bigaude in the reign of Diocletian; to France in the reign of John; and to England under Richard the Second. We will select and abridge what is said on the insurrection in France, as it applies so strikingly to the present state of that country.

It took place in 1358, and resembled that of 1789, says our Author, not only in its general character, but in particular circumstances. We seem almost to be reading the same history under different names. It was the insurrection of the Jacquerie, to whom the modern Jacobins have succeeded, not only in spirit but in title, after the interval of 440 years. Jacques and Jacobus are both translated James. The principles on which the first of these insurrections, as well as the latter, was formed, was to assert the natural rights of man.

The war with England had exhausted the resources of France: King John was a prisoner in London; the Dauphin, then of the age of eighteen, called an assembly of the States to procure supplies. Here he found every order negligent of the public distress, and desirous only to augment its own power: he therefore hastened their separation. At that juncture,

R r

Charles

Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, aspired to the Throne of France. He and his crimes have been revived in the late Duke of Orleans, one of his descendants.

The Mayor of Paris, Marrel, and the *factious populace*, had been gained over to the party of Charles. An assassin, whom they sent to murder the Treasurer of France, afterwards took sanctuary; the Regent sent two Marshals to apprehend and execute him: Marrel upon this raised the populace, broke into the apartments of the Prince, murdered the Marshals before his face, and when he saw the Dauphin apprehensive of his own fate, as a mark of his protection, snatched the Prince's hat off, and clapped the *cap* (the badge of the *faction of Navarre*) upon his head. The *cap*, indeed, was not red entirely; but whether it was red and blue, or blue only, history has not exactly decided. The Dauphin-Regent was forced to dissemble his resentment, for the Palace had been assailed and entered with violence by 3000 Citizens, each of whom wore the *cap*. They moved under the order of the Mayor, and were probably a part of what has been since called the *National Guard*, belonging to the city.

The Dauphin was afterwards detained in a kind of captivity, where *poison was administered* to him, by which he lost his hair and his nails. In the mean time, the faction at Paris, though apparently inclined to Charles, was more disposed to change France into an *effective Republic*. The plan of the leaders of the insurgents was precisely copied in the first of the new French Constitutions; it was *to change the form of the Government, to vest the supreme power in the Third Estate, and to leave the King his title, with little or no authority*. This was the Constitution proposed by the metropolis, but rejected by the other cities of France.

The Regent, who had been obliged to temporize and dissemble, was fortunate enough to escape out of Paris, and *not to be intercepted in his flight*. That capital and the other cities of the kingdom immediately shook off the royal authority, took the government into their own hands, and spread disorder into every province. France was yet to be afflicted with a heavier calamity; *the insurrection of the Jacqueri, or peasantry*. Gibben, who particularly professes to have examined the original accounts of the principles of these insurgents, for the purpose of acquiring light to fix the character of a similar event in future, declares, *that they asserted the natural rights of man*.

As the historian published his book in 1776, he cannot be suspected of having tortured some obscure and brief notices into a parallel with the late *dreadful revolution in the same country*.

The object of the *insurgents' fury* was the *Gentry*. Their castles were consumed by fire, and levelled to the ground; they were hunted like wild beasts, and put to the sword without mercy. Some of them were impaled, and roasted alive before a slow fire. Their wives and daughters were first ravished, and then murdered. A body of 9000 of the peasants broke into the city of *Meaux*, where the *wife of the Dauphin*, with 300 *Ladies*, had taken shelter. The most brutal cruelty was justly apprehended; but the *Capital de Buche*, though in the service of England, *with the gallantry of a true knight*, flew to their relief, and beat off the peasants with great slaughter.

Mr. B. in a long note on this historical record, justifies Mr. Burke, and the *berisism of knighthood*, from the uncandid aspersions of Dr. Priestley and some others with great ability, learning, and acuteness.

The seventh Section, on offensive Associations, the objects of which are limited, examines that of Mr. Fox, which is to continue in force until two Acts of Parliament named therein be repealed. The Associates are engaged to peruse no other point; but Mr. B. refers to a recent and terrible example of the failure of such an engagement. On the 7th of July 1792, Mr. L'Amourette, bishop of Lyons, moved in the National Assembly, "that all those who hold in equal detestation a Republic and two Chambers, and who wish to maintain the Constitution as it is—*Rise*." The words were scarcely pronounced, when the whole Assembly, by an instantaneous impulse, rose from their seats. The two parties advanced, and embraced each other, and solemnly protested their adherence to the Constitution. When this motion was made, Brissot ascended the tribune to pronounce a discourse on the means of securing the State against all its enemies. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that *the leaders and the body of his party* were present. It was on the 10th of the following month that the Thuilleries were attacked, and *the King deposed*. Brissot, Louvet, and Barbaroux, in their public speeches and writings, asserted, that this revolution was effected by them and their associates, *to establish a Republic*; and that the day originally fixed on to carry it into

into execution was the 29th of July, twenty-two days only after this public declaration !

A part, says Mr. B. in another place, may begin with *limits*, and end with *prescriptions*. When the degradation of Richard Cromwell had taken place, the Council of Officers at Wallingford House published a remonstrance, in which they charged the *Malignants* or *Royalists* with having printed lists marking for destruction the godly, especially the King's Judges.

This was an accusation, as Coke declares, intended to prepare the way for the massacre of those unfortunate objects of their hatred. It was debated in a council of war, to put to the sword all the King's party. The question was carried in the negative but by *two votes*. In Oliver's Parliament, which met in 1656, a bill had been brought in to decimate the *Royalists*. Many think that such atrocious plans were never agitated in England ; but Coke, the *historian*, relates of his father, who had been a leading Member of the Long Parliament, and afterwards expelled the House as a Malignant, that he was engaged in a plot against the Protector, to which his brother, about nineteen years old, was privy. The father and the youth were both seized at Yarmouth ; and the latter had *burning matches put between his fingers*, to induce him to tell all he knew to the Governor, that is, to give evidence against the life of his father. Mr. B. infers, by fair implication from the manner in which this atrocious fact is narrated, that such practices were not unfrequent at that period.

Our Author's *theoretical argument* against *offensive Associations* is ingenious and conclusive. It may be thus concisely stated. Let the *success* of an assigned alteration in the State be *probable*, and the *advantage great* ; let there be a *small chance* that the progress of altercation will not stop at the acquisition intended, but go on to a state of *anarchy*. Anarchy is the *tyranny of all but one over every one* ; it is an *evil* like annihilation to the individual, *infinite* ; and though the chance of coming to it be *small*, yet the expectation of it, or the quantity of evil to be set against the goods, exceeds in magnitude any finite good that can be assigned. Anarchy our Author in another place compares with *despotism*. In the last, if there be 100,000 inhabitants of the country, each of them has the unlimited will of one

only to apprehend ; in the first, every man will have 99,998 tyrants more.

The eighth and last section contains *Farther Remarks on Mr. Fox's Association*. If the authors of this plan, says Mr. B. carry into effect a general association of the people, is not such an union *irresistible* ? Will it excite no apprehension in the Legislature ? The terror of an irresistible petitioner is not among the means to be called peaceable, to procure the repeal of a law. It is not the *legislation of the land*, but the *law of the stronger*, which decides upon the merit of such a petition. But it is only what takes place by the will of the legislature, acting in total freedom, which is either legally or peaceably obtained. There are certainly cases of extreme necessity when the action of the whole people may be called forth. But it never can be brought forth peaceably ; it must operate by force or by terror : such a measure is resistance at least ; it even amounts to compulsion, whether avowed or not, which is something more.

The following remarks on the character of a *populace*, when once set in motion as a *mass*, are just, forcible, and awful. When embodied, they are always found to be actuated by the most extravagant opinions afloat : those which most flatter their deceitful hopes, their envy of superiors, their ferocity and spirit of depredation ; and that day when the *populace*, calling itself *the people*, shall carry its first great point against a reluctant majority, influenced by the apprehension of tumults out of doors, will be effectively the last day of the power of the three constituent parts of Parliament : for the multitude is brought forward by expectations, diffused generally among them, of a change of their situation in life for the better, of a multiplication of the objects of common use and enjoyment, and a diminution in the number of the privations to which their state condemns them. Their first oratory will make no difference in their situation : disappointment will inflame them still more ; and they will be taught to form new expectations from the effect of going farther. Their leaders, indeed, will have a limited object in view ; and, it may be said, will know how to stop them. But the fallacy of relying upon this, which is matter of universal experience, has been recently confirmed. In France, there were some great and well-meaning men among those who first put the whole body of the

people into motion. When they thought they had gone far enough, they chose to stop. A set of *subaltern leaders* at that juncture urged the populace on farther, whose irresistible weight and influence bore them down, and they were trampled to death under their feet. *Their new conductors*, when they deemed themselves securely placed at their head, wished in their turn to *pause*: they shared the fate of their predecessors. The multitude were still excited to continue their march by *leaders of a viler class*. They were, indeed, hitherto arrived only at a *rocky and sandy desert*; a single day's journey would lead them, they were told, to the promised land of perfect liberty and abundance. Their migrations under these last conductors have brought them to the regions of famine, and of anarchy the most bloody and ferocious.

The Appendix consists of *six articles*. The first treats of the *statute of treason enacted in the 25th year of Edward the Third*. Mr. B. proves, with great legal learning and ability, that the two last *obnoxious acts* were necessary additions to it. He cites the authority of Lord Chief Justice Hale in support of his opinion. The second article treats of the *character of the age of Edward the Third*. This our Author conceives to be far more informed and enlightened through all the ranks of the people than is commonly supposed. His chief purpose is to show, that the insurrections under Richard the Second were *not the excesses of a barbarous age*. No. 3 discusses a *leading cause of the civil wars in the reign of Charles* (the First). The Second is the expression of the *letter-press*, and by a

great oversight *uncorrected*. Mr. B. asserts, from the authority of Count Lally Tollendal, that the persecution and destruction of Strafford, the rash attempt of the King to seize the five Members, and the continuation of the attack upon the royal power, are accounted for by a single fact. Strafford was possessed of *legal proofs of treason* against the Lords Surry and Kimbolton, Hampden, Pym, Strode, Hollis, and Harlerig. No. 4 *vindicates the principles of the Association of the Royalists in the civil wars*. No. 5. treats on the *conduct of Oliver Cromwell from the siege of Exeter to his junction with the Republicans*; and proves, that he had begun to negotiate with the King to restore him to his *just and ancient rights*, but was prevented by the *despotic empire of the little over the great*; to which even his *determined genius* was forced to yield.

The subject of article the sixth and last is, the *correspondence of the order of the succession established at the Revolution, with the principles of the Hereditary Succession of the Crown*. This topic is treated with a very extensive knowledge, and a happy application of the laws of England and of various historical facts.

If in this *succinct* account of Mr. Brand's Essay we have succeeded in conveying to the reader a *clear idea* of the importance of its contents, it will be needless to prolong our criticism with praise. Every sincere *lover of peace and of his country* must concur with us in wishing, that it may *pass speedily to the hands*, and be *impressed deeply in the minds of his fellow-citizens*.

A CHRISTMAS TALE.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

PART THE FIRST.

DURING the suspension of the Saxon laws, and oppressed by the government of the Normans, Adelfrid, a descendant of the Northumbrian Kings of the Heptarchy, lived in a remote part of that district, near the mouth of the Tweed, which was the line of separation from the Scottish border.

In those turbulent times, had Adelfrid been of a less warlike disposition, his situation would have been both disagreeable and dangerous; but endeared to his dependants not only by the possession of the large demesnes, but by suc-

ceeding also to the hereditary benevolence of his family, their attachment formed a strong rampart against the desultory incursions of the borderers.

Frequently had he led his "kindred bands" to battle; frequently had he repelled those hostile invaders; and by a series of conquest excited in them such a terror of his name, that however they might extend their depredations to other estates, they had for several years carefully avoided committing any acts of hostility upon the patrimony of the family of Adelfrid.

William Rufus, at that period the English

English Monarch, a man whose penetrating genius and jealousy of the Saxons pervaded every part of the island, turned his particular attention toward Northumberland; and by that means became acquainted with the character of Adelfrid, which, born on the wings of fame, was almost the general theme. Struck with the traits of valour, of justice and benevolence, which it displayed, but at the same time fearful of the influence which these great and amiable qualities gave him in a part of the country where the utmost danger was to be apprehended, he tore from him by the strong hand of power several manors, reduced the number of his knights from two to one hundred, and lastly commanded him to confine even his hunting excursions, to a certain district; and to use no means to repel the Scottish marauders, without first applying to the Lord Warden of the Marches.

Adelfrid was a wise and prudent man: he saw with concern that resistance would be futile; therefore, whatever might have been his opinion of the treatment which his countrymen in general, and himself in particular, had received from the Norman, he silently submitted to his decree.

To a castle situated upon a rock, which seemed to frown imperious on the turbulent surge, he retired. His retinue, although abridged, was still numerous enough for the purposes of state; and although he had lost more than half of his tenants and vassals, he still found objects sufficient to call forth every exertion of his hospitality and benevolence.

Even in this retirement he heard the trumpet of war sound at a distance: his love for his native country prompted him to arm his dependants and rush into the battle, but he was prohibited by a mandate from the Monarch; he had, therefore, no concern in the victory that was obtained by the death of Malcolm the Scottish King, but he had the satisfaction of receiving into his castle some Saxon fugitives, whom Donald, his successor, had driven out of his kingdom; among whom was Edgar Atheling, a prince who was considered as heir to the crown of England, and whose virtues rendered him equally popular in both nations.

Edgar introduced to Adelfrid a knight

who accompanied him, by the name of Duncan, as a man of considerable importance in the kingdom whence they had so lately retreated. The Baron conversed much with him; and although he was of a saturnine cast of countenance, and had also a keenness and asperity in his observations which seemed well to correspond with it, yet judging that these blemishes, if they could be so termed, had been the consequence of his misfortunes, of which Edgar had informed him his portion had been large, he became much attached to him.

The Anglo-Saxons had a strong tincture of religion, which, notwithstanding the bad example that the infamous and debauched lives of the Normans daily presented to them, they generally preserved. Adelfrid was in this particular exemplary. He was a strenuous assertor of the right, and as strenuous a supporter of the customs of the Church, as they had descended to him from his ancestors.

Among these, he was particularly observant of the festival of our Saviour's Nativity, which he did not consider, as many in those rude ages did, as a season of sin and sensuality, but as a period when conviviality chastened by temperance, and benevolence corrected by discretion, ought to extend their influence to all his numerous tenants and dependants.

Ignorant as our Saxon ancestors were, the Baron was an exception from this general misfortune. He knew that more than ten centuries had elapsed since this celebration became a rite of the Church. He also knew what deviation there had been in this respect from the conduct of those primitive times. He would gladly have restored to it all its holiness and simplicity; but finding that he had to combat the prejudice of ages, he was obliged to abandon his design; and as he could not totally reform, as much as he could repress the ribaldry and licentiousness which had long obtained the appellations of mirth and hilarity.

On the morning of the Nativity of our Saviour, the standard of the House of Adelfrid was displayed on the turret of his castle, as a signal for such of his knights, tenants, and vassals, as inhabited its vicinity, to assemble. Divine service was performed in the chapel with the utmost solemnity; as, in consequence of the orders that had been given, it was

* The first celebration of Christmas, Easter, and Ascension Days, was in the pontificate of St. Lewis, coadjutor to St. Peter, who became Pope the 29th of June, 66.

in those of the villages that lay remote from it.

When the Baron, his family, and numerous visitors, had paid those devotions, and performed those offices of religion, which the season demanded, the gates of the castle were thrown open, and the persons appointed dispensed the usual alms to the poor; which consisted of cloathing necessary for the climate and the time of the year, dried provisions for their winter store, and a number of *strymas** proportioned to the number of each family.

These indigent persons were then conducted to large booths prepared for them, where they were served with plenty of victuals and drink; and where, whilst the cheerful fires blazed on the hearths, the harpers sung and recited the warlike deeds of their ancestors, the praises of their Barons, and particularly those actions of courage and beneficence for which the royal race of Adelfrid was distinguished.

Such was the humility that had been practised in the family of the Baron, that it had long been a custom for the representative of it to attend with the first dish at the table of the indigent. His lady, as they were in classes, waited at the second, and his eldest son at the third: at each of which, his chamberlain or stewards presented them with a cup of wine, in which they drank "Health and welcome" to their guests.

This was returned by shouts of joy and universal benedictions.

Adelfrid, Elinor the Baroness, and Offa their eldest son, having performed this ceremony, returned to the great hall, where a numerous train of knights, their ladies, and squires, waited to receive, and pay to them those compliments which the season demanded.

Target, the jester of the family, did not upon this occasion appear until the sound of the trumpet had thrice announced that the feast was prepared, and part of the company had taken their seats.

The Baron chid him for this want of attention, and asked him, Where he had been? The jester, who according to the licence of those days, was indulged in

great verbal liberty, replied, "To turn a festival into a fast."

"How so?" asked the Baron.

"I am," he continued, "just come from an ordinary where nothing but fish was provided. Or, to explain, I have this sultry day been solacing myself in the river."

"What led you thither?"

"Folly! I had not wit enough to keep my feet dry, but followed a man that was a still greater fool than myself."

"What man?"

"Duncan."

"Yes!" said Duncan advancing:

"This generous friend (for friend I shall ever esteem him) saved my life at the hazard of his own! Walking near the edge of the cliff, straining my eyes toward the opposite shore, and at the same time wrapt in thought, my uncautious feet, or rather absent mind, betrayed me, and I fell into the river."

"There you was the fool!" cried Target.

"This man plunged in after me!"—

"There I was the fool!" said the jester.

"That," returned Duncan, "is far from being your real character, however you may assume it as a disguise."

"Am I the only person in the hall that disguises his real character?" Target replied to him in a whisper.

Duncan started, but was silent; the entertainment proceeded, and the conviviality which this conversation had suspended, revived.

When the tables were removed, the sports, which consisted of recitations and songs by the bards and minstrels attached to the family of Adelfrid, commenced. In these Target also made a conspicuous figure: he was well acquainted with the kingdoms both of Scotland and England, and recollected a number of stories and anecdotes relating to the courts and characters of each, which were equally valuable for being either seasoned with pleasantry, or tinged with morality. Grave as Duncan was, he frequently exerted from him a smile; and as frequently blunted the asperity of his observations with sallies of wit and good

* *Strymas* were a small Saxon silver coin, of the value of three-pence. They were in some degree suppressed by William the Conqueror and his son; who, although they coined but little money, rather chose that their revenues should be paid into the exchequer in *blank* silver, than in that of the Saxons. But this prohibition did not reach the country, particularly the North, where *strymas* were still current when the Saxon line was restored.

humour that delighted the whole company.

Darkness had long enveloped the earth and ocean, save only where the broad gleams of light from the windows of the brilliantly illuminated castle of Adelfrid, played upon the surface of the waves.

The younger part of the company now prepared to dance. The vaulted roof of the hall reverberated the sprightly sound of the tabor and pipe, while their feet beat time to the cadences of the music, which echoed through the long arcades of the castle.

Edgar Atheling and the beautiful Agatha, the daughter of Adelfrid, opened the ball. Offa danced with the no less lovely Bertha, a ward of the Baron's. The more elderly knights and ladies were placed on seats surrounding the hall, their squires attended by them, and even the vassals and principal domestics filled the galleries.

Whilst thus within the castle all were devoted to joy and hilarity; whilst every face shone with pleasure, and every voice was attuned to the rapture of the moment, a storm raged without. Target, who had some time since disappeared, abruptly entered the hall. The entrance of the jester was considered as a signal for the increase of mirth. The company gathered about him, ready to aim the shafts of their wit, and to receive his repartees.

He had not yet spoken a word; but the gravity of his countenance, and his agitation, which was thought to be assumed as the prelude to some pleasantry, caused the juvenile part of them to salute him with a peal of laughter. This he in an instant repressed by exclaiming, "Spare, oh, spare your ill-timed mirth! With jesting I have done for ever! My noble, my generous Lord Adelfrid, if ever there was a scene calculated to excite those emotions of humanity and compassion hereditary to your house, follow me and behold it!"

Mirth at this moment fled, the music ceased, and now the company distinctly heard the shrieks of human voices. Target snatched a torch and rushed out of the hall; several of the knights did the same; the Baron and the rest of his male visitors attended.

They all made toward the cliff; the wind in hoarse murmurs raged against the towers, ramparts, and battlements; the billows with unremitting fury lashed the resounding shore; the rain beat; their torches were in an instant extin-

guished; yet still the company, joined by a numerous band of peasants, whom the storm and shrieks had equally alarmed, proceeded to the cliff, guided only by those broad gleams of light from the windows of the castle; when, dreadful to behold, they could discern a vessel in the most imminent danger of dashing against the rock.

The Baron with uplifted hands and eyes invoked the assistance of Heaven; "for," said he, "from the situation of these poor creatures, I fear all human aid will be ineffectual! Where is the man," he continued, "that will venture to assist these mariners?"

"That will I!" said Duncan.

"And I also!" exclaimed Target.

"And I!" said Offa.

The peasants with one voice cried, "We are ready to use our utmost exertions!"

"Then follow me!" said Target; who with the greatest agility slid down the precipice, and climbing over immense masses of stone, led them to a place where under the shelter of a prominent rock lay, as he knew, a small vessel belonging to the Baron.

Target, Duncan, and several of the men, who were mariners or fishermen, instantly leaped on board; and, notwithstanding the contention of the elements, such was their skill, that they weathered the cliff, and made toward the place where they had discerned the ship. The ship was no longer to be seen: the hurricane increased; the billows ran mountain high; thunder, unusual in that season and northern climate, seemed to rend the heavens, while the atmosphere appeared one blaze of fire.

Although their own safety now became in a considerable degree the object of their care, yet their humanity impelled them still further to explore the coast. Guided only by the incessant flashes of lightning, they suffered their vessel to drive before the wind, until they came under an immense precipice which overhung the ocean, while the rocks beneath caused a whirlpool. In this dangerous situation they discovered the ship which was the object of their search: she was just sinking. Benevolence would not suffer them to listen to the dictates of prudence: they ran alongside of her, and one minute only elapsed, during which Target received a child, and Duncan a lady in his arms, while three or four sailors leaped on board, the rest of the crew and female attendants were instantly

instantly swallowed in the unfathomable abyss.

What now was the situation of these sea-girt fugitives? — Almost as deplorable as that from which they had escaped! All the nautical skill of Target, and all the exertions of the pilot and mariners, aided by their intimate knowledge of the coast, would have been insufficient to have enabled them to steer their vessel clear of the rocks, had not the violence of the storm in a fortunate minute subsided, and the light from the castle, which the Baron ordered to be increased, served as a beacon to guide them to the creek. By a rugged and circuitous path Duncan, aided by the mariners and peasants, carried the lady round the cliff to the castle. Target followed with the child.

Thus they arrived at the great hall, where Elinor the Barone's, Agatha, Bertha, and the ladies, who had been apprized of their approach, waited to receive them. Elinor advanced with open arms; at the same instant Duncan exclaimed, "Matilda! my wife!" and the lady, faintly repeating "Walter," sunk upon his bosom.

Target had just entered with the child in his arms; the light from the chandelier shone full upon the face of the apparently lifeless lady, as she was supported by Duncan and Elinor. Struck with her features, he started: Agatha, observing his emotion, caught the child from him, while throwing himself at the feet, and taking the hand of the fair sufferer, he cried, "My sister! my lovely and beloved Matilda! — my sister!"

The hall, so lately enlivened by mirth and gaiety, was now become a scene of sorrow and confusion. Adelfrid, Edgar, Offa, the Baronets, the knights, and ladies, every one spoke, every one pressed forward to offer assistance. What assistance was necessary, or how to apply it, seemed likely to be a subject of contention, until the prudent Elinor commanded silence: then ordering Matilda and her child to be conveyed to her own chamber, and attended only by Agatha and Bertha, left her lord to use his efforts to restore the company to a state of tranquillity.

[To be continued.]

BURNS AND SCALDS.

EXTRACTS FROM MR CLEGHORN'S LETTER TO JOHN HUNTER, ESQ. BEING AN ACCOUNT OF A METHOD OF CURING BURNS AND SCALDS.

IF the fingers, hands, or lower parts of the arms be injured, they should be immediately immersed in cold vinegar — if other parts of the body be burned or scalded, let cloths wetted with vinegar be laid upon them, taking care that the cloths are kept continually wetted with fresh vinegar; and this in slight cases, if early and constantly applied, will effect a cure without any other application. In two or three hours after the application of it, the patient will find ease; but as inflammation and heat may perhaps return, and if not attended to produce a sore, the vinegar must be applied to as often as any painful sensation comes on. But if it should happen, either through neglect of using the vinegar speedily, or not continuing it long enough, that the part should blister and degenerate into a sore, it will readily heal by using chalk and poultices hereafter mentioned.

In severe burns and scalds the vinegar must be constantly applied for ten or twelve hours, after which a bread and milk poultice must be put on and remain for eight hours, and when it is removed the sores must be covered entirely with chalk finely powdered, and as much must be used as will quite absorb the matter upon the sores, and appear quite dry all over them. A fresh poultice is then laid all over the whole, and the same sort of dressing with chalk and poultice is to be repeated morning and evening till the sores are healed. In cases where there are large blisters, they must be opened with a needle in different parts, and the water must be gently pressed out with a linen cloth, then apply vinegar, &c. as above directed.

This method will generally effect a cure without producing any scar.

AN ACCOUNT
OF
MR. CHARLES MACKLIN.

[*Concluded from Page 237.*]

ON the 28th of January 1761, he produced at Covent Garden his Comedy of *The Married Libertine*; the satire of which was supposed to be levelled at a Nobleman then living, who was remarkable for his licentious gallantries. It did not meet at first with a cordial reception, but was barely endured, and by the assistance of *Love Alamode* was permitted to be performed nine nights. This Comedy, it has been said, he had an intention of reproducing with alterations. At the beginning of the following season he went to Dublin, and engaged at the Theatre there. In December he brought before the Irish Public his Farce of *Love Alamode*, which was received with as much applause as it had met with in London. The cast of the parts was as follows: Sir Callaghan, Mr. Barry; Squire Groom, Mr. Woodward; Beau Mordecai, Mr. Mesfink; and Sir Archy, Mr. Macklin. It was performed upwards of sixteen nights that season.

In 1764 he joined Mossop's Company in Smock Alley, and in July first brought out *The True-Born Scotchman*, since called *The Man of the World*. He continued however with Mossop but a short time; the next season restored him to Barry's house in Crow Street, and he continued in Ireland until 1767, with the exception of coming to England once a year to perform for his daughter's benefit. In the season of 1767-8 he performed at Covent Garden, and on the 28th of November gave the Town a Farce called *The Irish Fine Lady*, which was disapproved, and performed only one night. At this juncture there was a division amongst the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre; and Mr. Macklin was supposed to be the chief adviser of the parties in opposition to Mr. Colman.

In 1770 he returned again to Ireland, taking with him Miss Younge (late Mrs. Pope), who had only acted the two preceding seasons at Drury Lane. Having therefore so able an actress, he once more brought forward his *True-Born Scotchman*, in which she performed the part of

Lady Rodolpha very much to the increase of her own reputation, and to his entire satisfaction. The next season (1771-2) he engaged with Mr. Dawson at Crow Street Theatre, and in the succeeding year returned to London.

He was now seventy-three years of age; a period of life in which the Public has seldom seen an actor retaining his accustomed powers, or eager to extend his fame; but this was not the case with Mr. Macklin. Except some few lapses of memory, he experienced no debility of either mind or body. He had attended carefully to the various performers who had represented the principal characters in Tragedy for many years, and thought he had discovered imperfections in most of them. He therefore proposed to lay before the Town his ideas of the manner in which Macbeth, Richard III. and (if we are not mistaken) Othello, should be performed. The task, it must be confessed, was both arduous and hazardous, but the veteran engaged in it without any diffidence. The 23d of October was the day fixed upon for the performance of Macbeth, and curiosity and expectation drew a large audience. Mr. Macklin had against him the prejudices arising from the admirable performance of Mr. Garrick in the character: he had also to contend with a treacherous memory, an utterance far from perfect, a person void of elegance and dignity, and a want of power to vary his features as the warring passions required; yet, with all these drawbacks, he shewed so complete a knowledge of the character, so just a conception of the manner in which it should be represented, so accurate an attention to propriety in the scenes, dresses, decorations, and other incidental parts of the performance, as afforded very general satisfaction, and produced universal applause. Of his own representation of Macbeth, there was not so much unanimity of opinion; some persons expressed their disapprobation, and Mr. Reddith of Drury Lane Theatre, with Mr. Sparks, were pointed out as having hissed: the former denied

the fact on oath, which the latter admitted. Violent invectives against the veteran's attempt appeared in the papers, which he interpreted into a conspiracy against him. On the next performance (the 30th of October), before the play began, he came on the stage with a roll of newspapers and some letters in his hand, and addressed the audience in a very strenuous manner, complaining of the illiberal treatment he had met with, and undertaking in less than a week's time to produce proofs of his charge against the persons named. He implored the candid attention of the audience, and promised, if they condemned him upon an impartial hearing, never to obtrude a similar attempt upon them again. His address was received with applause, and his performance was accompanied with repeated marks of approbation. By this time parties were formed both for and against the repetition of Macbeth. On the third night (the 6th of November), Mr. Macklin again appeared on the stage with papers, and attempted to harangue the audience; but did not experience so much favour as on the former occasion. Many persons considered his proofs against Reddish insufficient, and his insinuations against Mr. Garrick were universally condemned: his performance of the character also this night met with much opposition. A fourth exhibition however was determined upon, which took place on the 13th of November, when the opposition, reinforced by numbers, converted the Theatre into a Bear-garden. Some blows were exchanged, and little of the performance could be heard or attended to.

Here ended, for the present, Mr. Macklin's tragic exhibition; but relinquishing the character did not allay the turbulent spirit which had been excited, nor satisfy those who had opposed him. On the 18th of November he was announced to perform Shylock and Sir Archy Macfarcaim; but the noise and confusion were so great on his appearance, and were continued with so much fury, that scarce any thing could be distinctly heard. At intervals it was demanded of him to beg pardon, with the addition by some of doing it on his knees. By some the Managers were required to discharge him, and by some he was threatened with personal correction. The confusion at length became so violent that the Managers considered the Theatre in danger, and were obliged to assure the audience, by a

writing exhibited on a board (for nothing could be heard), that Mr. Macklin was actually discharged, and would not be permitted to resume his situation until he had given satisfaction to the Public. The triumph of the opposition was complete.

Mr. Macklin however was not of a temper to submit to the treatment he had experienced: he immediately had recourse to the law for redress, and instituted a process against the principal ring-leaders in the riot. On the 11th of June 1774, cause was shewn by them in the Court of King's Bench, why an information should not be exhibited against them for certain conspiracies, riots, and misdemeanours; when, after hearing their several defences and exculpations, the Court were of opinion, that there was ground against John Stephen James, Joseph Clarke, Ralph Aldus, James Leigh, and William Augustus Miles, to send the case for the determination of a jury. Accordingly it was tried on the 24th of February 1775, when four of the five were convicted of a riot and conspiracy to deprive Mr. Macklin of an opportunity of obtaining his livelihood by the exercise of his profession as an actor, and Clarke of a riot only.

On the 11th of May, the business came on again before the Court of King's Bench, when Mr. Justice Aston reported his minutes of the evidence on the trial. As soon as he had finished, Mr. Howarth, as counsel for Mr. Miles, informed the Court that his client was not present, but with the ship of which he was Purser, and that he would have attended, had he known the day on which the Court intended to give judgment. Mr. Cooper then spoke in behalf of Mr. Leigh, declaring that he was heartily ashamed of his misconduct, and was willing to give Mr. Macklin every compensation his circumstances would allow; that for this purpose he had within these few days sent a person to offer him two hundred pounds as his part of the amends for the damage he had received. Mr. Bearcroft said a few words in favour of Mr. James, as did likewise Mr. Wallace for Mr. Aldus, and Mr. Mansfield for Mr. Clarke. The latter's speech tended to separate Mr. Clarke from the rest of the Gentlemen convicted, by observing, that the degree of his criminality was comparatively trifling, as the evidence did not charge him with having any previous connexion with Mr. Aldus, or the other, and that he

came into the Theatre impartial and unprejudiced, without any design either to oppress or to ruin Mr. Macklin. Lord Mansfield remarked on this, that Mr. Clarke had nevertheless been convicted of a very heinous offence; for that he confessedly came to the Playhouse, not having the least reason to be provoked, and finding an actor unmercifully treated by a set of conspirators, who had him in their power, he wantonly joined the pursuit, and aided, as far as he could, to crush and destroy him. Mr. Dunning made a short reply to what the other counsel had said on the part of their respective clients, painting Mr. Macklin's present unfortunate situation in the liveliest colours, representing his loss as amounting to sixteen hundred pounds and upwards, and expressing his reliance on the humanity and justice of the Court, who would, he doubted not, properly relieve a man so violently injured as his client apparently had been. Lord Mansfield then observed on the nature of the offence, called it a national disgrace, and in very severe terms reproached the conduct of the parties concerned in it. He said, in the first stage of the business he had urgently advised the defendants to make Mr. Macklin an adequate compensation for the great damage he had sustained; that he then particularly pointed out as an advisable measure the saving of the costs by putting an end to the matter at once; that the law expences were now swelled to an enormous sum, which sum the defendants had themselves given rise to by their obstinacy, and want of prudence; that it was evident Mr. Macklin had suffered a very great pecuniary loss; the Court therefore, if they passed judgment, must severely punish the defendants; but from motives of mercy even yet recommended a compromise, and that the matter should be referred to the Master, who would assess the *quantum* to be paid by each to Mr. Macklin. His Lordship informed the defendants, that as they expressed an unwillingness to go before the Master, the Court must proceed to sentence, which would be composed of fine and imprisonment; that as Mr. Macklin would in that case be entitled to a third only of the fine, the Court would certainly proportion them so that the injured party should be no loser. His Lordship further acquainted them, that if the matter was not now settled, Mr. Macklin had it in his power, notwithstanding any sentence of the

Court, to bring his action for damages, and a Jury would without doubt award them to him very amply. A long time was spent between the Court's endeavouring to make an amicable adjustment of the matter, and the final conclusion of it.

At one time Lord Mansfield proposed Mr. Colman as arbiter-general, which the defendants unanimously agreed to, but Mr. Colman declined the office; at length Mr. Macklin rose, and after recapitulating his grievances, he informed the Court, that he had been told his motive for the prosecution, which was now in its last stage, was merely revenge; he said the charge was wholly groundless; he confessed that he had, from the moment he began the process, a feeling of resentment in his own breast, but he said he had also a strong feeling of compassion for the defendants; that he was stimulated to prosecute by the first law of nature, self-defence; that he did not seek to distress the defendants, he only wished for an ordinary compensation for his damages, and an honourable sanction for returning to his vocation. He observed that one of the advocates had hinted at affidavits; he begged to inform the Court, that he had likewise affidavits, affidavits of a tremendous nature! (and witnesses to support them)—affidavits that would unravel a dark piece of business relative to the present cause of litigation; which, notwithstanding the fulcra of the evidence adduced, had not been entirely bottomed. The insults and reproaches which had been offered him during the progress of the cause were, he said, innumerable; Mr. Leigh, though he was but a Taylor, had (he declared) a very sharp tongue, and had poured forth a multitude of sarcastic *bon mots* on the occasion. Among other of his insults, Leigh lately met him in Covent Garden, and told him, that though the Court of King's Bench had convinced him he could not hit an actor off the stage, yet there was no law against laughing in a Theatre, and that certainly the next time he (Macklin) attempted Tragedy, he would have a very merry audience. After recapitulating a variety of circumstances in point, Mr. Macklin declared, that so far from wishing to shew a spirit of persecution, he had used every mode which a man could honourably, nay he might almost say with a meanness of spirit, use to persuade the defendants to compromise the dispute; that he had long

since drawn up a formal plan of accommodation, and submitted it to one of the advocates; that his desires were moderate, and that he would be contented with any award a man of honour would declare was proper to be accepted. He concluded with begging leave to reveal part of his plan to the Court, which was, for the defendants to pay his law expences, to take one hundred pounds worth of tickets on the night of his daughter's benefit, a second hundred pounds worth on the night of his own benefit, and a third on one of the Manager's nights, when he should play. This plan, he observed, was not formed on mercenary views; its basis was to give the defendants popularity, and restore mutual amity. Lord Mansfield paid Mr. Macklin very high compliments on the honourable complexion and singular moderation of this proposal; his Lordship declared, it did him the highest credit; that generosity was universally admired in this country, and there was no manner of doubt but the public at large would honour and applaud him for his lenity. His Lordship added further, that notwithstanding his acknowledged abilities as an actor, he never acted better in his life than he had that day. The proposal was accepted by the parties, and the matter was thus ended.

During the course of the business, Lord Mansfield took occasion to observe, that the right of hissing and applauding in a Theatre was an unalterable right; but there was a wide distinction between expressing the natural sensations of the mind as they arose on what was seen and heard, and executing a pre-concerted design, not only to hiss an actor when he was playing a part in which he was universally allowed to be excellent, but also to drive him from the Theatre, and effect his utter ruin.

Peace being thus restored, Mr. Macklin again appeared on the stage, was received with great applause, and in the course of the season attempted the part of Richard the Third, by which he added nothing to his professional character.

From this time he occasionally performed each season, and at intervals visited Ireland, Scotland, and some of the provincial Theatres. His Comedy of *The Man of the World* had not yet appeared on the English Stage, and doubts were entertained of its success, from the extreme nationality of the prin-

cipal character. At length, however, it was put into rehearsal, and produced at Covent Garden on the 10th of May 1781; when, to the astonishment of the Public, Mr. Macklin, at the age of upwards of fourscore, performed a long and laborious character with a spirit and vigour which might have been admired at the age of fifty. To the success of this piece he was much indebted to the admirable performance of the late lamented Mrs. Pope, in the character of Lady Rodolpha.

His health and the vigour of his mind continued in a most surprising manner for several years; but his memory, never very good, at last began to fail him. On the 28th of November 1788, in the performance of Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant, he lost his recollection so much that he was compelled to address the audience, and inform them, that unless he found himself more capable, he should not again venture to solicit their attention. On the 10th of January 1789, he found himself in the same state during his performance of *Shylock*. In the second act, conscious of his defect, he came forwards, and with a solemnity well suited to the occasion, he addressed the audience nearly in these words:

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“Within these very few hours I have been seized with a terror of mind I never in my life felt before: it has totally destroyed my corporeal as well as mental faculties. I must therefore request your patience this night; a request which an old man of EIGHTY-NINE years of age may hope is not unreasonable. Should it be granted, you may depend this will be the last night, unless my health shall be entirely re-established, of my ever appearing before you in so ridiculous a situation.” He recovered himself afterwards, and went through the part as usual.

His last attempt on the Stage was on the 7th of May 1789, in the character of *Shylock*, for his own benefit. He made repeated efforts to overcome the stupor under which he laboured, and which had been apprehended, as a performer was ready to supply his place. He therefore in the second act was obliged to submit to his infirmity, and solicit the audience to permit Mr. Ryder to finish the part. This was immediately assented to, and he retired from the Stage for ever.

He had not possessed prudence and fore-

fore-sight enough to ward against the inconveniences of old age by a timely economy. At the age of near ninety, he was therefore at the chance of accident for a subsistence, and began to have apprehensions of feeling the miseries of poverty. This situation, however, the generosity of his friends, and the liberality of the Public, prevented. A subscription was set on foot for the publication of his two popular pieces, *The Man of the World* and *Love Alarmed*, and 152*l.* 1*s.* was immediately raised. With 1052*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* part of that sum, an annuity was purchased of the Westminster Insurance Office, of 200*l.* for his life, and 75*l.* for that of Mrs. Macklin, if she survived him. The remainder was applied to his immediate relief, under the direction of Dr. Brocklesby, John Palmer, Esq. of Bath, and

Mr. Longman the Bookseller. The introduction to the Plays was penned by Mr. Murphy.

The remainder of his life cannot but be viewed with pity and concern. Though his mental faculties were so much impaired that he could not recollect his most intimate friends, and his sense of hearing so blunted that he could scarce catch the words pronounced on the stage; in a state little better than that of Swift's Struldbruggs; he continued to frequent the Theatre every night, where he sat a miserable spectacle, unable to receive entertainment, and apparently unconscious of what was passing on the stage. He continued this practice until a very short time of his death, which happened on the 11th day of July 1797, at the great age, it is supposed, of ninety-six years.

MR. BURKE.

[*The following Letters from this illustrious Character were addressed to ARTHUR MURPHY, Esq. on his Translation of TACITUS, which, with the true dignity of genius, he dedicated to a man distinguished by Worth, Talents, and Literature, rather than to a Nobleman, who, we have reason to believe, would have received such a tribute from abilities and learning with no small degree of pleasure.*]

MY DEAR SIR,

I WAS in the country when your most valuable and most acceptable present was left at my house. Since my return, really and literally an instant of time has not been my own: except the hours in which I have sought in vain for sleep, I have passed almost every hour in *Westminster Hall* and its purlieus. From nine o'clock yesterday morning until past six in the evening, I did not stir from thence. Let this disagreeable employment be my excuse, for not having till now discharged the pleasing duty of making my acknowledgements to you for the great honour you have been pleased to confer upon me, with a promptitude equal to the warmth and sincerity of my gratitude. To have my name united with yours and that of Tacitus, is a distinction to which I am and ever shall be truly sensible. The value of the gift is to my feelings infinitely enhanced when it comes from a man of talents, virtue, and independent spirit, which seeks for what aspires to be congenial to it, and does not aim to connect itself with greatness, riches, or power.

I thank you for the partial light in which you regard my weak endeavours for the conservation of that ancient order of things in which we were born, and in which we have lived, neither unhappily nor disgracefully, and (you at least) not unprofitably to your country. As to me, in truth I can claim nothing more than good intention in the part I have to act. Since I am publicly placed (however little suitably so to my abilities or inclination) I have struggled to the best of my power against two great *Public Evils*, growing out of the most sacred of all things, Liberty and Authority. In the writings which you are so indulgent as to bear, I have struggled against the Tyranny of Freedom; in this my longest and last struggle, I contend against the Licentiousness of Power.—When I retire from this, successful or defeated, your work will either add to my satisfaction, or furnish me with comfort. *Securiorum et uberiorum materiam senatui seposui.* I quote the original, as I have not yet had time enough to turn to that part of your Translation, where the same thought

thought is certainly not less happily expressed.

I am, with most sincere respect and affection,

My dear Sir,
Your most faithful, obliged,
And obedient humble servant,
EDM. BURKE.

Duke-street, Sunday,
May 26, 1793.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE not been as early as, to all appearance, I ought to have been, in my acknowledgments for your present. I received it in due time; but my delay was not from the want of a due sense of the value of what you have sent, or of the honour you have done me in sending it. But I have had some visitors to whom I was obliged to attend; and I have had some business to do, which, though it is not worth your while to be troubled with it, occupied almost every hour of the time I could spare from my guests: until yesterday it was not in my power so much as to open your Tacitus.

I have read the first book through; besides dipping here and there into other parts. I am extremely delighted with it. You have done what hitherto, I think, has not been done in England: you have given us a translation of a Latin prose writer, which may be read with pleasure. It would be no compliment at all to prefer your translation to the last, which appeared with such a pomp of patronage. GORDON was an author fashionable in his time, but he never wrote any thing worthy of much notice, but that work; by which he has obtained a kind of eminence in bad writing: so that one cannot pass it by with mere neglect. It is clear to me that he did not understand the language from which he ventured to translate; and that he had formed a very whimsical idea of excellence with regard to ours. His work is wholly remote from the genius of the tongue, in its purity, or in any of its jargons. It is not English, nor Irish, nor even his native Scotch. It is not fish nor flesh, nor good red herring: yours is written with facility and spirit, and you do not often depart from the genuine native idiom of the language. Without attempting, therefore, to modernize terms of art, or to disguise ancient customs under new habits, you have contrived things in such a manner that your readers will find themselves at home. The other Translators do not familiarize you

with ancient Rome: they carry you into a new world. By their uncouth modes of expression, they prevent you from taking an interest in any of its concerns. In spite of you, they turn your mind from the subject, to attend with disgust to their unskilful manner of treating it: from such authors we can learn nothing. I have always thought the world much obliged to good translators like you. Such are some of the French. They who understand the original are not those who are under the smallest obligations to you; it is a great satisfaction to see the sense of one good author in the language of another. He is thus *alias et idem*. Seeing your author in a new point of view, you become better acquainted with him: his thoughts make a new and a deeper impression on the mind. I have always recommended it to young men on their studies, that when they had made themselves thorough masters of a work in the original, then (but not till then) to read it in a translation, if in any modern language a readable translation was to be found. What I say of your translation is really no more than very cold justice to my sentiments of your great undertaking. I never expected to see so good a translation. I do not pretend that it is wholly free from faults; but at the same time I think it more easy to discover them than to correct them. There is a style which daily gains ground amongst us, which I should be sorry to see farther advanced by the authority of a writer of your just reputation. The tendency of the mode to which I allude is to establish two very different idioms amongst us, and to introduce a marked distinction between the English that is written, and the English that is spoken. This practice, if grown a little more general, would confirm this distemper, such I must think it, in our language, and perhaps render it incurable.

From this feigned manner of *falsetto*, as I think the musicians call something of the same sort in singing, no one modern historian, ROBERTSON only excepted, is perfectly free. It is assumed, I know, to give dignity and variety to the style; but whatever success the attempt may sometimes have, it is always obtained at the expence of purity, and of the graces that are natural and appropriate to our language. It is true, that when the exigence calls for auxiliaries of all sorts, and common language becomes unequal to the demands of

extraordinary thoughts, something ought to be conceded to the necessities which make "Ambition Virtue;" but the allowances to necessities ought not to grow into a practice. Those portents and prodigies ought not to grow too common. If you have here and there (much more rarely, however, than others of great and not unmerited fame), fallen into an error, which is not that of the dull or careless, you have an author who is himself guilty, in his own tongue, of the same fault, in a very high degree. No author thinks more deeply, or paints more strongly; but he seldom or ever expresses himself naturally. It is plain that, comparing him with **PLAUTUS** and **TERENCE**, or the beautiful fragments of **PUBLIUS SYRUS**, he did not write the language of good conversation. **CICERO** is much nearer to it. **TACITUS** and the writers of his time have fallen into that vice, by aiming at a poetical style. It is true, that eloquence

in both modes of rhetoric is fundamentally the same; but the manner of handling is totally different, even where words and phrases may be transferred from the one of these departments of writing to the other.

I have accepted the licence you have allowed me, and blotted your book in such a manner that I must call for another for my shelves. I wish you would come hither for a day or two. Twenty coaches come almost to our very door. In an hour's conversation we can do more than in twenty sheets of writing. Do come and make us all happy. My affectionate compliments to our worthy Doctor. Pray believe me, with most sincere respect and regard,

My dear Sir,

Your most faithful

And obedient humble servant,

EDM. BURKE.

Beaconsfield, Dec. 8, 1793.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR NOVEMBER 1797.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent Characters who have distinguished themselves in the Progress of the Revolution. 8vo. 1797. Johnson.

WE observe with concern that this country has long been infested with a set of writers, whose favourite employment appears to be to justify the measures of our enemies, and to palliate every enormity committed by them. Of this species is the present Compiler. Not content with generally applauding the conduct of those who conduct affairs in France, he has taken every occasion to throw out invectives against Kings as despots; against Nobility and Clergy, under the affected term of aristocrats; and against the people who are content

with the present Government, as little better than slaves: he is also particularly inveterate against Mr. Burke. So eager is he in his wish to serve his friends in France, that he actually seems disposed to pardon the last violence committed in that country against their own Constitution. Thus, speaking of the late Director Barthelemy, without any censure on the enormous measure (p. 41.), we are coolly told, that difference of opinion appeared to have increased to so high a degree as to occasion open hostilities to break out between the Directors, which

since led to the expulsion of Barthelemy and Carnot from the Directory, and even their expulsion from France. He adds, we suppose as a justification, that Barthelemy, "though inclined to a limited Monarchy, might not entertain Republican sentiments in the degree which his situation, as one of the first Magistrates of his country, required."—A very satisfactory reason, it must be confessed, for transporting a man to a pestilential climate, and confiscating his property without any specific charge or trial. In defence of one of his heroes (p. 380.) he says, speaking of the abettors of the Directory, "Supposing this true, could any thing be more natural than that the Republic should be supported by her founders? They are compelled, even in their own defence, to make a common cause with the Directory, against the movements of the Bourbon party." His attempt to excuse the horrible excesses at Lyons, Nice, &c. (p. 379.) is not less deserving of censure.

The shameful and groundless insinuation against the much-injured and calumniated Queen (p. 347.) will not be read without the detestation of every man who has the feelings of humanity; nor the attempt to clais our Henry the Eighth with Collet d'Herbois and Robespierre (p. 142.) pass without contempt. Henry, bad as he was, and perhaps every other King that ever reigned, were angels of light when compared with the monsters of Republicanism. But though every offence of Kings is to be charged on the kingly office, yet we are at the same instant told, "that the massacres of the priests in September, the civic baptisms or drownings in the Loire, and the excess of punishments inflicted on the wretched insurgents at Lyons, by means of canister and grape shot, attach only to the perpetrators, not the Revolution." In one part of this work (p. 418.) he seems inclined to defend Robespierre and his Committee, as being compelled by their critical situation to adopt terrible measures in their political and judicial proceedings; and in one passage he wonders no defence has ever appeared of that monster, without whose horrible excesses the Republic could not have existed.

For these sentiments we have no doubt we shall be told (p. 213.) that we exhibit symptoms of contracted minds and aristocratical prejudices: with this we are content: while prejudices like those exhibited by this author stare the public

in the face with unblushing effrontery, we deem it our duty to point them out to observation.

This Compilation comes without any authority, and in reading it over we observe many things which we know are not true, as well as many partially represented. The Editor himself seems aware that his work is liable to objection on this ground, as he admits that many inaccuracies may have escaped correction, and solicits for speedy correction and more complete information, should any errors in point of fact have escaped him.

In conformity to this wish we shall, as a specimen, point out to him the following instance, from which his candour in other articles may be estimated: (p. 134.) Speaking of the Duchess of Polignac, he says, "This beautiful woman, whose large blue eyes, expressive features, elegant person, and refined wit, formed a central point, around which all those who wished to rise at court—and this included nearly the whole body of the nobility, and all the dignified clergy—rallied as to a common centre, died at Vienna of a broken heart! What terrible disaster could occasion this catastrophe? *It was the retreat of the Prussians from Champaigne; a retreat which saved her native country from subjugation and dismemberment!*"

After this positive statement, let us enquire into the real fact. Is there no truth suppressed, no fact perverted? It will be sufficient to answer, that the Prussians began their retreat in October 1792, and the Duchess died at Vienna the 3d of December 1793, fourteen months after, as he truly says, of a broken heart. Had he not designed to suppress or pervert the truth, he would have added, that on the 16th day of October, about six weeks before, the Queen of France, her friend, patroness, and benefactress, had been (as he himself admits) inhumanly murdered; and this event, as it was well known, broke the heart of the Duchess. Such attachment and affection, it might be expected, would produce, to use the French jargon, *bonorable mention* even from the iron heart of a Republican, but the Duchess was an aristocrat, and what right has an aristocrat to be spoken of with either truth or justice?

After the censure we have passed on this work we shall add, that the writer's literary talents are not contemptible, had they been employed without such gross partiality as he has shewn. As a

specimen, we extract the following account of VALADI, which we have been the most entertained with, and as it will shew what materials may be employed in the foundation of a Republic :

“ GODEPROI IZARN, Marquis de Valadi, was a native of that district of France which, under the old Government, was called *La Rouergue*, and which is now included in the department of L'Aveiron. His family was rich, noble, and ancient ; but having been for many years resident on its estate, in a remote province, it was unknown at Versailles ; and was consequently excluded from the favours and honours so liberally bestowed upon more assiduous courtiers. To relieve it from this obscurity, Valadi's father sought an alliance with some family possessed of what was called *illustration at court* ; and pitched upon that of the Comte de Vaudreuil, then in high favour with the Queen. Nor did the Count hesitate to accept for his son-in-law a young man who was heir to an estate much larger than his own. In consequence of this agreement between the two fathers, Mademoiselle de Vaudreuil and young Valadi were married, when her age did not exceed thirteen, and when he had scarcely numbered three years more.

“ Endowed by nature with strong faculties and an exalted imagination, Valadi, while growing up to manhood, imbibed from the ancient authors a love of philosophy, an ardent passion for liberty, and a romantic turn of mind. This disposition accorded ill with the severity of an unfeeling father, with the brutal tyranny of a pedantic tutor, and with the arbitrary manner in which his hand had been disposed of, and his affections pledged to a young woman, whose moral qualities bore no resemblance to his own. ‘ He wanted a soul,’ he said, ‘ and they had given him nothing but a body.’ His resentment at the ill treatment he had received, increased with increasing years ; while his spirits, which were naturally high, subsided into a deep and lifeless melancholy, from which the necessity of exertion, or some incident more than commonly pleasant, alone could rouse him. In his moments of dejection, it was painful to be in his society. He was as wayward as a child :

but when he suddenly started into his sublimer moods, his flights of fancy were equally lofty, delightful, and eccentric.

“ Such was his state of mind when, in the year 1786, he resolved to escape from a kingdom of whose artificial manners he had been the victim, and to seek for more simple habits of life, and for souls more congenial, in countries reputed to be free. With this view he came to England, being at that time about nineteen years of age. He had not been long in London *, before every effort was made by his family to prevail on him to return. The French Ambassador solicited in vain ; and a friend, sent over by M. de Vaudreuil, found remonstrances and entreaties equally ineffectual. But as Valadi was fearful that force or artifice might be advantageously employed in the metropolis in order to get him away, he removed to an academy at Fulham, where he studied the English language and laws, with great assiduity.

“ A stay of three or four months, seconded by great powers of mind, obtained him the mastery of our language ; but was far from confirming the enthusiastic admiration he had felt for the British Constitution. He fancied, Heaven knows with what truth, that the Executive Government had contrived, by means of influence and corruption, to identify itself with the Legislative Body ; and thence he concluded that Parliament, instead of being the *Ægis* of Liberty, was a more potent engine of Despotism than could be produced in any other form ; because ancient prejudices, surviving its ancient Constitution, gave the fair colour of legitimate power to the foulest encroachments upon our national rights. Strongly impressed with these opinions, he was desirous of visiting America, where he hoped to meet with freedom in a less sophisticated shape. But this was not a project of easy execution.—His family refusing to make him any remittances, his purse was altogether inadequate to the exigencies of an adventure in a country so remote. Some kind of a bargain, however, he made with an American Captain ; and was waiting for a wind at a miserable alehouse in Wapping, when Madame de Vaudreuil and her daughter came to

* “ He was recommended to Mr. Bell of the Strand, and for the first two or three months resided at his house.”

England in pursuit of the runaway. The entreaties of his mother-in-law, and the tears of his virgin-bride, seduced the young philosopher from his purpose; and he consented to accompany them to France, where immediately after he obtained an ensigncy in the French Guards.

"Still, however, his opinion of the unsuitable match made for him by his father remained the same. He went, indeed, frequently to the country-house of M. de Vaudreuil, and sometimes he passed whole weeks there; but, to the great surprise of *Madame*, and probably to the still greater astonishment of her daughter, he never indicated any wish to consummate his nuptials, although the hand of Nature had long written "woman" upon the fair person he had espoused. The patience of *Madame de Vaudreuil*, who was desirous of having in her family an heir to Valadi's estate, being at last exhausted, she led him one evening, *somewhat late*, to her daughter's room; and, giving him to understand that her house afforded no other bed for his accommodation, left him there to lament his hard fate, in being thus compelled to pass the night with one of the prettiest women in all France.

"It was not to be supposed that the enthusiast of liberty, and the philosopher, could patiently endure the slavish restraints imposed on the armed agents of despotism, or relish the light and frivolous conversation of young military men. Valadi accordingly made but an indifferent soldier, and associated little with his corps. At length, his situation became so uneasy, that one morning, in the early part of 1787, he waited upon the Duke de Biron, and resigned his commission into that veteran's hands. Then returning to his lodgings, he cut off his hair close to his head; laid aside his usual dress, the neatness of which bordered upon elegance, and assumed a habit, quaker-like in form and colour, but worn in a very slovenly way.

"Shortly after he made an excursion to Geneva; and there he chanced to meet with an English Pythagorean, well known by the name of *Black Pigot*, who confined himself entirely to vegetable fare. Valadi immediately adopted this gentleman's dietetic system, and for several years after never tasted animal food.—Notwithstanding a mode of living, which in a long sea-voyage would have subjected him to the greatest privations, and notwithstanding the expedient that *Madame de Vaudreuil* had

employed to reconcile him to his wife, Valadi still retained his intention of visiting America, whither his friend Brissot was already gone. But his supplies of money were so completely cut off by his father's avarice, and displeasure at his eccentric conduct, that when he came to Nantz, he found his embarrassment still greater than it had been at Wapping. He had not wherewithal to pay his passage. He told the American Captain, however, that though destitute of money, he had it in his power to make him an ample compensation for the trouble and expence he might occasion during the voyage. 'In what way?' said the Captain, who expected to receive some article of merchandize instead of cash. 'I will teach you philosophy,' said Valadi. Unfortunately, philosophy was a commodity for which the honest seaman knew of no market, and he begged leave to decline taking it on board.

"While Valadi was waiting for more substantial means of effecting his purpose, the increasing difficulties of the Court, and the growing discontent of the people, induced him to revisit Paris.—'I thought you were in America,' said one of his friends on seeing him. 'No,' answered Valadi, 'things are growing too interesting in my own country.' But as the progress of events, and of public opinions, was sluggish in comparison of his ardent mind, his hopes of seeing the French rise from their knees, and assume the commanding attitude of a nation determined to be free, soon subsided. He no longer thought that his presence could be of any avail, and in the summer of 1788 returned to England. So little was his fondness for philosophy abated during his absence, that one of his first cares, on arriving in the capital, was to visit a gentleman of eminence in the literary world, and to propose to him the station of chief of the Pythagorean sect. Followers, he assured him, he could not fail to find in every quarter of the globe. Upon his refusal, Valadi intimated some intention of assuming the honourable post himself. 'But in that case,' said the Englishman, 'would it not be proper that you should understand Greek?'—'True,' answered Valadi; 'I had forgot that. I will go and study it at Glasgow.'

"He set off for that place on foot; staid there six months; and then returned to London, where he chanced to hear that Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Walworth,

was generally considered as the principal Pythagorean in England. Valadi immediately purchased his works; and, after having perused them, dispatched the following scroll, which is highly characteristic of his eccentricity, talents, and temper of mind:

TO THOMAS TAYLOR, BETTER NAMED
LYSIS, G. IZARN VALADI, OF
LATE A FRENCH MARQUIS
AND TANISSAIRE,

Sendeth Joy and Honour.

12 Xbre. 1788. vulg. era.

'O Thomas Taylor! mayst thou welcome a brother Pythagorean, led by a Saviour God to thy divine school! I have loved wisdom ever since a child, and have found the greatest impediments, and been forced to great struggles, before I could clear my way to the source of it; for I was born in a more barbarous country than ever was Illyria of old. My family never favoured my inclination to study; and I have been involved in so many cares and troubles, that it cannot be without the intervention of some friendly Deity, that I have escaped the vile rust of barbarism, and its attendant meanness of soul. My good fortune was, that I met, eighteen months ago, an English gentleman of the name of Pigot, who is a Pythagorean philosopher, and who easily converted me to the diet and manners agreeable to that most rich and beneficent Deity—Mother Earth; to that heaven-inspired change I owe perfect health and tranquillity of mind, both of which I had long been deprived of. Alas my own oath has acceded to the eternal oath (which mentions the golden commentator on G. V.), and I would more cheerfully depart from my present habitation on this Themis-forsaken earth, than defile myself evermore with animal food, stolen either on earth, in air, or water.

'I met with thy works but two days past. O divine man! a prodigy in this iron age! who would ever thought thou couldst exist among us in our shape! I would have gone to China for a man endowed with the tenth part of thy light! Oh, grant me to see thee, to be lustrated and initiated by thee! What joy, if, like to Proclus Leonas, to thee I could be a domestic! who feel living in myself the soul of Leonidas.

'My determination was to go and live in North America, from love of Liberty, and there to keep a school of Temperance

and Love, in order to preserve so many men from the prevailing disgraceful vices of brutal intemperance and selfish cupidity. There, in progress of time, if those vices natural to a commercial country are found to thwart most of the blessings of Liberty, the happy select ones, taught better discipline, may form a society by themselves; such a one as the Gods would favour and visit lovingly, which would preserve true knowledge, and be a seminary and an asylum for the lovers of it.

'There I would devoutly erect altars to my favourite Gods—Dioscuri, Hecstor, Aristomenes, Messen, Pan, Orpheus, Epaminondas, Pythagoras, Plato, Timoleon, Marcus Brutus, and his Portia; and, above all, Phœbus, the God of my hero Julian, and the father of that holy, gentle *Commonwealth* of the Peruvians, to which *nullus ultor* has, as yet, been sacrificed!

'Music and Gymnastic are sciences necessary for a teacher to possess—(what deep and various sense these two words contain!) and I am a stranger to both! O Gods! who gave me the thought and the spirit, give me the means; for all things are from you.

'Thomas Taylor, be thou their instrument to convey into my mind, knowledge, truth, and prudence! Do thou love and help me. I will go to thee to-morrow morning.

'P. S. May I look to thee, endowed with an ancient and no modern enthusiasm!

'GRACCHUS CROTONBIOS.'

"According to the promise contained in his letter, Valadi waited upon Mr. Taylor the following day; threw himself in due form at his feet; tendered to him a small sum in bank notes, which at that moment constituted all his fortune; and begged, with great humility, to be admitted as a disciple into his house. His prayer was granted; and for some time he enjoyed the advantage of 'imbibing philosophy from the fountain-head: but, finding himself more formed for an active than a contemplative life, he determined to quit philosophy, in order to take some share in the political commotions which began to agitate France with redoubled force. When he took leave of his respectable master of philosophy, he had exchanged his quakerlike apparel for a complete suit of military clothes. 'I came over Diogenes,' said he; 'I am going back Alexander.'

"It was now the spring of 1789; and every thing, indeed, announced a revolution, in which he was far more instrumental than is generally supposed.

"At the death of the Duke de Biron, whom the French Guards considered as their father, the Marquis du Châtelet was appointed to command them in his place. He was a rigid disciplinarian; and, being one day present at the exercise of the grenadiers, was imprudent enough to say, that there was not one of them who ought not to be sent to the drill of the *Régiment du Roi*. The bold and veteran bands he was inspecting, trembled with rage at the insulting expression; forwarded it from mouth to mouth, and treasured it up with their revenge. Valadi was no stranger to their discontent. He went to the barracks of the grenadiers, and persuaded them to accompany him to the Palais Royal, where the Parisian malecontents were accustomed to assemble. The soldiers were received by the people with joyful acclamations, and were welcomed with refreshments, which they repaid by declaring themselves friendly to the popular cause. When this manœuvre had been practised several times under the same auspices, the Government took the alarm; issued orders for Valadi's arrest; and, if his own assertion may be credited, condemned him to be privately put to death. But timely intimation being given him of his danger, he fled to Nantz, and concealed himself on board an American ship; where the police officers, by whom he was closely pursued, sought for him in vain.

"In the mean time, the people of Paris, encouraged by the countenance they had received from the Guards, and sure of their neutrality, if not of their support, proceeded to the attack of the Bastille; and, aided by the skill and intrepidity of their new military friends, carried the '*King's Castle*' by assault. This was the signal of Liberty to Valadi, as well as to all France. He ventured forth from his hiding place, re-appeared upon the scene, and was witness to the annihilation of a Government which a few days before had doomed him to die.

"Some time after, he repaired to his native country, in order to oppose his popularity to the resentment which the peasantry harboured against his father.—He saved the *Château* and the *Seigneur*; but these services were of no value in the

estimation of the old man, who detested his political sentiments still more than his former eccentric pursuits. Valadi could obtain neither marks of affection nor money; and returned to Paris in a state of poverty highly honourable to his filial affection; since he rather chose to endure it, than to compel his father by law to surrender an estate to which he was entitled in his mother's right.

"From this extreme indigence he was relieved, in 1792, by a *Bourgeois* of his own province, who purchased of him the reversion of a small piece of land for thirty thousand livres. Since his return from his father's mansions, his dress had been either the worse habit of a common National Guard, or a shabby blue coat, generally accompanied by a beard of frightful length, and always by a brown cropt head that was kept a stranger to the comb—a figure dirty, and gaunt, and grim, and horribly unlike the frame of a French Marquis. But when this golden shower washed him clean, his person assumed quite a different appearance: his quakerlike suit was of the finest cloth, and most delicate blossom colour, and was worn with all the concomitants of a studied and refined simplicity.

"But though his person was thus polished, his political ferocity remained the same. On one of the latter days of July, a friend, who called at his lodgings*, was surprised at seeing a common musket, a cartridge-box, and the sabre of a grenadier, suspended in his room. 'What!' said he, 'are you going to the frontiers?'—'No,' answered Valadi; 'but I have every thing prepared for the assault of the Thuilleries.'—'It does not follow hence that there was any regular plan to attack the palace, or that Valadi was one of the conspirators. It is far more probable that he foresaw, in common with other sagacious men, that the King's neglecting the country, his equivocal conduct, and his detaining the Swiss Guards about his person in defiance of a positive law, would produce the explosion that, on the 10th of the following month, hurled the unhappy Monarch headlong from his throne.

"The dissolution of the Legislative Assembly followed, and the convocation of a National Convention, to which Valadi was returned a member for his native country, the department of L'A-veiron. In that factious body he adhered to the Girondists; and, though he

* * In the Hôtel du Roi, close adjoining to the court-yard of the Thuilleries."

did not distinguish himself as a speaker, his talents, his influence; and his name, afforded them considerable support. On the trial of the King, nothing could be more noble than Valadi's opinion: he voted that Louis should be kept in honourable confinement till the termination of the war; that he should then be sent out of the Republic with a large pension; and that a fortune should be bestowed by the nation upon Madame Elizabeth, suitable to the high expectations of a daughter of France. His suffrage being erroneously reported by the Journalists, Valadi, to correct their misrepresentation, affixed a placard to the walls of Paris, which ended with the following remarkable words: 'It became Philippe Egalité, whom Louis XVI. pardoned in 1787, to condemn him to death; and it became me, whom in 1789, and in his secret council, he condemned to die, to vote for the preservation of his life.'

"This was a grievous offence to the faction of the Mountain; and some hand bills, which he signed with the name of *Annington*, and in which he endeavoured to expose their dangerous practices, exasperated them still more. He was consequently included in the proscription of the party of philosophers who were not more richly stored with talents and virtues, than deficient in vigour, prudence, and a knowledge of the world. Valadi got safe out of Paris; joined Louvet and his companions in their flight to Brittany; and shared in

their perils, hardships, and hair-breadth escapes. The state of his mind on one of these occasions was highly affecting; for though we may admire the man who meets death without dismay, our feelings are certainly acted upon with more effect by those who appear to have some feeling for themselves. Being concealed with Louvet and some others in a loft, where they had reason to suppose themselves in danger of immediate detection and death, Valadi, who was worn out with previous fatigue, and with anxiety, confessed that he was unable to endure the idea of his own destruction. A few minutes after his terrors redoubled, when a hoarse voice rudely bade them come down, and refused to explain the meaning of the injunction. This alarm, however, proved a false one; and Valadi, while wandering from place to place in search of an asylum, obtained a fatal experience of the little dependance that is to be placed upon friends in the hour of distress. In a desperate attempt to pass through Perigueux, he was recognized, and guillotined on the 11th of December 1793, by the ferocious agents of Robespierre.

"Thus perished one of the purest and most ardent patriots that France has seen—a man whose judgment was not equal to his capacity of mind; whose weak nerves did not always second the generous impulses of his soul; and whose unequal temper often cast a shade over the steadiest benevolence of his heart."

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[Continued from Page 253.]

WE are now advanced to the *Second Volume* of these *Travels*; the *first chapter* of which describes the passage to the Ladrone Islands, near Macao, and thence to Chusan. The *suspicious* and *cautious* character of the nation they were approaching begun now to operate upon some of those who were shortly to be the objects of its attention.

"The Squadron being now upon the confines of China, and the Ambassador about to send messengers to Macao, application was made to his Excellency by two native Chinese, who had been companions of the interpreters, and to whom his Excellency had granted a passage in the Hindostan, that they might be taken ashore by the same opportunity. They

had conducted themselves throughout the voyage with great propriety. One of them, who was uncommonly expert in writing the Chinese characters, had usefully assisted in the translation of papers into that language, preparatory to the Ambassador's arrival in China. His Excellency wished to make him a compensation for his trouble; but though he had no means of subsistence besides a very scanty allowance from Rome, no efforts were able to persuade him to accept money or presents of any kind. He considered himself as under much obligation, not only for the opportunity given him of returning to his country, but for the civilities shewn to him during the voyage. He felt both gratitude and esteem to the English nation;

tion; and ample justice would be done to its character in China, were his opinions on the subject adopted by his countrymen.

"One of the interpreters wished also at this time to retire from the service of the Embassy. He began to be extremely apprehensive of being noticed by the Chinese government, in case he continued with the Ambassador, as, by the laws of the country, he was liable to punishment, both for having left it without permission, and afterwards for accepting an employment from a foreigner. A greater firmness of mind enabled his companion, the other Chinese interpreter, though exactly in the same predicament, to adopt a very different determination. He considered himself as having entered into an engagement to accompany the Embassy throughout, and was not to be deterred from what he once had undertaken, by subsequent reflection upon the danger that might attend it. There was reason, indeed, to hope, that the Ambassador might be able to protect him, should it even be discovered that he had been born within the confines of the Chinese territories. He was a native of a part of Tartary annexed to China, and had not those features which denote a perfect Chinese origin; but his name having a signification in the language of that country, he changed it for one that bore the same meaning in English. He put on an English military uniform, and wore a sword and a cockade. He thought it right to take those precautions for his safety; but was prepared for any event that might take place, without being in the least disturbed about what it might be.

Admiring, as we do most sincerely, the heroism of this Chinese, every circumstance in the occurrence proves, with the strongest evidence, the *jealous and severe system of administration* adopted by these *suspicious Asiatics*. We hope our readers will not impute to us a proneness to the same failing, but we cannot help *suspecting*, that the *fixed determination* of the *Companion to the Interpreters* not to accept from Lord Macartney *either money or presents of any kind*, is not to be completely solved on the principle of *disinterestedness alone*. Probably he was glad to set himself entirely free from every mark of discrimination by which his enemies might be enabled to track him back to the European Continent.

As the English ships kept approaching the coast of China, and were now off the Chu-an Islands, the sight of a vessel of

uncommon construction, as well as size, such as the Lion certainly appeared there, put, for a time, almost an end to labour, both by sea and land. "Her decks," says our Traveller, "were so crowded with visitors, and others were waiting with such eagerness to come on board, that it became necessary to dismiss, after a short visit, the first comers, in order to be able to gratify the curiosity of others. Some of them entering into the great cabin of the Lion, where the Ambassador had a portrait of the Emperor of China, immediately recognized it, and prostrating themselves before it, kissed the ground several times with great devotion. On rising, they appeared to feel a sort of gratitude towards the foreigner who had the attention to place the portrait of their Sovereign in his apartment. Though the ship's crew at length suffered many of them to range, unnoticed and unaccompanied through every part of the vessel, this indulgence was not abused by any act of impropriety. Among them, few betrayed that awkwardness or rudeness of manners so frequently observable among other people in the lower classes of life.

The first town in China visited by the Ambassador and his retinue was Ting-hai, in the territory of Chu fan. Of this place, as well as of some Chinese peculiarities, we have gleaned the following circumstances.

Of the towns of Europe, Ting-hai bore the resemblance most of Venice, but on a smaller scale. It was in some degree surrounded, as well as intersected by canals. The bridges thrown over them were steep, and ascended by steps like the Rialto. The streets, which were no more than alleys or narrow passages, were paved with square flat stones; but the houses, unlike the Venetian buildings, were low, and mostly of one story. On the ridges of the roofs were uncouth figures of animals, and other decorations in clay, stone, or iron. The town was full of shops, containing chiefly articles of clothing, food, and furniture, displayed to full advantage. Even coffins were painted in a variety of lively and contrasting colours. The smaller quadrupeds, including dogs, intended for food, were, as well as poultry, exposed alive for sale, as were fish in tubs of water, and eels in sand. The number of places where tin-leaf and sticks of odorous wood were sold, for burning in their temples, indicated no slight degree of superstitious disposition in the people.

Loose garments and trowsers were worn by both sexes; but the men had hats of straw or cane which covered the head, their hair, except one long lock, being cut short or shaved; while the women had theirs entire, and plaited and coiled becomingly into a knot upon the crown of the head, as is sometimes seen on the female statues of antiquity.

Throughout the place there was an appearance of quick and active industry, beyond the natural effect of a climate not thirty degrees from the equator; a circumstance which implied the stimulus of necessity compelling, or of reward exciting to labour. None seemed to shun it. None asked alms. Men only were passing busily through the streets. Women were seen chiefly in the shops, and at their doors and windows.

Of most of the females, even in the middle and inferior classes, the feet were unnaturally small, or rather truncated. They appeared as if the fore part of the feet had been accidentally cut off, leaving the remainder of the usual size, and bandaged like the stump of an amputated limb. They undergo, indeed, much torment, and cripple themselves in imitation of ladies of higher rank, among whom it is the custom to stop, by pressure, the growth of the ankle, as well as foot, from the earliest infancy, and leaving the great toe in its natural position, forcibly to bend the others, and retain them under the foot, till at length they adhere to the sole, and can no more be separated.

When the compressers are constantly and carefully kept on, the feet are symmetrically small. The young creatures are indeed obliged, for a considerable time, to be supported when they attempt to walk; even afterwards they totter, and always walk upon their heels.

Some of the very lowest classes of the Chinese, of a race confined chiefly to the mountains and remote places, have not adopted this unnatural custom. But the females of this class are held by the rest in the utmost contempt, and are employed only in the most menial offices. So inveterate is the custom which gives pre-eminence to mutilated before perfect limbs, that the Interpreter assured the Ambassador, and every subsequent information confirmed the assertion, that if of two sisters, otherwise every way equal, the one had thus been maimed, while Nature was suffered to make its usual progress in the other, the latter would be considered as in an abject state, unworthy

of associating with the rest of the family, and doomed to perpetual obscurity and the drudgery of servitude.

Sir G. Staunton's remarks on this odious prejudice are pertinent and judicious; particularly where he draws a parallel between this custom and the Indian practice of widows burning themselves on their husband's funeral pile; and the ancient prepossession in this country, less horrible indeed, but not at all more rational, for slender waists in the fair-sex; for which great pains were sometimes taken, and inconceivable sufferings submitted to. But as we have many singular and amusing facts to select from these volumes, we pass over the moral reflections, which would occupy too much of our abridgment.

The hall of audience in this town, where the Ambassador waited on the Governor to petition for proper pilots to conduct the ships across the Yellow Sea is thus described:

"It was a large building, situated at the end of a paved court, surrounded by galleries. The hall was open entirely to the roof, which was supported by several rows of large wooden columns painted red and highly varnished, as were all the beams and rafters. A prodigious number of lamps or lanterns, of various shapes or sizes, were suspended by silken cords from the cross beams and round the columns, decorated with tassels, varying in form and colour.

"Of the lanterns, some were composed of thin silk gauze, painted or wrought in needle work, with figures of birds, insects, flowers, or fruit, and stretched on neat frames of wood. Some were entirely made of horn. These were so thin and transparent, that they were taken at first for glass, a material to which, for this purpose, *the horn* is preferred by the Chinese, as cheaper, lighter, less liable to accident, and more easily repaired. Many of them were about two feet in the diameter, and in the form of a cylinder, with the ends rounded off, and the edges meeting in the point, to which the suspending cords were tied: each lantern consisted of an uniform piece of horn, the joints or seams being rendered invisible by an art found out by the Chinese; among whom the vast number of such lanterns used in their dwelling-houses and temples, as well as on the occasions of their festivals and processions, have led to so many trials for improving their construction. The horns generally employed are those of sheep and goats.

The usual method of managing them, according to the information obtained upon the spot, is to bend them by immersion in boiling water; after which they are cut open and flattened; they then easily scale, or are separated into two or three thin laminæ, or plates. In order that these plates should be made to join, they are exposed to the penetrating effect of steam, by which they are rendered perfectly soft. In this state, the edges of the pieces to be joined are carefully scraped and flanted off, so as that the pieces overlapping each other shall not together exceed the thickness of the plate

in any other part. By applying the edges, thus prepared, immediately to each other, and pressing them with pincers, they intimately adhere, and incorporating form one substance, similar in every respect to the other parts; and thus uniform pieces of horn may be prepared to almost any extent. It is a contrivance little known elsewhere, however simple the process appears to be; and perhaps some minute precautions are omitted in the general description, which may be essential to its complete success.

(To be concluded in our next.)

An English Prologue and Epilogue to the Latin Comedy of Ignoramus, written by George Ruggle, formerly Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, and performed by Members of the University before King James in 1614 and 1615, and at different times by the Scholars of Westminster School; with a Preface, and Notes relative to modern Times and Manners. By George Dyer, late of Emanuel College, Cambridge. 8vo. Robinsons. 1797. 1s. 6d.

MR. DYER is amongst the discontented of the present times. He is angry with the King, with the Lords and Commons, with the Minister, with the Bishops, with the Clergy, and particularly with Dr. Kipling. In truth he lays about him with much spirit, and may, if he cultivates his talents, become the rival of his favourite Peter Pindar himself. It would be well, however, if Mr. Dyer shewed himself a little more attentive to accuracy. In his zeal to bespatter Kings, he has inadvertently charged King James with an offence of which he was not guilty: "He valued himself," says he, "not a little for his dexterity in Latin composition, and published a large volume of prose writings in the Latin language." This large volume we believe no library, however large, possesses. Bishop Montagu indeed translated his Majesty's works into Latin, for which his patience has been with reason celebrated. He proceeds:—The reverend panegyrist of the times, however, addressed him as the SOLOMON of the age; as the great SCHOOL-MASTER of his realms." These panegyrics, at least of the latter kind, we believe are only to be found with the large volume mentioned above. Archbishop Williams indeed, in the funeral sermon on his death, compared him in the most fulsome manner to Solomon; but as that Prelate afterwards became a most violent opposer of the measures of the Crown, we should hope this offence might be pardoned and forgotten; at least by one who is

no admirer of Kings. Mr. Dyer is equally mistaken in asserting that John Knox was tutor to King James. But the most extraordinary part of Mr. Dyer's performance is the following passage: "I have only to add, that Bishop Hurd's sermons were among the first publications that shook my confidence in a certain community; and that his dialogues raised such a tumult of liberty in my breast! Heaven knows when it will subside, or where it will terminate!" Alarming indeed! So we have sometimes known the most wholesome food, taken into a diseased stomach, operate in a manner little different from poison.

Observations on the Establishment of the Bank of England, and the Paper Circulation of the Country. By Sir Francis Baring, Bart. 8vo. Sewell. 1s. 6d.

The Author of this Pamphlet appears to be perfectly master of his subject. The object of it is to prevent a repetition of the same distress which occurred in the beginning of the present year. The result of the whole is a recommendation that the Bank should be perfectly independent, and not act under the influence of Government; that the principle on which Country Banks are established should be taken into consideration, for the purpose of preventing any convulsions to the commercial credit and circulation of the country; and that the Notes of the Bank of England should be made a legal tender during the War, or for such a period as shall be deemed proper. We have no doubt but that the advice will be maturely considered.

Parental Duplicity, or the Power of Artifice. A Novel. 3 Vols. By P. S. M. 12mo. Kearsley.

The characters and situations of this Novel are not new to the Public. They consist of a gambling profligate father, who sacrifices his daughter, already engaged to an amiable

lover, to a man without principle, who uses her ill, abandons, and leaves her in the power of a villain, whose designs are defeated by means of the son and wife of the person intrusted with her custody. The husband fights a duel and is killed, and the heroine and her first lover are made mutually happy in marriage. This work may be allowed to stand on the shelf with many others, and will afford half an hour's entertainment to the idle at a watering place. It contains nothing offensive to religion or morality.

Remarks on Revelation and Infidelity; being the Substance of several Speeches lately delivered in a private literary Society in Edinburgh; with Anecdotes of two of the Members, &c. By A. M. Secretary. 12mo. Edinburgh printed. Vernor and Hood. 3s. 1797.

This publication is a reply to two answers to Bishop Watson's Observations on Paine; the one entitled "Watson refuted by Samuel Francis, M. D.;" and the other, "The Apology for the Bible examined by A. Macleod." Having seen neither of these answers, we can only say of the present performance,

that the reply is conducted in the manner of a debate; and that the advocates of infidelity have a better answer afforded them than their flimsy arguments appear to have deserved.

The Freemason's Pocket Book and Universal Daily Ledger for the Year 1798. Vernor and Hood.

This Pocket Book is intended for the use of a very numerous and respectable body, who will doubtless patronize it when the plan and contents of it are known. It contains, besides the usual quantity of ruled pages for accounts and memorandums, a complete and correct list of all the regular Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters, as well in town or country, with their places and times of meeting, collected from actual enquiry, and a number of other articles peculiarly interesting to the fraternity. It contains also a number of lists and tables, as of members of both houses, bankers, stamps, &c. which render it equally useful to those who are not of the fraternity.

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION.

[Published by his Majesty's Command.]

HIS Majesty's benevolent endeavours to restore to his people the blessings of secure and honourable Peace, again repeated without success, have again demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, the determined and persevering hostility of the Government of France, in whose unprovoked aggression the War originated, and by whose boundless and destructive ambition it is still prolonged. And while by the course of these transactions, continued proofs have been afforded to all his Majesty's faithful subjects, of his anxious and unremitting solicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the same time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the spirit by which the Councils of France are still actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

His Majesty could not but feel how much the means of Peace had been obstructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had so repeatedly thrown in the way of every Negotiation. Nevertheless, on the very first appearance of circumstances in some degree more favourable to the interests of humanity, the same ardent desire for the ease and happiness of

his subjects induced his Majesty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of War. Thus availing himself of every opening which could in any manner lead to secure an honourable Peace, and consulting equally the wishes of his own heart and the principles by which his conduct has been invariably guided.

New obstacles were immediately interposed by those who still directed the Councils of France, and who, amidst the general desire for Peace, which they could not at that time openly disclaim, still retained the power of frustrating the wishes of their own country, of counteracting his Majesty's benevolent intentions, and of obstructing that result, which was so necessary for the happiness of both nations. Difficulties of form were studiously created; modes of Negotiation were insisted upon, the most inconsistent with their own conduct in every other instance; the same spirit appeared in every step which was taken by them; and while the most unwarranted insinuations were thrown out, and the most unfounded reproaches brought forward, the established customs and usages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purposely departed from, even in the simplest acts which were to be done on their part for the renewal of the

Negotiations. All these things his Majesty determined to disregard; not as being insensible of their purport and tendency, nor unmindful of the importance of these points, in the public intercourse of great and independent nations, but resolving to defeat the object of these artifices, and to suffer no subordinate or inferior consideration to impede, on his part, the discussion of the weighty and extensive interests on which the termination of the War must necessarily depend.

He directed his Minister to repair to France, furnished with the most ample powers, and instructed to communicate at once an explicit and detailed proposal and plan of Peace, reduced into the shape of a regular Treaty, just and moderate in its principles, embracing all the interests concerned, and extending to every subject connected with the restoration of public tranquillity. The communication of this Paper, delivered in the very first conference, was accompanied by such explanations as fully stated and detailed the utmost extent of his Majesty's views, and at the same time gave ample room for the examination of every disputed point, for mutual arrangement and concession, and for reciprocal facilities arising out of the progress of fair discussion.

To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his Majesty's enemies opposes the most striking contrast. From them no counter project has ever yet been obtained; no statement of the extent or nature of the conditions on which they would conclude any peace with these kingdoms. Their pretensions have always been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, distinct from the main object of Negotiation, and accompanied, in every instance, with an express reserve of farther and unexplained demands.

The points which, in pursuance of this system, the Plenipotentiaries of the enemy proposed for separate discussion in their first conferences with his Majesty's Minister were at once frivolous and offensive; none of them productive of any solid advantage to France, but all calculated to raise new obstacles in the way of Peace. And to these demands was soon after added another, in its form unprecedented, in its substance extravagant, and such as could originate only in the most determined and inveterate hostility. The principle of mutual compensation, before ex-

pressed, admitted by common consent as the just and equitable basis of Negotiation, was now disclaimed; every idea of moderation or reason, every appearance of justice was disregarded; and a concession was required from his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indispensable condition of Negotiation, which must at once have superseded all the objects, and precluded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions so large a portion of her conquests, and affecting to have deprived herself, by her own internal regulations, of the power of alienating these valuable additions of territory, did not scruple to demand from his Majesty the absolute and unconditional surrender of all that the energy of his people, and the valour of his fleets and armies have conquered in the present War, either from France, or from her Allies. She required that the power of Great Britain should be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominion was extended to a degree almost unparalleled in history. She insisted, that in proportion to the increase of danger, the means of resistance should be diminished; and that his Majesty should give up, without compensation, and into the hands of his enemies, the necessary defences of his possessions, and the future safeguards of his empire. Nor was even this demand brought forward as constituting the terms of Peace, but the price of Negotiation; as the condition on which alone his Majesty was to be allowed to learn what further unexplained demands were still reserved, and to what greater sacrifices these unprecedented concessions of honour and safety were to lead.

Whatever were the impressions which such a proceeding created, they did not induce the King abruptly to preclude the means of Negotiation. In rejecting without a moment's hesitation a demand, which could have been made for no other reason than because it was inadmissible, his Majesty, from the fixed resolution to avail himself of every chance of bringing the Negotiation to a favourable issue, directed that an opening should still be left for treating on reasonable and equal grounds, such as might become the dignity of his Crown, and the rank and station in Europe, in which it has pleased Divine Providence to place the British Nation.

This temperate and conciliatory conduct

dukt was strongly expressive of the benevolence of his Majesty's intentions ; and it appeared for some time to have prepared the way for that result which has been the uniform object of all his measures. Two months elapsed after his Majesty had unequivocally and definitively refused to comply with the unreasonable and extravagant preliminary which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the Negotiation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand thus explicitly rejected by one party was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned, it was openly disclaimed ; assurances were given in direct contradiction to it. Promises were continually repeated, that his Majesty's explicit and detailed proposals should at length be answered by that which could alone evince a real disposition to negotiate with sincerity, by the delivery of a counter-project, of a nature tending to facilitate the conclusion of Peace ; and the long delays of the French Government in executing these promises were excused and accounted for by an unequivocal Declaration, that France was concerting with her Allies for those sacrifices on their part, which might afford the means of proceeding in the Negotiation. Week after week passed over in the repetition of these solemn engagements on the part of his Majesty's enemies. His desire for Peace induced him to wait for their completion, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object ; nor was it much to expect, that his Minister should at length be informed what was the extent and nature of the conditions on which his enemies were disposed to terminate the War.

It was in this stage of the business that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new Plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France, under a formal promise that their arrival should facilitate and expedite the work of Peace.

To renew, in a shape still more offensive than before, the inadmissible demand so long before brought forward, and so long abandoned, was the first act of these new Messengers of Peace. And such was now the undisguised impatience of the King's enemies to terminate all Treaty, and to exclude all prospect of accommodation, that even the continuance of the King's Plenipo-

tentiary at the appointed place of Negotiation was made by them to depend on his immediate compliance with a condition which his Court had, two months before, explicitly refused, and concerning which no farther discussion had since occurred. His reply was such as the occasion required ; and he immediately received a positive and written order to depart from France.

The subsequent conduct of his Majesty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added fresh insult to this unexampled outrage. The insurmountable obstacles which they threw in the way of Peace were accompanied with an ostentatious profession of the most pacific dispositions. In cutting off the means of Negotiation, they still pretended to retain the strongest desire to negotiate ; in ordering the King's Minister to quit their country, they professed the hope of his immediate return to it ; and in renewing their former inadmissible and rejected demand, they declared their confident expectation of a speedy and favourable answer. Yet before any answer could arrive, they published a Declaration, announcing to their country the departure of the King's Minister, and attempting, as in every former instance, to ascribe to the conduct of Great Britain the disappointment of the general wish for Peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of War. The same attempt has been prolonged in subsequent communications, equally insidious and illusory, by which they have obviously intended to furnish the colour and empty pretence of a wish for Peace, while they have still studiously and obstinately persisted in evading every step which could lead to the success of any Negotiation ; have continued to insist on the same inadmissible and extravagant Preliminary, and have uniformly withheld all explanation either on the particulars of the proposals of Peace so long since delivered by his Majesty's Minister, or on any other terms on which they were themselves ready to conclude : and this in the vain hope that it could be possible, by any artifice, to disguise the truth of these transactions, or that any exercise of power, however despotic, could prevent such facts from being known, felt, and understood, even in France itself.

To France, to Europe, and to the world, it must be manifest, that the

French Government (whilst they persist in their present sentiments) leave his Majesty without an alternative, unless he were prepared to surrender and sacrifice to the undisguised ambition of his enemies the honour of his Crown, and the safety of his dominions. It must be manifest, that, instead of shewing, on their part, any inclination to meet his Majesty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they have never brought themselves to state any terms (however exorbitant) on which they were ready to conclude Peace. They have asked as a Preliminary (and in the form the most arrogant and offensive), concessions which the comparative situation of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any stage of Negotiation; which were directly contrary to their own repeated professions; and which, nevertheless, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outset: reserving an unlimited power of afterwards accumulating, from time to time, fresh demands, increasing in proportion to every new concession.

On the other hand, the terms proposed by his Majesty have been stated in the most clear, open, and unequivocal manner. The discussion of all the points to which they relate, or of any others, which the enemy might bring forward as the terms of Peace, has been, on his Majesty's part, repeatedly called for, as often promised by the French Plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the Negotiation is not therefore to be ascribed to any pretensions (however inadmissible) urged *as the price of Peace*; not to any ultimate difference on terms, however exorbitant; but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the contest, and to pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

While this determination continues to prevail, his Majesty's earnest wishes and endeavours to restore Peace to his subjects must be fruitless: but his sentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious expectation to the moment when the Government of France may shew a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe, the solemn Declaration, that, in spite of repeated provocations, and at the very moment when his claims have been strengthened and confirmed

by that fresh success which, by the blessing of Providence, has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of War can now be closed) to conclude Peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has before proposed: the rejection of such terms must now, more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolongation of the War be ascribed.

If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his Majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them, and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious, but a sacred and indispensable duty to fulfil: he will discharge it with resolution, constancy, and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of a War, so destructive in its progress, and so burthensome even in its success, he knows the character of the brave people whose interests and honour are entrusted to him. These it is the first object of his life to maintain; and he is convinced that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdoms will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance and value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts, that the favour of Providence, by which they have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies, will be still extended to them; and that, under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their Country, and to resist, with just indignation, the assumed superiority of an enemy, against whom they have fought with the courage, success, and glory of their ancestors, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British Empire: all the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquillity at home, and, above all, that Constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its religion, laws, and liberties.

Westminster, Oct. 25, 1797.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

THIS day, at three o'clock, his Majesty came down in the usual state to the House of Peers, and being seated in his royal robes on the Throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was dispatched to order the attendance of the House of Commons, who appeared forthwith at the Bar, when his Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" IT is matter of great concern to me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ, since I last met you in Parliament, to restore to my subjects the blessings of Peace, on secure and honourable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

" The Declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every step has been taken on my part which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of Peace ; and that the long delay and final rupture of the Negotiation are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, the unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition of those with whom we have to contend, and above all, to their inveterate animosity against their kingdoms.

" I have the fullest reliance, under the blessing of Providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your counsels, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage, of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to shew themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve.

" Compelled as we are, by the most evident necessity, to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake.

" During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits.

" The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed ; my troops of every description have acquired fresh claims to the esteem and admiration of their country ; and the repeated successes of my Navy over all our different enemies have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victory with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

" No event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits, which, in the course of the present war, have raised to a pitch, hitherto unequalled, the naval glory of the country.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The state of the war, joined to the happy consequences of our recent success, will, I trust, admit of some diminution of expence, consistently with the vigorous efforts which our situation indispensably requires. In considering what may be the best mode of defraying the heavy expence which will be still unavoidable, you will, I am persuaded, bear in mind that the present crisis presents every motive to animate you to the most effectual and spirited exertions ; the true value of any temporary sacrifices, which you may find necessary for this purpose, can only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of supporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy, that while we retain an ardent desire for the conclusion of Peace on safe and honourable terms, we possess the means, as well as the determination, to support with vigour this arduous contest, as long as it may be necessary

necessary for maintaining the safety, honour, and independence, of these kingdoms.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct.

"The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe. These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy Constitution which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend."

The Earl of Glasgow rose to move an Address to his Majesty on the occasion, which he prefaced with a short but pertinent speech. He touched generally on the various topics referred to in the Speech, and expressed his opinion, that in the present situation and circumstances of the country, no alternative was left us but that wisely and spiritedly adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, whose conduct was politic and proper, and such as eventually would best conduce to an honourable and secure Peace.

His Lordship then moved an Address to his Majesty, which appeared to be a faithful echo of the Speech.

Lord Gwydir seconded the Motion for the Address. He avowed, that his support of the War was solely upon principle, as deeming it just and necessary, at its commencement provoked by the hostility and aggression of an inveterate enemy. Every opportunity, which could honourably be taken, was seized on by Ministers—and three efforts were made, since the commencement of the War, for the attainment of Peace; and their attempts were successively frustrated by the unbounded ambition of the enemy. The contest we were engaged in involved our national existence; and here his Lordship adverted to the financial concerns of the country, the question of resource was, he thought, the only one at present.

He hoped men of property would come forward. He strenuously asserted, that the resources and circumstances of the country were such as to enable her to look her present situation boldly in the face.

On the question being put,

Earl Fitzwilliam said, no Peer could more cordially agree to the greater part of what fell from the noble Lord who spoke last than himself. He was however of opinion, that part of the proposed Address would go rather to weaken what noble Lords proposed to lay before the Throne as the sense of that House. They should express their sentiments in the strongest and most decided manner, and not leave the object of the War undecided, and open to future discussion. His Lordship concluded by declaring his opinion, that this country could never obtain a real secure Peace from France, until her Monarchy was restored, and with it the reign of hereditary law, morality, and religion in that country.

His Lordship then moved an Amendment.

Lord Grenville rose: he said his wish was to express the sentiments of their Lordships as strongly as possible, and such he conceived was done by the language of the Address. He differed from the noble Earl in his inference, that under no circumstance an adequate Peace might be made with the present Government of France. He allowed it was a consideration of the most momentous nature, and the question of Peace with such a country should be regarded with all possible cautionary attention. His Lordship then expressed his disapprobation of the noble Earl's Amendment; he thought it at least unnecessary, and said that if he thought it went in the least to weaken the Address, he would himself move to expunge it.

The question upon Earl Fitzwilliam's motion was then put and negatived.

Earl Spencer acquainted their Lordships, that he should on to-morrow move that the Thanks of that House be given to Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, for his very gallant and meritorious conduct in the action with the Dutch Fleet on the 11th of last month, before their Lordships should proceed to his Majesty with their Address; and that he would, at the same time, move for the Thanks of the House to the officers and men under the noble Admiral's command, on the same glorious occasion.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Earl Spencer rose, pursuant to his notice of last night, to move, "That the Thanks of this House be given to Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, for his very able and gallant conduct on the occasion of the brilliant and decisive Victory over the Dutch Fleet on the 11th of October last," &c.

The motion was put, and the Thanks of the House were voted to Lord Duncan *nem. dis.*

Earl Spencer then moved, "That the Thanks of their Lordships be given to Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. and to the other Officers acting under the command of Lord Duncan." These were unanimously voted by the House, as the foregoing.

Their Lordships' Thanks were then voted to the Seamen and Marines on board the Fleet, for their very deserving conduct on the above occasion.

Earl Spencer added, that as he understood that Admiral Lord Duncan intended to be introduced into the House on Wednesday next, he would move that their Lordships be summoned for that day, in order that they might be witnesses of their thanks being communicated personally to Lord Duncan; which was ordered accordingly.

Lord Grenville stated, that he had it in command from his Majesty to lay before their Lordships a copy of his Royal Declaration; and also a variety of Papers relative to the Negotiation with France. His Lordship then presented the Papers, and moved, "That they be printed for the use of their Lordships, and taken into consideration on Wednesday next; and that the House be summoned on that day." Ordered accordingly.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

AT three o'clock the Black Rod summoned the attendance of the House in the House of Lords, to hear his Majesty's Speech delivered from the Throne.

On their return, before the House proceeded to take the Royal Speech into consideration, the Bill for preventing clandestine Outlawries, as is customary on such an occasion, was read the first time.

Mr. William Bootle rose to move an Address to his Majesty on the Speech. He began by stating, in confident terms, a hope that whatever difference of opinion had hitherto obtained in the House on the justice and necessity of the War at its commencement, or on the mode of conducting it, Gentlemen would be unanimous in conveying to the foot of the Throne their determination to co-operate with his Majesty's Ministers in maintaining and defending the honour, the liberties, and the independence of the Country, and concluded by moving the Address in the usual manner.

Mr. Drummond seconded the motion.

Mr. Bryan Edwards said, his rising to offer his sentiments on this momentous occasion might require some apology. He hoped it would be sufficient to say that his sentiments were the result of an unbiassed mind. He took a view of the late attempts to negotiate, and accused

Ministers of insincerity on both occasions. He then adverted to the state of this country, which he considered as truly deplorable. The people he represented as unanimous in nothing, but in complaints of the pressure of taxes, and the ruinous consequences of the War.

Mr. Wilberforce replied to Mr. Edwards, and with regard to the charge made against Ministers of a want of sincerity, in sending Lord Malmesbury to negotiate a peace, he observed, that the very circumstance adduced against them, went to prove the contrary of what they were intended to establish.

The question was then put on the Address, and carried without a division.

Mr. Secretary Dundas gave notice that to-morrow he should move the thanks of the House to Admiral Lord Duncan, for his late signal victory.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Secretary Dundas informed the House, that he had been commanded by his Majesty to lay the official Notes of Lord Grenville, with various other Papers respecting the late Negotiation for Peace, and the abrupt failure of that Negotiation, before the House; and he should appoint this day for-night for the consideration of the same. He then moved a Vote of Thanks to Admiral Lord Duncan, Vice-Admiral Onslow, &c. which passed *nem. con.*

Mr. Dundas also moved, "That an humble

humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for a Monument in the Cathedral of St. Paul to the memory of Captain Burgeis, of the ship *Ardent*," &c.—Ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Lord Charles Somerset appeared at the bar, and stated, that his Majesty would receive the Address of the House at three o'clock.

Lord Charles Somerset then stated, that the Address of the House, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to cause a monument to be erected to the memory of Captain Burgeis, had been presented to his Majesty, and reported his Majesty's most gracious answer, that he would give directions for erecting the same.

Mr. Rose moved, that that part of his Majesty's Speech relative to the Supply be read; which being done, he moved, "That a supply be granted to his Majesty." Agreed to.

Mr. Rose moved, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Supply on Monday." Ordered.

The House then adjourned, and the Members went in procession to present the Address to his Majesty.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Petitions were presented for inclosing the Waste Lands of Bradford, for Tadcaster Roads, &c.

The Speaker informed the House, that agreeable to the Resolution of that House, his Majesty had been waited upon with the Address voted by them, to which he had been pleased to return a most gracious answer.

The Speaker also informed the House, that he had received a letter from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, acknowledging the receipt of the Vote of Thanks of the House to his Lordship, and to the other Officers of the Fleet. His Lordship stated, that he was extremely happy any services he had rendered his country should be thought worthy of their consideration; and that the manner in which the Vote of Thanks had been communicated highly increased its value. The Thanks of the House, he stated, were communicated to the Captains and other Officers of the Fleet, and by them received with the greatest happiness and gratitude.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair,

Mr. Rose moved, "That a Supply should be granted to his Majesty."

Mr. Pitt said he hoped to be able, by this day fortnight, to lay before the House some important propositions relative to the Supply for the ensuing year.

The motion for the Supply was agreed to; and the House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, which was read and agreed to with only one dissenting voice, Mr. Tierney, who declared it to be his intention not to suffer any measure connected with the destructive system adopted by Administration, to pass *nem. con.*

The usual estimates of the Navy, Army, and Ordnance, together with various papers relative to the above services for the ensuing year, were on motion ordered to be laid upon the table.

An account of the money advanced by the Bank for the service of Government, distinguishing the date of the advances respectively, during the receipt, was ordered to be produced.

On the motion of Mr. Hobhouse, an account of the mortgaged actions of the Bank of Vienna, deposited in the Bank of England, in consequence of the Convention between his Majesty and the Emperor of Germany in 1795, was ordered to be laid upon the table: as were copies of all communications relative to the measure giving full and legal effect to the loans guaranteed by Parliament for the use of his Imperial Majesty:

An account of the amount of the Imperial stock purchased by the Emperor's agents, the interest paid upon the loans or advances; and also the instalments made of the annual stipulation of 60,000*l.* for the purpose of keeping up a sinking fund for the redemption of the actions or mortgages above mentioned.

Mr. Tierney now rose to submit a proposition on a subject which he represented as highly offensive and derogatory to the honour and independency of the House. The subject he alluded to was the creation of the office of a third Secretary of State, in the person of Mr. Dundas, in contravention to an express Act of Parliament for the abolition of certain useless places, and to preserve the honour and independence of Parliament against the influence of the Crown. In the year 1783 a multiplicity of superfluous offices were abolished, and among the rest the Third Secretary of State, or the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To this third department was attached, he said, patronage and salary amounting to 13,000*l.* per annum, which, added to the emoluments of the other two, out of which it had sprung, amounted to a sum exceeding 40,000*l.* a year. He then read various official documents signed by the three Secretaries of State, Lord Grenville for the Foreign, the Duke of Portland for the Home, and H. Dundas for the War Department; and inferred, that the last mentioned Gentleman was the third Secretary, and as such was ineligible to a seat in that House. He concluded by moving that the A*ct* should be read; after which he moved, "That the office of Secretary of State for the War Department was an addition to the other two, and that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, having accepted that office, was incapacitated by the A*ct* from sitting in that House."

Mr. Dundas said, the only question in view of the subject was, Whether he was *bona fide* the Secretary of State described in the A*ct*? To shew that he did not come within the description, he mentioned that he delivered up the seals which he had in *custodia* to his Majesty, who transferred them to the Duke of Portland: other seals were entrusted to him. With

the appointment he had no new patent, no new salary. He remained, he said, "one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State," and this description applied equally to all the three. According to the legal import of the A*ct*, it did not prohibit the creation of a third Secretary of State, it merely interdicted a third Secretary sitting in the House.

Mr. Martin did not object to the individual but to the office, as it tended to extend the influence of the Crown.

Mr. Tierney replied to the arguments of Mr. Dundas, and again urged the necessity of obeying the laws.

Mr. Pitt entered into a vindication of the appointment of a third Secretary of State. The A*ct*, he contended, did not restrain generally, it merely says, that the office of third Secretary shall not be tenable with a seat in the House. He then combated Mr. Tierney's statement in a strain of irony and ingenuity peculiar to himself.

Sir W. Geary thought Mr. Secretary Dundas the person described in the A*ct*, and should support the motion.

Mr. Tierney explained.

A division took place, when there appeared, for the motion, 8; against it, 139.—Adjourned.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 18.

ENGLAND'S GLORY; or, *The Defeat of the Dutch Fleet by the gallant Admiral Duncan on the memorable Eleventh of October*; an occasional compiled performance, was performed the first time at Covent Garden, and received with applause.

19. Miss DUFOUR, who formerly sung at Salmon's Concerts, appeared the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of Adela, in *The Haunted Tower*. She is a pleasing singer; but at present cannot be estimated high enough to take the lead in the musical province. Her voice is sweet, and she appears to understand music. Her ear is good, but she has not power enough for so large a Theatre. Her figure is low and not elegant; and as an actress she has much to acquire before she can be held in any great degree of estimation in any other light than a vocal performer.

20. MR. BETTERTON, father of Miss Betterton, appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in the character of Callio, in *The Orphan*. This performer cannot be said to possess first-rate talents, but is not destitute of feeling or good sense. His figure is genteel and well proportioned, but his features do not appear adapted to tragedy; and his subsequent performances, as well as those of his daughter, have shewn that their powers are better calculated for comedy than tragedy.

On the same evening, Miss SIMS from Sadler's Wells appeared the first time at the same Theatre in Fanny, in *The Maid of the Mill*, now reduced to a Farce. This lady performed with spirit and ease, appears to be possessed of humour and talents, has a tolerable voice, and promises to become a favourite performer.

21. **CHEAP LIVING**, a Comedy, by Mr. Reynolds, was acted the first time

at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

Sir Edward Bloomley,	Mrs. Jordan.
Sponge,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Charles Woodland,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Old Woodland,	Mr. Suett.
Farmer Cole,	Mr. Dowton.
Scatter,	Mr. Palmer.
Elinor Bloomley,	Miss De Camp.
Stella,	Miss Stuart.
Mrs. Scatter,	Miss Pope.

Sir Edward Bloomley, a Yorkshire Baronet, is supposed to have died at Montpellier, whither he had been accompanied by his daughter Elinor ; who, after his death, on her way to England, is attacked by robbers in a forest near Marseilles, and rescued by Charles Woodland, then on his travels. Gratitude towards her deliverer soon ripens into love ; the consequence of which is, that Woodland in a short time succeeds in robbing her of her honour. Stung, however, by the remorse which followed its loss, Elinor hurries away to England, to place herself under the protection of her brother, and is followed by Woodland. On her arrival she hires lodgings for a short time at a farm-house in the neighbourhood of Woodland Hall, the seat of Woodland's father, where she soon meets with her brother, who had come on a visit to a watering place within a mile ; and, after being exposed to the base designs of Scatter, she is at length discovered by Woodland, by means of a Portrait, which she had left him in France, and by a union with him rendered happy. There is an under story, in which Mr. and Mrs. Scatter, two bankrupt gamblers, who by their hypocrisy have gotten into the confidence of Old Woodland, are the leading characters. Through their falsehoods, the latter is induced to disinheric his son ; but by the contrivance of Sir Edward Bloomley (the brother of Elinor) a youth only sixteen years of age, who throughout the Play affects the manners of a man, their villanous intentions are exposed, and themselves discharged with ignominy from Woodland Hall.

Such are the outlines of the fable, on which is wrought an abundant variety of incidents. Sponge, the son of a Citizen, who meanly eats the meat, drinks the Burgundy, and borrows the money of every person with whom he meets, from the cheap manner in which he contrives to live, gives the title to the piece ; but

although many of the principal incidents rest upon him, his character is almost wholly unconnected with the main story of the piece.

The principal novelty in this piece is the character of Sir Edward Bloomley, a boy of the age of sixteen, who is not only completely versed in all the scenes of vice and dissipation, but is endowed also with a greater portion of wisdom than generally falls to the lot of men of double his age. We cannot approve this delineation, which we consider as improbable and unnatural, and liable to do mischief to the rising generation. We think the present mode of education is too liable already to tempt unexperienced youth to tread the paths of folly, where their virtue and property are both too often lost. We therefore consider the performance as having an immoral tendency, though we cannot withhold our applause from Mrs. Jordan's performance, nor yet from Mr. Bannister's whimsical representation of Sponge.

The Prologue and Epilogue, both by Mr. Taylor, were spoken by Mr. C. Kemble and Miss De Camp.

23. DOUGLAS was performed at Covent Garden, and the characters of Douglas and Lady Randolph were represented by Mr. Johnston from Edinburgh, and Mrs. Crawford, who had quitted the stage about thirteen years. Mr. Johnston came before the Public preceded by a profusion of praise, which is always injurious to a young performer. It was evident that he had taken much pains in the character of Douglas, to which his figure, countenance, and age, were well adapted : candour, however, must admit that he has much to learn, and something to get rid of. He plays with art, but not enough to conceal it. His voice is of sufficient compass, if he had the ability to manage it. The modest simplicity of Douglas, however, was wanting, and his whole performance rather entitled to pardon than extravagant praise.

Of Mrs. Crawford we have only to observe, that Time had visibly laid his hand on her person, and impaired her abilities ; yet at times she threw out some of those strokes of pathos, for which she had formerly been celebrated. Those, however, who had known her in her best days, could not but view the performance with pity ; and those to whom it was new, could scarce give their applause.

25. MADAME MARA appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of Polly, in *The Beggar's Opera*. The Public had never before seen this Lady in the English Comic Opera, in which she acquitted herself better than was expected. Her singing was allowed to be excellent, and her performance of the character, if not deserving praise, was at least decent enough to exempt her from censure.

26. MRS. SPARKS, formerly Miss ASHMORE, from Edinburgh, appeared the first time at Drury Lane in the character of Miss Harlow, in *The Old Maid*. This Lady was formerly much celebrated in Dublin, and since in some provincial Theatres. She performed with spirit, ease, and propriety; such as will entitle her to a considerable degree of applause in this species of unamiable characters.

27. The Comedy of *THE WILL*, and the Farce of *THE PRIZE*, were performed at Drury Lane for the benefit of the fund for the relief of wounded seamen, and also for the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell in the late glorious action under Lord Duncan. On this occasion the following Address, written by Mr. Cumberland, was spoken by Mr. Wroughton:

TO those immortal shades whose vital
gore
Floats on the waves that tinge Batavia's
shore,
We consecrate the bounties of this night,
Your generous tribute, and their valour's
right.
How gallantly they fought, 'twere joy to
tell—
'Tis mournful to relate what numbers fell!
Peace to their dust! the perishable frame
Death hath dissolv'd—the Muse embalms their
fame.
How long, whilst how'ring on the hostile coast,
Did these brave centinels maintain their post?
How oft, whilst list'ning to the whistling
wind,
Wast the sad sigh to those they left behind,
In the mid-watch, night's melancholy noon,
Humming their ditty to the pale-fac'd moon;
Then curs'd dull Care, and troll'd the tune
along,
Susan, or Nan, the burthen of their song!
Now at the bottom of the wat'ry deep,
In their cold grave the silent minstrels sleep;
But Victory snatch'd for them Fame's glorious
wreath,
And crown'd them sinking in the arms of
Death.

Something they ow'd their country, but the
score
With their best blood wash'd out—what could
they more?

The babe unfather'd, and the widow'd wife,
Those mournful relics of connubial life,
Are now your supplicants—and who shall
say,

If Fate has rent their tender ties away,
Perhaps the spirits of the dead may feel
A conscious interest ev'n in this appeal;
And the brave Chief, drench'd in whole pa-
triot blood

The Ardent's deck became a crimson flood,
Exclaims, while pointing to his mangled
crew,

Britons, behold—these heroes bled for you!
DUNCAN, whose very name a spell conveys,
The guardian spirits of this Isle to raise;
He, and his brave associates in the fight,
Are suitors to your charity this night:—
Their honour is in pawn, for as they led
Their squadrons each, each to his warriors
said—

“Be firm, my Hearts! our children and our
wives

“We leave to them for whom we risk our
lives:

“Stand for your Country!—serve her and
defend;

“Each grateful Briton is a Seaman's friend.”
Lo, 'tis confirm'd, the gallant word is true;
'Twas pledg'd by valour; 'tis fulfill'd by
you.

28. FAST ASLEEP, a Farce, by Mr. Birch, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The ground work of the plot of this Farce, if not sufficiently probable, yet may be said to be authorised by the nature of this inferior species of dramatic composition. A lover in the course of his amorous tale swallows an opiate by mistake, and falls fast asleep in the presence of his mistress, who is under difficulties how to dispose of the body. The introduction of a banditti, who strip the corpse of a dead Cardinal of his hat, robes, and cross, which are found by the lover on his awakening, did not seem to please the audience, and the piece was therefore withdrawn.

We remember a performance resembling this, called *The Narcotic* (see Vol. XXIII. p. 43.) by Mr. Powell of the Custom House, which probably had the same origin as the present.

31. MISS WHEATLEY appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden in the character of Miss Heartly, in *Abroad and at Home*. Her performance was easy and unembarrassed, her voice agreeable,

agreeable, her figure good, and her countenance interesting.

NOV. 9. A TRIP TO THE NERE, a Musical Entertainment, by Mr. Franklin, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, and was received with great applause. This tribute to loyalty, though evidently written in haste, contains some whimsical characters, which deserve a longer remembrance than a temporary piece is likely to afford them. The drunken Greenwich pensioner is well drawn and supported, and was admirably represented by Mr. Bannister, jun.

10. MISS GODDARD, from Margate, appeared the first time at Drury Lane in Letitia Hardy, in *The Belle's Stratagem*. This Lady's performance was a very successful one. She was easy and elegant in her manners, spirited and correct in her delivery, and appeared very fully to enter into the character she assumed. Her transitions from the elegant woman of fashion to the rustic Hoyden were given with vivacity and propriety. Her dancing was elegant and pleasing. Probably by the difficulty of pitching her voice to so large a Theatre, there appeared to be something harsh and dissonant in it; but on the whole she deserved the applause she met with, and will probably in a short time rank high in her profession.

11. AN ESCAPE INTO PRISON, a Musical Farce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The ground-work of this piece, it is said, has been furnished by Mrs. Inchbald, but in such a manner as not to implicate the dramatic reputation of that Lady. The history of it is related in the following manner: It was originally a translation from the French, and was performed in the year 1791 at Drury Lane, under the title of *Hue and Cry* (See Vol. XIX. p. 390.), for the benefit of Mr. Whitfield, to whom Mrs. Inchbald presented it as a tribute of friendship. Mr. Croft afterwards undertook to new model it; he wrote the songs, introduced some new

incidents, and supplied a considerable portion of additional dialogue. In this state it was now offered to the Public, but after two performances was disapproved.

The following Address, introductory to Miss Betterton's first appearance at Covent Garden in Elwina, in *Percy*, 12th Oct. 1797, was written by Mr. Cumberland, and spoken by Mr. Holman:

FRIENDS of the Moral Stage, whose smiles bestow
Those joys that cause the throbbing heart to glow;
You, whose decree can panic fears controul,
And light the lamp of genius in the soul;
Protect, and with an eye of candour view,
Her whom the Muse now consecrates to you:
Her youth, her terrors, her soft sex appeals,
And speaks to all the manly bosom feels.
Where, if not here in all the peopled earth,
Shall Friends be found to cherish modest worth;
To nurse the budding flower, whose future bloom
Shall greet the planter with its rich perfume,
Or trace with critic skill the deep-laid root,
Fated to bear perfection's golden fruit?
And let us hope, that in a riper age,
Our young ELWINA's doom'd to grace the Stage:
If Nature hath bestow'd a tuneful ear,
And tones MELPOMENE may deign to hear;
If right the feels, and haply hath the art,
Those inborn feelings rightly to impart;
If in the coming scenes she can display
Those agonies that tear the mind away,
Till madness seizes the rack'd lover's brain,
Saps the fond heart and streams in every vein—
Her ardent zeal, her anxious fond desire,
To catch some portion of her Poet's fire,
May happily claim your praise; and praise that springs
From you may give her young ambition wings,
And she that creeps may soar.—This night's the test:
Hope dictates more—I dare not speak the rest.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Poem was written by my Grandfather, John Davis, on the death of his Wife. To save it from oblivion, and to preserve the memory of its author, I will beg you to insert it in your very valuable Magazine. The thoughts are vigorous, and the numbers solemn. I have transcribed it without the slightest variation from the original, which was composed some forty or fifty years ago.

I am, &c.

Salisbury, Oct. 18, 1797.

JOHN DAVIS.

IN UXORIS OBITUM.

WHAT miracle is Man! how wond'rous made!

Reas'ning machine! united light and shade!
Ally'd to angels of celestial birth;
Ally'd to beasts, deriv'd from lowest earth.

With incorporeal and corporeal eye,
We view the Heav'ns, and pierce beyond the sky:

Through boundless space and vast duration roam,

And look on things past, present, and to come.
With admiration and attention look,
But scarce can understand th' amazing book:
For this strange pow'r of thought, this vigorous flame,

This—whatsoever its nature or its name,
So strongly felt, so feebly understood,
Resides with clay, th' ally of flesh and blood.
The breath of life goes out, th' ethereal fire
From our cold nostrils flies, and we expire;
As dye the beasts, the creeping worms and flies,

So mortal Man, their lord and brother dies.
His age but three, or four score years at most,
And then the dust returns to native dust.
But long before, blest Saint, and in thy prime,
Unjustly thou wast snatch'd before the time.
Thy undefil'd Religion could not save,
Nor thy firm Faith redeem thee from the grave.

The cruel Tyrant Death no favour shews:
Impartial Death has neither friends nor foes.
He flatters not the great, nor fears the strong;
Nor complements the fair, nor loves the young:

Nor aged Sire, nor new-born suckling spares,
The infant four days old, or man of fourscore years!

But strikes without distinction, old and young,
Stabs the pure heart, and stops the praying tongue!

So vain a thing is Man! that walking shroud,
That wand'ring shade, the shadow of a cloud!

But Lord, is this our utmost date design'd?
And hast thou thus for naught made all mankind?

Surely the time will come, the glorious morn,
When thou, sweet ashes, shalt again be born.
Though now repos'd in Death's profoundest sleep,

Thou neither hear'st me groan, nor see'st me weep;

Nor of thy dearest offspring hast least care,
Unmindful how they live, or where they are:
To thee relations all are at an end,

No more indulgent parent, wife, or friend:
From life's vexation, and sore toil releas'd,
Henceforth no cares shall break thy sacred rest;

Nor fire, nor sword, nor rocks with earthquake rent,

Nor thunder cleaving the high firmament;
Nor life, nor death, nor faith, nor hope, nor love,

Nor things on Earth beneath, nor Heav'n above:

Naught, but the Trump of God! when every ear

Shall feel the pow'rful blast, and thou shalt hear!

And quick as light, from the dark grave shalt spring.

Transform'd an angel, ready to take wing:
And looking round about with wond'ring eyes,

Perceive my waking dust beside thee rise;
Then with new voice, celestial sing, and say,
Awake my love, rise up, and come away!

SONNET,

WRITTEN ON A MIDNIGHT VISIT TO THE
TOMB OF LAURA.

HEAR, Laura, hear—it is the midnight gloom;

I kneel the dwellings of the dead among,
And holy walls with solemn darkness hung;
Speak, buried Laura, speak from out the tomb!—

A whisper's whistling terror gone and fled,
The marble lifts its animated head ;
The giant tower rocks ; the heaving graves
Roll like the troubled ocean's folding waves ;
And from unbottom'd depths of darkness spring

Bright glories blasting with excess of light ;
They vanish ;—at the utmost bound of
sight,

Inglim'm'ing lustre sears an angel wing,
And to a sweet unutterable sound
Of Music, show'ry fragrance drops' around.

HORTENSIVS.

Frampton upon Severn.

SONNET,

WRITTEN UNDER A LOFTY CLIFF, ON
THE BANKS OF THE SEVERN, UPON
A SUMMER'S EVENING.

THE sea-gull whistling wheels his circling
sight,
The dying breezes course along the shore,
The wild floods slowly settling cease to
roar,

And silence creeps behind the steps of night.
The craggy cliff, more pond'rous on its base,
Now seems to lean.—The winter whirl-
winds sleep,

The moon-beams play upon the placid
deep ;

Entranc'd I lie reclin'd, and seem to trace
The time when on those banks the bards of
yore,

With awful prophecy's impassion'd air,
Sung to the ear, appall'd of mute despair,
The tale of future woe.—Oh ! on this shore,
Where Nature blends her beautiful and sub-
lime,

I'll waste what yet remains of manhood's
prime.

HORTENSIVS.

Frampton upon Severn.

THE CADET'S COMPLAINT.

BY A CADET IN 1783.

"O youth ! O spring of life ! for ever lost !"

GAY.

AID me, some God ! of mighty woes to
sing ;

Inspire me, Muses ! from your sacred spring ;
Teach me to tell in lowly number'd verse,
Teach me, ye Nine ! our sorrows to rehearse :
For O ! without your help and aid divine,
Dull moves each verse, and dead each flowing
line.

Where shall my Muse begin her doleful
song ;

Echo repeats it, and the winds prolong.

When from the East Aurora shews her
head,

And tips the mountains with a glowing red ;
When the shrill lark begins her early lay,
And birds with harmony invite the day ;
Soon as the cock salutes the distant skies ;
Then, even then, are we obliged to rise !
The twanging bells their hollow notes re-
bound,

And winds reverberate the dismal sound :
"For mere board wages we our freedom sell,
"Slaves to an hour, and vassals to a bell."

Hard is our lot in this our world of care ;
Who knows the hardships we are doom'd to
bear ?

"Confin'd within the Warren's space to
groan,

"And sigh for freedom there too little
known ;"

Where the high walls, whose tops are spik'd
with glass,

And saucy centinels, prevent our pass.

("Oh, Liberty, thou Goddess heavenly
bright !

"Profuse of bliss, and pregnant of delight,

"Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign,

"And smiling plenty leads thy wanton train !

"Eas'd of her load, subjection grows more
light,

"And poverty looks chearful in thy sight ;

"Thou mak'st the gloomy face of nature
gay,

"Giv'st beauty to the sun, and pleasure to
the day.")

For mere board wages we our freedom sell,
Slaves to an hour, and vassals to a bell.

Near silver Thames's fam'd meand'ring
side,

Where the tall ships with swelling streamers
ride,

(Whose gallant heroes, and whose dreadful
roar,

Carry Britannia's name from shore to shore,)
There stands a Tower, which, from its an-
cient fame,

Bears to posterity Prince Rupert's name.

Close to the basis of this Gothic pile,

Stands the Academy.

There, eight long hours of the smiling day

To fancied nonsense we must throw away ;

O'er lines and angles pore with 'cessant
might,

And study Muller, for the promised fight ;

Observe to rally, how to charge the host,

Where to retreat, and how the battle's lost !

Then with dry Algebra we bore our brains,

Meer tools of slavery, and boobies for our
pains.

Thus in succession rolls each joyless day ;

Thus, to our sorrow, pass our lives away ;

Thus

Thus for board wages we our freedom sell,
Slaves to an hour, and vassals to a bell.

Soon as bright Phoebus gains the western
sky,

When weary Ploughmen from their furrows
hie ;

(When the big udder'd cows at th' cottage
stand,

"Waiting the stroaking of the damsel's
hand ;"

When in loose traces, tired with sweat and
heat,

The goaded oxen from the fields retreat ;

When many a youth and buxom maid are
seen,

In wanton frolics, dancing o'er the green ;

"Bless'd happy state of innocence and ease,

"Feats of my youth, when ev'ry sport could
please !"

Soon as the drum to arms, to arms ! does
found,

Thro' distant vallies does the din rebound,
And the wide concave trembles all around,

Behold ! in rows of two and two we stand,
Like some well chosen, well compacted band,

There, after we have toil'd the live-long
day,

Hour after hour we march, in proud array ;
(Here infant soldiers short incursions take,

And embryo Captains sham engagements
make.)

Ah ! what avails the gaudy cloaths we wear,
The gorgeous sword-knot, pouch, and soli-
taire ;

If, for this glaring impotence of dress,
We barter liberty and happiness.

Thus in succession rolls each joyless day,
Thus, to our sorrow, pass our years away ;

Thus for board wages we our freedom sell,
Slaves to an hour, and vassals to a bell.

Bear me, some God ! from Woolwich
agueish feat,

And hide me, * Greenwich, in thy sweet
retreat ;

Where, as around I turn my wand'ring eyes,
What prospects thicken, and what landscapes
rise !

There, as afar I stretch my aching sight,
Thy hill, O Hampstead ! strikes me with
delight ;

There London turrets lift their heads on high,
Thy dome, St. Paul's ! appears to touch the
sky.

My eye, descending thro' the fields, surveys
Where Thames in gentle eddies wanton
strays.

Here hills and dales, the woodland, and the
shade,

Objects of bliss for contemplation made ;

Here groups of trees in different forms ap-
pear ;

There waving plenty crowns the smiling year.
Hear ! how the birds, from ev'ry lofty spray,

In sweetest carols warble forth their lay :
Unnumber'd insects, with unwearied cries,

Glad the wide welkin with their buzzing
noise.

Behold ! extended o'er yon verdant plain,
The noble deer, like some well marshall'd
train ;

Here Fairies gay, and Satyrs oft are seen
(Such powerful fancy !) sporting on the green,

By moonlight shade. And here, as fame
reports,

Fauns and Sylvanus often keep their courts.
Hail Pope ! great bard ! in thy immortal line

Thy Windsor Forest shall for ever shine ;
O ! were my breast inspir'd with equal flame,

This, * like in beauty, should be like in
fame.

Where strays my Muse ; thro' what forbid-
den grove

Does she delight with extacy to rove ?
Hark ! the drum beats ; along the winding
shore,

The dying gales confess the dismal roar.
Ah ! what avails to us the mountain's hue,

The charming prospect, or the lovely view ?
If at a distance from these joys we're plac'd,

"And only see the things that others taste ;"
For here high walls, whose tops are spiked
with gla'ss,

And saucy centinels, prevent our pass :
Thus for board wages we our freedom sell,

Slaves to an hour, and vassals to a bell.

Full six long years have circl'd o'er my
head,

Since the Academy I first survey'd ;
Yet still here am I doom'd, alas ! to stay,

Sad proof how well a soldier must obey !
Ah ! little did I, unexperienc'd, know

The cruel hardships I must undergo ;
When from afar I left my native home,

Content, alas ! a poor Cadet to come.
No more shall I a patient fisher stand,

And eye the dancing fly with iteady hand,
Beside the brook ; along the grassy mead,

Where quiv'ring willows form a cooling
shade ;

No more a sportsman, shall I oft repair
To chase the wily fox or mazy hare,

When winter frosts have laid the country
bare :

Alas ! how shall I without pain forget,
How oft I have with dogs and gun beset

The new-shorn stubbles. See, how o'er the
ground

Thewell train'd pointer beats the fields around ;

Then, if by chance the tainted gales betray,
Couch'd close he lies, and eyes the trembling
prey :

Lo ! on a sudden, as they mount on high,
They meet a leaden death, and fall, and die !
Sweet rural sports and pastimes, now fare-
well !

(Ah ! who for lucre would their freedom
sell ?)

Be rul'd by me, ye British youths, nor come,
For mere board wages, from your native
home ;

Left like myself you rue your pleasures crost,
Yourself in bondage and your freedom lost.
Hark ! the bell rings, along the distant
shore,

The dying gales confess the dismal roar :
Thus for board wages we our freedom sell,
Slaves to an hour, and vassals to a bell.

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY, WITH
SOME SONGS.

FOR thee, I cull no fair poetic flow'rs,
By genius borrow'd from th' inspiring
Muse ;

Tho' oft, her votary at the evening hours,
A pensive wand'r'er near her peaceful bow'rs,
Yet she, coy nymph, her aid did still re-
fuse.

Her smile no longer courting, thus I said,
" The world will tell, in vain I spend my
time,

" Weaving in lowly cot my humble rhyme ;
" Yes, I will straight pursue some kinder
maid,

" Nor envy him who soars in bold sub-
lime."

Then fancy a fair form did quick present,
To whom I send my artless songs of love ;
Nor will I think one hour hath been mispent,
If thou, *sweet Maid !* one artless line ap-
prove.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

SONNET.

THE grief-worn wand'r'er, forc'd afar to
roam,

Surveys each object with an aching eye ;
Chearless and sad, he heaves the rending
sigh,

When ling'ring memory seeks his native
home,

And pines for what he cannot hope to
gain :

So have I lonely wander'd, sweetest Maid !
And seen gay spring call forth each fav'rite
flow'r ;

Seen smiling summer form the woodbine
bow'r,

As press'd with care I sought the peaceful
shade ;

While the loud blackbird from the bramb'l'd
glade,

His love-lorn song, like me, did plaintive
pour,

What time grey evening stole across the
plain :

But chearful spring, nor summer's festive
hour,

Could charm, when fancy thy fair form pour-
tray'd.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

SONNET TO SLEEP.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

" *Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep.*"
Opening of YOUNG'S N. T.

AS evening's dew the sun-burnt flower
revive,

And with new life its leaves (low drooping)
dress,

So thy bland poppies, Sleep, fresh vigour
give,

When toil or care man's wearied frame
oppress.

O ! let me then thy silken slumbers share,
Mild Queen of silence on my senses steal ;

Smooth with thy hand the ruffled brow of
Care,

And bid thy sister, Fancy *, lift her veil.

In colours oblivion hide those forms

Which fate portrays when cruel reason
wakes ;

Shield me, blind Goddess, from life's ga-
thering storms,

And from my bosom steal its numerous
aches :

While in their stead let happiest visions rise,
And joy's gay shadows be my transient
prize.

Borough, Nov. 9, 1797.

* The propriety of making Fancy the sister of Sleep, I think cannot be disputed ; as its powers are affirmatively and extensively exercised during the lethargy of reason than any other time.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCVIII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A TRING OF SHEEDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 268.]

REV. DR. FARMER, MASTER OF EMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THIS excellent man, under a careless and slovenly appearance, concealed great classical learning, great general reading, particularly in black letter and the minuter history of England, great sagacity of observation, and a simplicity and liberality of character for which we shall in vain look in most other persons. However inattentive he might sometimes be to forms and small decorums, he was never inattentive to the weightier parts of the law. Affection to his relations, generosity to all who stood in need of his assistance, and the most perfect and unremitting candour, were virtues which he never forgot to practise. His "Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare" is, perhaps, the most extraordinary pamphlet of which any country can boast. It so completely answers its purpose, and such a quantity of matter is made to bear upon the particular *gys* of it, that a few pages carry with them a conviction often denied to folios.

From his earliest life he appears to have had a strong bent to dramatic reading; the Comedies of Aristophanes were his early and his favourite reading, and when he was tutor of his College he gave most exquisite lectures upon them.

By his good sense and good taste Sculpture was admitted into the Cathedral of St. Paul. He prevailed upon his venerable colleagues in that Cathedral to suffer it to become in some degree the British Temple of Fame, by permitting monuments, under certain wise and liberal restrictions, to be erected in it to persons who had deserved well of their country in arms or arts:

Qui sui memores alios fecere merendo.

VIRG.

His own monument, we trust, will soon decorate his own Cathedral; for who can have so great a right to be remembered by mankind, as a man of Dr. Farmer's virtues and talents? Who has such claims to be placed with Dr. Johnson,

Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. Burke, in the British Temple of Fame, as the learned and sagacious Commentator of that divine bard, whom we have the honour to call, by way of excellence, *The English Poet*?

HENRY BENWELL, M. A.

The following elegant Inscription to the memory of this amiable and excellent young man, is preserved to the Chancel of Caversham Church, near Reading, Berks, and does merely justice to the many valuable qualifications of him whose virtues and graces it records:

Near this Chancel are deposited
The Remains of the Rev. WM. BENWELL,
late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford,
who died of a contagious Fever, the consequence of his charitable endeavours
to relieve and comfort the Inhabitants of the Village in
which he resided.

From early youth

He was remarkable for correctness of taste, and variety of knowledge:

Simple, modest, and retired, in manners and conversation,

He possessed a natural grace, a winning courtesy,

Truly expressive of the heavenly serenity of his mind,

And of the meekness, lowliness, and benevolence of his heart.

To his Relations, and to his Companions whom he loved,

He was most tenderly and consistently affectionate:

To the Poor a zealous Friend, a wise and patient Instructor.

By his mildness cheering the sorrowful; And by the pure and amiable sanctity

Which beamed in his countenance,

Repressing the licentious.

Habitually Pious,

He appeared in every instant of life

To Act, to Speak, and to Think,

As in the sight of GOD.

He died Sept. 6th, 1796, in his 32d year.

Y y

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His Soul pleased the Lord, therefore
 hasted He to take him away.
 This Tablet was erected to his Memory,
 with heart-felt grief,
 And the tenderest affection, by PENE-
 LOPE, eldest Daughter of
 JOHN LOVEDAY, Esq. and PENELOPE,
 his Wife, who, after many years of
 the most ardent Friendship, be-
 came his Wife and Widow
 in the course of Eleven
 Weeks.

ABBE DE ST. PIERRE.

"I suppose," says this benevolent writer, "that the State has occasion for money to pay its expences, those expences I mean which are incurred for the benefit and the preservation of it. I propose to raise it by a plan which I shall call the 'Land-Tax Equalized,' a plan which proportions the Tax to the means which every person in the estate possesses to contribute towards it. We must possess from the person to be taxed, the just declaration and the true estimation of his own revenues, which consist, first, of Land; secondly, of the Labour of his Hands; and thirdly, of his Money employed in Business. For the land which he possesses in property, but let out to farm, he shall pay at the rate of the fifth of the rent; with respect to those which he farms, he shall pay at the rate of two and a half per cent. of the rent; the tax upon industry shall be laid at so many days work in his calling, seven, or six, as it may happen to be. This certainly (adds the Abbé, and remember it is of the ancient Government of France which he speaks) that every one possesses, that he shall never be excessively taxed, no more taxed than his equals, will establish our external commerce, will increase the number of those who live in the country, the number of those who cultivate the ground, which will of course produce more copiously than it was used to do. In short, this method will diminish considerably the number of the poor and of beggars, because every body may then find something to do."—"Réves d'un Homme de Bier," page 92.

RICHARD WARREN, M. D. F. R. S.

No medical man had ever more the art of attaching his patients to him than this great Physician. Many of them wished to attend his funeral; and one of them,

a lady of great elegance, was with difficulty prevented from seeing him after he was dead. The vivacity of his countenance, the politeness of his manners, the sagacity of his remarks, and the veracity of his conversation, inspired every patient who consulted him with that degree of confidence to which he was so eminently entitled. He wrote very little on his own art, knowing with his master Celsus, that Medicine is but a conjectural art, and affording no light but from experience. His "Harveian Oration" is elegant and sensible. It was said of him by an eminent Physician, well calculated to appreciate his merit, "that he always appeared to him to make a distinguished figure in what he undertook without much pains or effort." As a practising Physician, he was very successful; as a consulting Physician, very candid. He was always ready, in any difficult case, to refer to the opinion of a medical man (however less eminent than himself), and of whose truth he had a good opinion, who proposed a remedy which he assured him he had tried with success in the same case.

Dr. Warren, on a late delicate occasion, said with great archness to a trifling person who affected to know something of Medicine, "We Physicians have, you know, always been Politicians; but this is the first time, I believe, that you Politicians have been Physicians."

It is to be hoped that Dr. Warren's friends will erect a monument to him in the British Temple of Fame, the Cathedral of St. Paul's, where he may attract the notice of posterity with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Howard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. Burke, like him, the benefactors and illuminators of mankind. Be that as it may, a monument has been erected to him long since in the memory of his family, to whom he was a most tender and indulgent Father, and in that of his patients, to whom he was no less an active and a generous Friend, than an acute and successful Physician.

VOLTAIRE

used to say, "Preserve me from my friends; with respect to my enemies, I can take care of them myself." The late sagacious Dr. Warren, in speaking of a particular person, said, "that he was the best as he was the wisest friend he had ever known."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JULY 13.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Island of Saint Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, May 8, 1797.

In my letter of the 13th of April, I have done myself the honour of informing you, that the army of the enemy, under Touissant, after the unexpected evacuation of Mirebalais, had possessed itself of Grand Bois, while the division of their forces on the side of Leogane continued to fire with cannon against Grenier.

The preservation of these posts was an object of considerable moment. Every method was taken, in case of their loss, to guard the Mountain, and to dispute the ground on which the enemy could place their howitzers for the destruction of Port-au-Prince, the object which was supposed to be in their contemplation; but as it was evident that the army of Touissant could not be prevented from crossing the plain, and, under this impression, the Baron Montalembert had obtained my permission to evacuate the post of Thomazeau, at the foot of the mountains of Grand Bois, I determined to take the guns in the battery against Grenier, that, in case the armies of Touissant and Leogane should join, they should be entirely without cannon, which could not well be brought across the plain of the Cul de Sac; and, without cannon, the junction or separation of their armies were equally indifferent. Colonel Desfources was therefore placed at the head of two thousand troops, and such preparatory arrangements were made as provided for the protection of L'Arcahay, and were well calculated to mislead the enemy; and such feints were directed as might distract their attention.

The attack was intended to have taken place on the 15th of April; but the wind did not permit the arrival of Colonel Desfources with his regiment until the 16th, when he marched, early in the morning, from Port-au-Prince to Tourmier. The enemy, as was their custom, placed some troops in ambuscade,

who were soon dispersed, and the King's forces arrived at Tourmier with little loss. The enemy had occupied two posts on the crest of the mountain L'Hospitre, on each side of Tourmier, and nearly at two miles distance from it, at the habitations of Boutillier and St. Laurent. It was necessary to dislodge them from these positions. Colonel De Peyster was therefore detached to Boutillier, from which, with his usual gallantry and good conduct, he drove the enemy. The post of St. Laurent was more obstinately defended, and by the unfortunate loss of Major Pouchet, who was killed in leading on the Jeremie troops, they were thrown into confusion; nor was the post taken till a greater force, with cannon, appeared against it.

The delay occasioned by the defence of St. Laurent induced Colonel Desfources to postpone the attack of the battery till the next day; and that intelligent Officer employed the remainder of the night in making such preparations as were necessary to assure the success of this enterprize.

The defence of the Cul de Sac was entrusted to the Baron Montalembert, who made a considerable detachment to the pass where the road from Leogane by Grenier enters the plain. This detachment was skilfully conducted by Major O'Gorman. It attracted the notice of considerable bodies of the enemy, and, on its return to the Croix des Bouquets in the evening, was attacked on all sides by small parties, who were repulsed.

Touissant entered the plain in the course of the day, and marched to the side of the Croix des Bouquets, actuated, as it is said, by some vague report of that important post being to be abandoned on his first appearance. His cavalry fell in with the advanced post of the Baron Montalembert's cavalry, under the command of Captain Count Manoux.—That Officer, collecting his troops, immediately charged the enemy with great vivacity, when they fled, and withdrew with the utmost expedition to the mountain.

In the mean time Captain Couchet, of his Majesty's ship *Abergavenny*, with some armed vessels, proceeded off

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Leogane, which place has been effectually blockaded since my arrival at Port-au-Prince, and made various demonstrations to draw the enemy's attention to that side. I am happy in this opportunity to express how much I am beholden to the zeal and promptitude with which Captain Couchet has assisted me in promoting his Majesty's service.

On the morning of the 17th, Colonel Dessources, having made his dispositions, marched in two columns, the left directly to Grenier, under the direction of Colonel De Peyster, in which was the British detachment commanded by Major Clay. The right column, under the direction of Colonel Viscomte D'Alzune, descended from St. Laurent.

Upon a division of the left arriving in the bottom which separated the post of Grenier from the enemy's battery, it turned to the right, and joined the column that had marched from St. Laurent. The fog and haze in the bottom prevented the enemy from seeing this movement. It was also concealed by the judicious manner in which Captain Spicer, of the Royal Artillery, threw shells from the heights of Fournier from an howitzer and carronade, directing them against the various ambuscades and defences which the enemy had thrown up to protect their battery from any attack in its front or on its right.

On the junction of his division into one column, Colonel Dessources proceeded through a most difficult and almost inaccessible country to turn the left of the enemy's battery and the works which supported it, having left troops on the heights of St. Laurent to secure his retreat, and Major Clay to protect him from any attack that might be made by the road from Leogane.

As the Colonel approached the flank of the battery, and that of the breast-work which defended it, he successivelyroke his troops into divisions, which kept the enemy's forces in check and suspense, until another division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dessources, had, to their great surprise, possessed themselves of the heights considerably beyond them, when, after an ineffectual resistance, they fled on all sides, and left Colonel Dessources in possession of their battery, the work of several months, and of the guns which they had in the preceding night withdrawn from it for the defence of their breast-work. This critical enterprize,

I am happy to say, was effected with but little loss, and by its success I was freed from any apprehensions from the junction of the enemy's armies.

I am persuaded this additional proof of Colonel Dessources' military ability and spirit will meet with his Majesty's approbation. That officer speaks in the highest terms of the behaviour of the troops under his command, of the officers who commanded the columns, and in a particular manner of the Captains Rodains, Conegrat, and Mouchet, of the Colonial forces, who formed his advanced guard, and to their intrepidity and conduct he attributes much of the success of his operation.

As the troops were assembling to proceed to other objects, which I thought of importance for the King's service, I was informed by Brigadier-General Churchill of an attack that had been made at Irois, where, though the enemy had been fortunately repulsed in the assault upon that post, they still continued to invest it, and to threaten its siege.

No time was lost in detaching the Hon. Colonel Maitland with a sufficient force to the assistance of that officer. On his arrival, Brigadier-General Churchill informed him of the repulse of the enemy.

I have the honour to inclose to you a return of the killed and wounded upon the attack and destruction of the enemy's battery and breast works, and of the ordnance and ordnance stores taken and destroyed.

[Here follows a return of the killed and wounded.]

[One piece of brass and 2 of iron ordnance, with a considerable quantity of stores, were taken and destroyed at the attack of the battery and heights of Post Fezard, on the morning of the 17th of April, and sent into ports in the West Indies.]

[Then follows two letters from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. the first (dated May 29, 1797,) containing an account of the capture and re-capture of 13 vessels. The second (same date) containing an account of the capture of a French schooner privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, carrying two guns, some swivels, and 36 men, which was sent into Martinique.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 22, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jun. 11, 1797.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that the Grand Ance is acknowledged to be saved, by a spirited and well-timed attack made by Captain Ricketts, of his Majesty's ship *La Magicienne*, upon the enemy's transports of provisions and ammunition, in Carcasse Bay; for the particulars of which I beg leave to refer you to a copy of Captain Ricketts's letter.

You will also receive herewith a copy of a letter from Captain Mends, of his Majesty's brig *Diligence*, together with a list of Armed Vessels taken by the Squadron since my letter of the 27th of April.

La-Magicienne, in Carcasse Bay, St. Domingo, April 24, 1797.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on Sunday the 23d instant, when doubling Cape Tiberoon, in company with the *Regulus* and *Fortune* schooner, we discovered a six-gun privateer sloop and four schooners at anchor in this bay, which convinced me that the post of Irois was attacked: soon after the alarm gun was fired at the fort. As no time was to be lost, in endeavouring to counteract the views of the enemy, we stood in and anchored, when we commenced a heavy cannonade, and had the good fortune, in a short time, to drive them into the mountains; their field-pieces, ammunition, provisions, and vessels, laden with necessaries for carrying on the siege, fell into our hands.

The good conduct of every officer and sailor belonging to our little Squadron manifested itself upon this occasion as well as upon many others, since I have had the honour to command it. I have to regret the loss of four men killed; and Mr. Morgan, Master's Mate, and ten men, wounded (though not mortally), who were in the *Magicienne's* boat, when endeavouring to tow out the privateer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H. RICKETTS.

*Sir Hyde Parker, Knt.
Vice-Admiral of the Red,
&c. &c. &c.*

[Then follows a Letter from Captain R. Mends, giving an account of his having captured, after an action of three quarters of an hour, *La Nativetas*, of sixteen guns and fifty men, about five hundred tons, laden with logwood.—A List of 4 armed vessels taken and destroyed since the 27th of April 1797.—A Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, stating the capture of *L'Adour* French privateer, of 16 nine and six-pounders (pierced for 20) and 147 men.—A Letter from Captain Tyler, stating the capture of a brig of 6 guns and 24 men.—A Letter from Captain Morris, stating the capture of the *St. Bernardo*, alias *El Conquistador* privateer, of 12 guns and 75 men.—And a Letter from the Hon. Captain Curzon, stating the capture of a Spanish letter of marque, of 16 six-pounders, and 52 men.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 25, 1797.

[This Gazette contains a Letter from Captain Honeyman, stating his capture of a French privateer brig, of 14 four-pounders, and 73 men.—A Letter from Capt. Sir Edw. Pellew, Bart. stating the capture of a French lugger privateer, of 2 guns and 25 men, and re-capture of a sloop.—A Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, stating the capture of a French privateer, of 8 twelve-pounders (pierced for 18), and 180 men.—And a Letter from Mr. Rich. Jones, jun. stating his capture of a French privateer, mounting 4 swivels and plenty of small arms, with 30 men.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 29, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

*On board his Majesty's Ship
Royal George, at Sea,
July 24, 1797.*

I ACQUAINT you, for their Lordship's information, that I this day joined the ships under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, who has transmitted me the inclosed letters and papers, which are copies of originals he sent by express to me at Torbay, which did not arrive there till after I had quitted that anchorage.

La Pomone, at Sea,

MY LORD, July 18.

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that in obedience to your command, I con-

I continued off Ushant, with his Majesty's Squadron under my orders, consisting of La Pomone, Artois, Anson, Sylph, and Doily cutter, until the 16th instant, when hearing the report of many guns to the Southward, I stood round the West end of the Saints, and at day-break in the morning of the 17th, I discovered a frigate, with a ship, corvette, and brig, having 14 sail of vessels under convoy, in Hodiern Bay; eight of which were captured.

I am sorry to add, that the ship, corvette, and brig, escaped round the Penmarks, and the frigate, by cutting away her masts, and being otherwise lightened, ran on shore; a brig, laden with ordnance and naval stores, came to an anchor near her, where it was impossible for the Anson and Sylph to follow. The brig, however, was sunk, and the frigate (La Calliope) much damaged in her hull, by the shot of the above-mentioned ship, whose officers and men behaved with the greatest zeal and activity, which induces me to hope that the enemy will not be enabled to get her off, as the wind soon after changed to the South West, with a great swell upon the beach.

I was obliged to burn La Freedom, a large ship armed *en suite*, laden with squared timber, as the enemy had run her on shore at high water, and the crew, with the wounded, got away in their boats.

I have inclosed to your Lordship a list of the vessels captured and destroyed on the 17th inst. with a return of the wounded on board his Majesty's brig Sylph.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WARREN.

[Then follows an account of vessels captured and destroyed.—A return of men wounded on board the Sylph.—Another Letter from Sir J. B. Warren, relating the total destruction of La Calliope frigate.—Two Letters from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. stating the capture of two French privateers.—And a Letter from Mr. S. Pellew, stating the capture of a French privateer, and recapture of a sloop.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 1, 1797.

THE following Dispatches have been received at this Office, by Evan Nepean, Esq.

Ville de Paris, off Cadiz,
July 5.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Terpsichore, with the Thunder-bomb, having a detachment of artillery on board, and the Urchin gun-boat, from Gibraltar, joined on the 2d inst. and the night following Rear-Admiral Nelson, having made his dispositions, the bomb, covered by the gun-boat, launches, and barges of the fleet, was placed near the tower of San Sebastian, and fired some shells into the town, when an attempt was made by the gun-boats and launches of the enemy to carry her. The Rear-Admiral, who is always present in the most arduous enterprises, with the assistance of some other barges, boarded and carried two of the enemy's gun-boats, and a barge launch of one of their ships of war, with the Commandant of the Flotilla. In this short conflict 18 or 20 Spaniards were killed, the Commandant and several wounded; he and 25 men made prisoners; the rest swam ashore.

This spirited action was performed with inconsiderable loss on our part, as per inclosed. The launch of the Ville de Paris was sunk by a raking shot from the enemy's gun-boats; but by the active intelligent mind of Captain Troubridge, got up yesterday morning, and repaired on board the Culloden.

Rear-Admiral Nelson's actions speak for themselves; any praise of mine would fall very short of his merit.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. JERVIS.

P. S. The inclosed Report from Rear-Admiral Nelson has just reached me.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

[Here follows a return of the killed and wounded, amounting to one killed, and twenty wounded.]

Thebes, July 4, 1797.

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders, the Thunderer bomb was placed, by the good management of Lieutenant Gourly her present Commander, assisted by Mr. Jackson, Master of the Ville de Paris, who volunteered his able services, within 2,500 yards of the walls of Cadiz, and the shells were thrown from her with much precision, under the direction of Lieutenant Baynes, of the Royal Artillery; but unfortunately it

was soon found that the large mortar was materially injured from its former services; I therefore judged it proper to order her to return under the protection of the Goliath, Terpsichore, and Fox, who were kept under sail for that purpose, and for whose active services I feel much obliged.

The Spaniards having sent out a great number of mortar gun-boats and armed launches, I directed a vigorous attack to be made on them, which was done with such gallantry, that they were drove and pursued close to the walls of Cadiz, and must have suffered considerable loss; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that two mortar-boats and an armed launch remained in our possession.

I feel myself particularly indebted for the successful termination of this contest to the gallantry of Captains Fremantle and Miller, the former of whom accompanied me in my barge, and to my Coxswain, John Sykes, who, in defending my person, is most severely wounded, as was Capt. Fremantle, slightly, in the attack: and my praises are generally due to every officer and man, some of whom I saw behave in the most noble manner, and I regret it is not in my power to particularize them. I must also beg to be permitted to express my admiration of Don Miguel Tyraon, the Commander of the gun-boats, in his barge; he laid my boat alongside, and his resistance was such as to honour a brave officer; 18 of the 26 men being killed, and himself and all the rest wounded. Not having a correct list of the killed and wounded, I can only state, that I believe six are killed, and 220 wounded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.
Sir John Jervis, K. B.

[Then follows a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, stating the capture of two French and two Spanish vessels, and that one Spanish privateer had been driven on shore.]

Copy of another Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent to Mr. Nepean, dated Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, the 10th of July 1797.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Rear-Admiral Nelson ordered a second bombardment of Cadiz on the

night of the 5th, under the direction of Captain Bowea, of the Terpsichore, Captain Miller, of the Theseus, and Captain Waller, of the Emerald; and appointed Mr. Jackson, Master of the Ville de Paris, to place the Thunderer, Terror, and Strombolo, and that the bombardment produced considerable effect in the town, and among the shipping. Ten sail of the line, among them the ships carrying the flags of Admiral Mazzaredo and Gravina, having warped out of the range of shell with much precipitation the following morning; and it is with great satisfaction I inform you, that this important service was effected with very little loss on our side, as per inclosed return of killed and wounded. The Rear-Admiral meditated another operation on the night of Saturday the 8th, under his own direction, but the wind blew so strong down the Bay, he could not get his bomb vessels up to the point of attack in time.

Mr. Hornsey, Master's Mate of the Seahorse, distinguished himself in a very remarkable manner.

[Here follows a return of killed and wounded.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 5, 1797.

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of eight French privateers, and the re-capture of two valuable Portuguese Brazil ships, by his Majesty's cruisers.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]
FRANCE.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE,
Concluded between the French Republic and the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be hereafter a solid, perpetual, and inviolable peace between his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his heirs and successors, and the French Republic.

2. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, the contracting parties shall take off all sequestrations imposed on the effects, rights, and properties, of individuals residing in the respective territories and countries that are united to them, and also of the public establishments situated therein; they bind themselves to pay all the debts they may have contracted for pecuniary advances made to them by the said individuals

viduals and public establishments, and to discharge or reimburse all the annuities settled to their advantage by each of the contracting parties. The present article is declared to extend to the Cisalpine Republic.

3. His Majesty the Emperor renounces for himself and his successors, in favour of the French Republic, all rights and titles to the *ci-devant* Austrian Netherlands.

4. All debts mortgaged before the war, on the land of the countries expressed in the preceding articles, which mortgages shall have been drawn up with the usual formalities, shall be discharged by the French Republic.

5. His Majesty the Emperor consents that the French Republic shall possess in full sovereignty the *ci-devant* Venetian Islands of the Levant, viz. Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, St. Maure, Cerigo, and other Islands dependant thereon, together with Burrinto, Larta, Vouizza, and in general all the *ci-devant* Venetian establishments in Albany, which are situate lower down than the gulph of Lodrino.

6. The French Republic consents that his Majesty the Emperor shall possess in full sovereignty the countries herein-after mentioned, viz. Istria, Dalmatia, the *ci-devant* Venetian Islands in the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cattaro, the City of Venice, the Venetian Canals, and the countries that lie between the Hereditary States of his Majesty the Emperor, the Adriatic Sea, and a line to be drawn from the Tyrol along the torrent before Gardola, stretching across the lake Garda, as far as Lacina; from thence a military line shall be drawn to Sangiacomo, holding out an equal advantage to both parties, which line shall be traced out by Engineer Officers appointed on either side, previous to the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. The line of limitation shall then pass the Adige to Sangiacomo, running along the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Canal-blanc, comprising in it that part of Porto Legnano that lies on the right side of the Adige, together with a district of three thousand toises. The line shall be continued along the left bank of the Tattaro, the canal called the Bolisella, to where it empties itself into the Po, and along the left bank of the great Po, as far as the sea.

7. His Majesty the Emperor renounces for ever, in his own name, and in that of his successors, &c. in favour of the

Cisalpine Republic, all the rights and titles arising from those rights which his said Majesty might pretend over these Countries before the war, and which Countries at present constitute a part of the Cisalpine Republic, which Republic shall possess them in full right and sovereignty, together with all their territorial dependencies.

8. His Majesty the Emperor acknowledges the Cisalpine Republic as an independant power.

This Republic comprises the *ci-devant* Austrian Lombardy, the Borgamesque, the Brisian, the Cremesne, the City and Fortress of Mantua, the Mantuan Pelchiera, that part of the *ci-devant* Venetian States to the East and South of the Liguier, described in the sixth Article, as the frontier of the States of his Majesty the Emperor in Italy; the Modenesse, the principality of Massa and of Carrara, and the three Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

9. In all the countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, in virtue of the present Treaty, all sequestrations imposed on the effects, rights, and property of individuals belonging to these countries, shall be taken off.

10. The countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, by virtue of the present Treaty, shall leave the debts mortgaged on their territories to be discharged by those under whose dominion they may fall.

11. The navigation of such rivers and canals as mark the boundaries between the possessions of his Majesty the Emperor and those of the French Republic, shall be free, without its being permitted to either of the Powers to establish any toll or custom on them.

12. All sales or alienations of property, all engagements entered into, either by the cities or by the Government, or by the Civil and Administrative Authorities of the *ci-devant* Venetian territories, for the maintenance of the German and French armies, shall be valid.

13. The territorial titles and archives of the different countries, ceded or exchanged by the present Treaty, shall, within two months from the date of the exchange of the ratification, be put into the hands of the Powers which acquired the property of them.

14. The two contracting parties mutually bind themselves in the most solemn manner, to contribute to the utmost of their power, to the maintenance of internal

ternal tranquillity in their respective States.

15. There shall immediately be concluded a Treaty of Commerce, founded upon an equitable basis.

16. No inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies shall be prosecuted on account of his political opinions, or his conduct, during the war that has taken place between the two powers.

17. His Majesty the Emperor shall not, agreeably to the principles of neutrality, admit into any of his ports, during the present war, more than six armed ships of war belonging to any of the Belligerent Powers.

18. His Majesty the Emperor binds himself to cede the Brisgaw to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnification for the territory which that Prince and his heirs possessed in Italy.

19. The landed and personal property not alienated, belonging to the Archdukes Charles and Ferdinand and the Archduchess Christiana, situated in the countries ceded to the French Republic, and in the country of the Cisalpine Republic, shall be restored under the deduction of the expences of sale within three years.

20. There shall be held at Rastadt a Congress of the Plenipotentiaries of the Germanic Empire and French Republic, for a pacification between these two powers.

21. All prisoners of war made on either side, and the hostages given or carried away during the present war, shall be given back in forty days.

22. His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French Republic, shall preserve to each other the same ceremonial with regard to rank and other etiquettes, which was observed before the war.

His said Majesty and the Cisalpine Republic shall observe the same ceremonial of etiquette which was in use between his said Majesty and the Republic of Venice.

23. The present Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Batavian Republic.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The Marquis de GALLO,
LOUIS, Count COBENTZEL,
Maj. Gen. Count de MEERVELDT,
The Baron de DEGELMAN.

PARIS, OCT. 28. The Prince of Orange is to have, as well as the Duke of Modena, a compensation in the Brisgau. Friesenthal, which has been ceded by the Emperor, is to be given, it is said, to the Swiss Cantons.

NOV. 1. Yesterday Citizens Berthier and Monge had a solemn audience in the Hall of the Directory. The former in his speech gave an energetic recital of the victories obtained by the French armies in Italy. The latter compared the English Monarchy to that of Philip of Macedon, who by corrupt means had subverted the Greek Republics. The English Government and the French Republic, he inferred, could not exist together. He concluded his speech with the following suggestions with respect to Great Britain: "Destroy a Government which has corrupted the morals of the whole world, but preserve a Nation to which Europe is indebted in a great degree for its enlightenment. Do not oppress a country which has given a Newton to the universe; preserve a Nation highly respectable for its patriotism, and worthy of a better Government; raise them to the dignity of a free people; complete that liberty of which they are so fond, and restore them to their natural virtues. Let the English people exist with glory. Let them be the rivals of the French Nation, and let them both eagerly concur in spreading new lights, and bringing the human mind to perfection. Let there be no other rivalry between them, but who shall most contribute to the happiness of the world!"

An army of 30,000 French are to be sent to Portugal under General Massena, and the Portuguese possessions, both foreign and domestic, are to have the fate of the Venetian Republic, *i. e.* to be made use of as *compensations* to accelerate the conclusion of a general peace.

STRASBURG, NOV. 2. General Buonaparte is expected here on his way to Paris, whence he will go to Rastadt. Every preparation is making to receive him with all possible testimonies of honour and respect. His journey through France to Paris will be one continued triumph.

STUTTGARD, NOV. 3. The Consort of the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, the Princess Royal of England, is in a state of pregnancy.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 30.

THIS morning at nine o'clock, his Majesty, in his post chaise and four, attended by Generals Lascelles and Garth, with Earl Spencer, Lord Hugh Seymour, Admiral Gambier, Mr. Mariden, of the Board of Admiralty, and the Comptroller of the Navy, &c. arrived from Windsor at the Government House of Greenwich Hospital, previous to his embarkation on board the Royal Charlotte, which, with the Augusta and Mary yachts, were moored off the Hospital for their reception. On his Majesty's entrance at the West Gate, the Officers ranged the Collegemen in two lines, so that the Royal carriage might pass between them, and although we are not to look for martial-like appearance in maimed and worn-out British seamen, still the uniformity and cleanliness of their dress, and the becoming decency of their whole deportment, was such as to be highly gratifying to all the spectators. After having been politely and most hospitably entertained by Lord and Lady Hood with an elegant *dejeune* (of which the Princess of Wales, who arrived a little before the King, partook) the tide serving at a few minutes after ten, his Majesty proceeded on foot to the North gate, which was lined by the West London regiment of militia, and an innumerable concourse of fashionable spectators, who received him with every demonstration of heartfelt joy.

He there embarked on board the Royal Barge, which, with the standard flying, was steered by Capt. Trollope. No sooner had it put off, than a general discharge of cannon from the three yachts, gun-boats, and cutters, and many private vessels, saluted the standard, and repeated huzzas accompanied him to the yacht. On his Majesty's going on board, he was received by the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Royal Standard was immediately displayed at the main, the Lord High Admiral's flag at the fore, and the Union Jack at the mizen-top gallant mast head of the Royal Charlotte; and the Augusta yacht (appropriated for the Lords of the Admiralty) hoisted the Lord High Admiral's flag; the Mary had Captain Phillips's pendant only. The wind blowing strong against them at E. N. E.

they found it necessary to warp the Royal Charlotte down the river a considerable distance ere they could venture to cast her loose. The procession was thus arranged :

A KING'S CUTTER.

An armed Brig.	The ROYAL CHARLOTTE.	{ An armed Brig.
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THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

THE MARY.

A KING'S CUTTER.

The Captains commanding the three yachts were,

Capt. Trollope of the Royal Charlotte.

— Riou, — Princess Augusta.

— Phillips, — Mary.

His Majesty did not reach Blackwall, owing to contrary winds, until half past twelve, where he was again saluted by a number of cannon, and the wind being two points to the Northward of East, the Royal yacht lay down the Reach, without making a single tack, and was off Woolwich about half past one, where similar honours were paid his Majesty, and a very general and long continued cannonade took place. His Majesty never looked better, or appeared in better spirits. A profusion of strong beer was ordered for the Pensioners at Greenwich on the occasion.

The contrary winds so retarded his Majesty, that it was two o'clock on Tuesday morning before he passed Gravesend, from whence he proceeded until he arrived in the Upper Hope, about ten miles further down the river, where the yacht was brought to an anchor.

His Majesty, by the perseverance which he displayed in working down the river, and his riding the whole of Tuesday in The Hope, in a very heavy gale of wind, meant to proceed, if possible, to the Nore, to accomplish the proud and gratifying object of his expedition; the wind, however, on Tuesday evening remaining not only still adverse, but blowing very hard, the yachts unmoored with the flood tide, and anchored soon after off Gravesend, where they rode with more ease than on the preceding day. Wednesday morning the

the yachts weighed, and anchored off Greenwich Hospital about eleven.

Wednesday forenoon his Majesty landed at Greenwich Hospital, from on board the Queen Charlotte yacht. His Majesty remained in Lord Hood's apartments for about a quarter of an hour, and then set off for town in one of the Royal carriages, which had come down in consequence of a Messenger having been dispatched from Gravesend in the night.

Immediately before his leaving the Queen Charlotte, his Majesty was graciously pleased to create Captain Trollope, who so nobly commanded the *Rusfel*, in the late glorious action, and who had the honour of attending his Majesty upon this occasion, as Captain of his yacht, a Knight Banneret.

A part of his Majesty's gracious and benign intentions have been carried into complete effect, by his Free Pardon having been proclaimed to *one hundred and eighty* of the Mutineers, confined on board the *Eagle* prison ship at Chatham. This pardon was procured at the intercession of Admiral Lord Duncan, and was proclaimed to the unhappy and misguided men by Captain Halkett of the Navy, who was appointed by his Lordship for the pleasing and interesting service. The men behaved in a very becoming and manly manner, appearing fully sensible of their misconduct, and highly grateful for this mark of the royal clemency.

DUTCH ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION BETWEEN THE BATAVIAN AND THE BRITISH FLEETS.

[From the *Hague Courant*.]

"Three days ago we stated that the Dutch Fleet had put to sea, and we testified our astonishment at its sailing to unexpectedly. The account of the fleet commanded by Admiral Duncan having returned to Yarmouth, had doubtless determined the order for the Batavian fleet to go to sea.

"This day we have received letters from the Hague, which inform us that Admiral De Winter failed on the 16th of Vendemaire (Oct. 7.), and fell in, on the 20th (Oct. 11.), with the English fleet under Admiral Duncan; that an action took place, which lasted from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, in which seven or eight Dutch ships of the line, and the Admiral himself, were taken by the English.

"The following articles contain the substance of the Dutch letters of the 12th and 13th of October :

"*Hague, Oct. 12.*

"According to information received by several fishing-boats, and observations made from the spires of our maritime villages, the Batavian fleet was yesterday engaged with an English fleet, supposed to be that commanded by Admiral Duncan, though the English papers state that it has returned to Yarmouth. The action began at ten in the morning, and lasted without interruption till four in the afternoon. We are ignorant of the force of the English, and of the issue of the combat. The cannonade was so vigorous, that it was heard distinctly here. Three ships have been seen dismasted, but their colours could not be perceived. The Marine Committee have not yet received any official intelligence. During the whole of this day, several vessels have been observed on the coast, but there has been no firing heard. Impatience is general.

"*October 13.*

"A letter from Vice-Admiral De Winter, addressed to the Marine Committee, was communicated to the Convention during the sitting of this day. It was written yesterday on board Admiral Duncan's ship, and received by express at ten o'clock this morning. The reading of it produced a very melancholy sensation among the Members of the Assembly.

ADMIRAL DE WINTER'S LETTER.

"*October 12.*

"With the deepest impression of grief I inform you, that yesterday morning (October 11) we discovered the English fleet. I immediately formed into a line of battle on the starboard tack, and did every thing in my power to keep the ships as close together as possible; but my orders for this purpose could not be completely obeyed, on account of the unsteadiness of the wind, the high sea, and the bad sailing of some of the vessels. At eleven o'clock, the enemy attacked the rear of the line, which they broke through with great resolution. This I saw with some pleasure, because I always entertained hopes that the rest of the fleet would close up, and therefore I made a signal to the headmost ships to slacken sail. This, however, was of no avail. We came into action suc-

cessively in an irregular manner. My ship was engaged at one time with two, and afterwards with three. The Hercules, which was the second in the line from me, took fire, and drove towards me, by which means I was obliged to shift my station, and approach a fourth English ship, being that of the Admiral. All my running rigging was now torn to pieces, and while I was endeavouring to make a signal for some of the ships to come to my assistance, the flag-line was shot from my hand. In the mean while the *Wassenaar*, by the Captain being wounded early, and the loss of a great many people, was obliged to strike, as did also the *Haerlem*, the *De Vries*, the *Delft*, and the *Jupiter*, whose mainmast went by the board. This I was in some measure prevented from seeing, by the thickness of the smoke, and the closeness with which I was engaged. Every thing being at length shot away, and having lost a considerable number of men, I nevertheless endeavoured to force my way through the five English ships, with a view of making for port, or of giving an opportunity to some of the fleet, not yet disabled, to afford me assistance; but my attempt was not successful. At two o'clock all my three masts went overboard, but still I continued to defend the wreck for half an hour, when, having no farther hope, seeing the rest of the ships at a distance, and finding that my flag was shot away, I ordered my people, one half of whom I had already lost, to stop firing, and at three o'clock an English frigate approached me, the Captain of which came on board, and carried me to Admiral Duncan. The *Gelykheid* lay to the windward of me. I saw also that she made no longer resistance, and had ceased firing; her running rigging was all in pieces, but why she struck, I know as little as I do of the Admiral *de Vries*, the *Delft*, and the *Haerlem*. The Hercules lost her mizen mast, and took fire, which brought her as well as me into the middle of the English fleet, and she has been also captured. With the behaviour of my officers and crew I am perfectly satisfied. I recommend them to you as men who defended themselves to the last, and continued faithful to their Admiral. Both sides fought with fury, and many men have fallen. The English also have sustained great loss. They had retired to Yarmouth with nine sail of the line, in order to refit. On Saturday evening they received intelligence that

we were at sea; on Monday they again sailed, having re-victualled in twenty-four hours, and having received eight other ships from Portsmouth and the Downs, in the room of the eight which were under repair. They had altogether sixteen sail of the line, among which there was only one 50, the greater part of the rest being ships of 74 guns. Behold then the most unfortunate day of my life. Every exertion that depended on manœuvres or personal courage, was made by myself and many others on board, but in vain. Our enemies respect us on account of the obiternity of our defence. No action can have been too bloody, for it was fatal to us. I shall have the honour to send you a more accurate and minute account, as soon as I find an opportunity; I at present take advantage of a permission from the English Admiral, to give you this short notice, and to call your care and attention to a number of prisoners, whose bravery and courage deserved a better fate, and particularly to the crew of the *Vryheid*. I recommend to you the poor widows and orphans, and the wife and children of my worthy Captain, Van Rossum, whose thigh was shot off at half past two. He is still alive, but there are little hopes of his recovery. Two cadets, one of which is my nephew, have each lost the left leg: the rest of my officers are well. *Cranenburg*, the Lieutenant of Marines, only, is dead. Of the state of the other ships I can give no account, nor do I know what loss they have sustained; the English do not know themselves. I am informed, however, that Vice-Admiral *Reyntjes* has been wounded also, and that he is on board Admiral Onslow. *Meurer* is well, but Captain *Holland*, of the *Wassenaar*, was mortally wounded in the beginning of the action, and lost a great many men.

"I trust and hope I shall be permitted to return to Holland, in order to justify myself farther.

"I am,

"Your unfortunate Admiral,

"DE WINTER."

Nov. 8. This morning Richard Barber, for forgery, and John Bryant for a rape, were executed before Newgate. They behaved in a manner becoming their unhappy situation. Soon after the above malefactors were cut down, an extraordinary occurrence took place. Between nine and ten o'clock a hackney coach

coach drew up to the prison door, in order to convey away the body of Bryant; which being brought out, a violent altercation took place between two parties among the crowd, each headed by a woman, as to which was best entitled to the possession of the corpse. Upon the body being brought into the street, the two contending parties seized hold of

it, some dragging it by the legs, and others by the head and arms, but all contributed to prevent its fall to the ground. After an obstinate contest for near half an hour, the deceased was carried into Giltspur-street, where being put into a coach, it was driven off. The populace then dispersed.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

OCTOBER 4.

AT Threlkeld, near Kewick, aged 79, the Rev. Thomas Edmondson, vicar of Rodmerham, Kent, and curate of Threlkeld.

14. The Right Honourable Robert Lord Bellenden.

17. At Perth, in Scotland, John Caw, esq. late provost of Perth.

20. At Bath, Dr. William Cooke, provost of King's College, Cambridge, dean of Ely, rector of Denham, in Buckinghamshire, and of Stoke Newington, Middlesex. He was admitted a scholar of King's College, from Eton, in 1730; became B. A. 1734, M. A. 1738, S. T. P. 1766. On the 10th of May 1743, he was elected head-master of Eton school, which office he did not hold two years. He was chaplain to the Earl of Halifax, and in 1743 presented by Mrs. Edwin to the rectory of Denham. In 1745 he was presented by Eton College to the living of Stourminster Marshall, in Dorsetshire. In 1747 he became fellow of Eton College, and on the 25th of March 1772, was elected provost of King's College. In 1790 he published a visitation sermon preached at Beaconsfield, and in 1780 a *Concio ad Clerum*.

At Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, Lady Dixie, relict of the late Sir Wolston Dixie, bart. of Bosworth-park, Leicestershire.

The Honourable Mrs. Rachael Hamilton, of Mellerstain.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Joshua Deighton, of London, merchant.

21. At Snarsbrook, Lady Susannah Plomer, aged 64, wife of Sir William Plomer, knt. and alderman.

22. At Rolleston House, Staffordshire, the lady of Sir John Mosley, bart.

At Guernsey, Nicholas Le Mesurier, esq. of that island.

At Birmingham, Mr. Rubery, late of the Theatre there.

23. At Bath, Mr. Thomas Whitwell, of Belwhale, near Liverpool.

In Great Pulteney-street, Miss Jane Hamilton, one of the daughters of Lady Hamilton.

25. Samuel Salte, esq. at Tottenham.

26. In Dean-street, Soho, Humphrey Brewster, esq. of Wrentham-hall, Suffolk, by a pistol. Previous to this act he called for a glass of wine and water, and had a second pistol grasped in his hand, in case the first had failed. He survived the fatal shot a few minutes. He was a bachelor, led a very solitary life, and seemed of a gloomy disposition. He was much respected by his friends, and left considerable property behind him; infirm, and just recovered from a fit of illness.

At Rugby, Warwickshire, Mr. Lawrence, father of the artist of that name.

In Red-lion-square, in her 84th year, Mrs. Gee, sister-in-law of the late Lord Camden.

At Carlisle, aged 48, R. McCalland, M. D. author of "Essays Moral and Political" lately published.

Lately, at Grafton Lodge, near Bromsgrove, Pyers Moynton, esq. uncle to Sir Pyers Moynton, bart. of Tallacre, in Flintshire.

27. Jonathan Stonard, esq. one of the police magistrates for the county of Surry, in his 57th year.

Lately, at Carlebrook, in Shropshire, James Sommers, esq. writer in Edinburgh.

28. At Chatham, Colonel Pitcairn, of the 38th regiment of foot.

At Chippenham, in his 61st year, Thomas Goldney, esq.

Lately, in Dawson-street, Dublin, Mrs. Margaretta Kelly, and a few hours afterwards, in St. Andrew's street, Mrs. French, widow of Colonel French. The history of these two ladies, who thus terminated their mortal course on the same day, is somewhat remarkable:—Two officers of the 22d regiment, stationed at Minorca about 1755, married two nuns of St. Clair from the convent

vent of Cypidella, in that island; these two sons were the ladies we now record. They lived in the most intimate friendship, and passed through a long life with the esteem and admiration of all who knew them. The first, for many years deprived of the partner of her affections, sustained many calamities with the most unshaken philosophy. Mrs. French followed the fortunes, and shared the fatigues, of her husband in many a weary campaign. She was present at the taking of the Havannah in 1762.

29. At Leicester, the Rev. Hugh Worthington, M. A. in the 86th year of his age, 56 years pastor of the protestant dissenters there.

Lately, Thomas Robson, esq. of Holtby, near Bedale.

Lately, the Rev. John Long, D. D. fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, and rector of the united parishes of Chelsfield and Farnborough, Kent.

Lately, at Bower Hall, Essex, John Stephens, esq.

Lately, at Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Crumpton, button-maker, much admired in his juvenile days for his musical abilities.

31. At Clifton, John Foote, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

NOVEMBER 1. Mr. Thomas Greenwood, conductor of the painting department of Drury Lane Theatre.

2. In George-street, Edinburgh, Sir James Riddell, bart. of Ardnamurchall.

William Christopher, esq. of Stockton, in his 63d year.

At Norwich, in his 57th year, the Rev. William Enfield, L. L. D. pastor of the congregation of protestant dissenters at that place, formerly one of the tutors of the Warrington academy.

He was the author of the following performances:

(1) Sermons for the Use of Families, 8vo. 1768.

(2) Prayers for the Use of Families, 8vo. 1770. 2d Edit. 1777.

(3) The Duties of Religious Societies considered. An Ordination Sermon preached at Liverpool and Manchester, 1770. 8vo. 1770.

(4) Sermons for the Use of Families. Vol. II. 12mo. 1771.

(5) The Preacher's Directory; or, a Series of Subjects proper for public Discourses; with Texts under each Head, &c. 4to. 1771.

(6) The English Preacher; or, Sermons on the principal Subjects of Religion and Morality; selected, revised, and abridged, from various Authors, 4 vols. 12mo. 1773.

(7) Essay towards the History of Liverpool, drawn from Papers left by the late Mr. George Perry, and from other Materials since collected. 6s. 1774.

(8) Observations on Literary Property, 4to. 1774.

(9) The English Preacher, 9 vols. 12mo. 1774.

(10) The Speaker; or, miscellaneous Pieces; selected with a View to facilitate the Improvement of Youth in reading and speaking, 8vo. 1775.

(11) Biographical Sermons; or, a Series of Discourses on the principal Characters in Scripture, 12mo. 1777.

(12) Sermon at the Interment of Mr. John Galway, a Student in the Academy at Warrington, Feb. 11, 1777. 4to. 1777.

(13) An Apology for the Clergy, and particularly Protestant Dissenting Ministers. An Ordination Sermon preached at Liverpool. 4to. 1777.

(14) The Principles and Duty of Protestant Dissenters considered. An Ordination Sermon preached at Bristol, 1778. 4to. 1778.

(15) On the Progress of Religious and Christian Knowledge. A Sermon printed with two others. 8vo. 1780.

(16) Exercises in Elocution, intended as a sequel to The Speaker, 12mo. 1780.

(17) Sermon on the Death of the Rev. John Aikin, D. D. Professor of Divinity at Warrington, 4to. 1781.

(18) Institutes of Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Experimental, 4to. 1785.

(19) The History of Philosophy from the earliest Time to the Beginning of the present Century, drawn up from Bruchner's *Critica Philosophica*, 2 vols. 4to. 1791.

(20) A Selection of Hymns for Social Worship, 12mo. 1795.

3. At Blackheath, Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of Colonel Stewart, of the royal regiment of artillery.

Mr. Joseph Rose, of St. Anne's-lane, Aldersgate, one of the oldest members of the Goldsmith's company.

Richard Jenkins, esq. of Biston, near Shrewsbury.

Lately, at Great Waltham, Essex, Mrs. Margaret Woods, aged upwards of 100 years.

4. Mr. Edward Jordan, of Finchley, farmer.

Mrs. Barton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Barton, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

In Upper Gower-street, Robert Austin, esq. an eminent solicitor.

Mr. William Mucklow, colourman, of Tothill-street, Westminster.

George

George Wignell, esq. of Greenwich.

At Leith, Mr. Henry Newton, lieutenant in the navy, and resident agent to his majesty's transports in Scotland.

5. Sir Stephen Langston, knt. and alderman of Bread-street-ward.

Mr. James Arnold, of the Temple.

Lately, at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, William Milnes, esq. of Olicar Hall, Derbyshire, on his return from Buxton.

6. At Canterbury, George Tempest, esq. in his 33d year.

At Deal, in his 23d year, Lieutenant George Sifton, of his majesty's ship the *Hound*.

At Harpton Court, in the county of Radnor John Lewis, esq.

At Southgate, Captain Ralph Dundas, late commander of the Prince William Henry East Indian.

7. At Catterstock Hall, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Sir George Booth, bart. The title is extinct.

Lately, the Right Rev. W. Foster, bishop of Clogher, in Ireland.

Lately, Thomas Robson, esq. of Holtby, near Berdale.

Lately, at Pocklington, in his 32d year, Mr. John Terry, attorney at law.

8. Mrs. Hayley, wife of William Hayley, esq. of Earham, Suffex, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Ball, dean of Chichester. Mrs. Hayley translated the Marchioness Lambert's *Essays on Friendship and Old Age*, with an introductory Letter to William Melmoth, Esq. 8vo. 1780; and also published *The Triumph of Acquaintance over Friendship*. An Essay for the Times. 12mo. 1796.

Miss Mary Louisa Burnaby, only daughter of the late Sir William Chaloner Burnaby, bart.

At Irvine, Mr. Alexander Nisbett, writer, aged 39 years.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Witchell, late writing-master to the Royal Academy, sincerely regretted by all his friends.

Lately, at Minehead, the Rev. George Knyston, B. A. vicar of Tunberfoombe and St. Decuman's.

9. At the Queen's House, Mrs. Hood, keeper of the princesses' apartments.

John Parry, esq. attorney-general of North Wales, and member for the county of Carnarvon in several former parliaments, in his 94th year.

At Oxford, the Rev. George Turner, D.D. archdeacon of that diocese, prebendary of Winchester, and vicar of Culham in Oxfordshire.

10. At Epsom, Surry, Thomas Lowe, esq.

In Tavistock-street, the Dutch Admiral Reynjtes, in the 65th year of his age.

Mrs. March, wife of John March, jun. esq. of Harley-street, Czwendish-square.

At Oxford, the Rev. Samuel Forster, L.L.D. of Wadham college, and registrar of the university.

11. The Hon. Mrs. Walpole, wife of the Hon. Horatio Walpole, esq. of New Burlington street.

Charles Home, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment of infantry.

12. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Macdonnell, formerly a builder.

At Bath, Archibald Ross, esq.

At Bath, William Wollaston, esq. late colonel of the Suffolk militia.

13. At Shepperton, the Rev. Woolley Leigh Spencer.

Mr. William Griffiths, of Cheapside.

14. At Battersea, Mr. John Allaway, one of the partners in the Bolingbroke House malt distillery.

Mr. James Badges, one of the yeomen of the guards.

15. At Mile-end-grove, Major Young, in his 74th year. He was brother of the late Admiral Young.

Mr. William Keasbury, in his 71st year, formerly an actor, and late one of the joint patentees and managers of the Bath Theatre.

Lately, in his 89th year, the Rev. Thomas Ware, of Penecrack, near Ross, Herefordshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

SEPT. 24. Near Quebec, the Rev. Philip Tooley, late rector of Stonham Parva, and vicar of Kinton in Suffolk, minister of Quebec, and ecclesiastical commissary of Lower Canada.

JULY 12. At Dominica, of the yellow fever, Mr. Andrew Belfrage, surgeon of the 45th regiment of foot.

SEPT. 25. In his passage from St. Domingo, Lieutenant Alexander Brown, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Newmills, Scotland.

In the East Indies, John Collins Overend, late captain of the 36th regiment of foot.

OCT. 11. At Rome, Maria Matilda, duchess dowager of Albany, in the 71st year of her age.

18. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg, in his 68th year.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR NOVEMBER 1797.

Bank Stock	3perCt. Reduc.	3perCt. Confols	1perCt. Scrip.	4perCt. 1777.	5perCt. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt. 1751.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	Englsh Lott. Tick.	Irida Ditto.
26 118	48	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s. 6d.	—
27 118 1/2	48	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	—	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 17s.	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	48 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 17s.	—
31 118 1/2	48	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 17s.	—
1 118 1/2	48	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 17s.	—
2 118 1/2	48	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	14 1/2	—	—	—	11l. 17s. 6d.	—
3	48 1/2	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 17s. 6d.	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 120	48 1/2	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	54	—	—	48 1/2	150 1/2	—	—	—	11l. 19s.	—
8	48 1/2	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	150 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 119 1/2	48 1/2	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 19s. 6d.	—
11	48	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.	—
12 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	47 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	58 1/2	72	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	149 1/2	—	—	—	11l. 13s. 6d.	—
14 119 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	58 1/2	72	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	149 1/2	—	—	—	11l. 15s.	—
15	47 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	58 1/2	72	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	48 1/2	—	—	—	—	11l. 14s. 6d.	—
16 118	47 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	58 1/2	71 1/2	13 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s. 6d.	—
17	47 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	58 1/2	71 1/2	13 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	11l. 15s.	—
18	47 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	58 1/2	71 1/2	13 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	11l. 14s.	—
19 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	47 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	58 1/2	71 1/2	13 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 15s.	—
21 118 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	58 1/2	72	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 15s. 6d.	—
22	48 1/2	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	150 1/2	—	—	—	11l. 16s.	—
23 119	48 1/2	49 a 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	11l. 15s.	—
24 118 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2 a 49 1/2	—	59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; In the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF DR. JOSEPH WHITE. And, 2. A VIEW OF OTTERY POOL.]

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to T. N. for his Poem, but decline the insertion of it. It is left, according to his desire, at Mr. Sewell's.

The original Letters of the Author of Hudibras are received.

We return our thanks to Leonidas for his favour.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 18, to Dec. 16, 1797.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Essex	44	0	24	6	23	2	18	10	25

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	46	11	25	4	25	3	20	3	27	8	Norfolk	41	7	19	8	20	8	13	6	20	10
Surry	51	0	28	6	25	6	21	0	28	8	Lincoln	45	3	00	0	26	1	14	8	23	6
Hertford	43	2	29	9	25	4	17	9	29	6	York	47	8	29	8	25	1	16	1	27	7
Bedford	43	8	29	10	26	4	18	4	28	2	Durham	49	5	00	0	30	6	19	6	00	0
Hunting.	42	10	00	0	24	6	15	0	23	1	Northum.	44	11	32	0	23	0	16	0	21	4
Northam.	44	8	32	6	25	2	16	4	28	0	Cumberl.	52	8	34	5	27	10	17	0	00	0
Rutland	47	6	00	0	27	6	18	0	24	0	Westmor.	61	8	37	0	30	9	18	6	00	0
Leicester	54	2	00	0	30	3	19	0	29	11	Lancash.	52	4	00	0	35	10	20	4	00	0
Nottingh.	57	10	31	0	30	6	19	8	29	1	Cheshire	50	10	00	0	34	0	20	11	00	0
Derby	60	0	00	0	32	9	23	0	31	7	Gloucest.	60	5	00	0	32	3	23	7	29	8
Stafford	53	0	00	0	34	7	24	4	38	2	Somerset	67	3	00	0	35	10	00	0	37	4
Salop	50	0	37	0	36	5	25	1	35	6	Monmou.	58	9	00	0	38	4	14	0	39	10
Hereford	50	8	46	4	37	1	20	5	28	7	Devon	67	6	00	0	33	9	17	0	29	8
Worcest.	56	4	24	4	36	5	26	4	31	5	Cornwall	65	3	00	0	34	6	16	8	00	0
Warwick	53	11	00	0	33	4	23	0	34	4	Dorset	60	4	00	0	33	6	00	0	32	0
Wilts	57	8	00	0	33	2	23	10	40	0	Hants	54	3	00	0	28	10	20	3	34	3
Berks	50	0	40	0	24	3	22	3	31	8	WALES.										
Oxford	53	0	00	0	25	2	20	7	28	9	N. Wales	56	0	32	0	25	6	14	0	00	0
Bucks	45	0	00	0	24	0	19	2	24	9	S. Wales	60	3	00	0	33	5	12	8	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
26	29.21	44	N. W.
27	29.48	44	E.
28	29.72	45	N. E.
29	29.90	44	E. N. E.
30	30.15	43	N.
31	30.12	44	N. E.

NOVEMBER.

1	30.07	43	N.N.W.
2	30.00	44	W.
3	29.91	45	W.S.W.
4	29.80	50	S.
5	29.52	51	N.W.
6	30.01	53	S.S.E.
7	30.20	50	E.
8	30.40	50	E.

10	30.42	50	E.
11	30.40	49	E.
12	30.31	48	E.
13	30.15	49	E.
14	30.16	48	S. W.
15	30.16	49	W.S.W.
16	30.18	49	W.
17	30.30	43	N.
18	30.26	42	W.
19	30.14	34	N.W.
20	29.91	38	W.
21	29.76	40	N.
22	29.30	41	W.
23	29.50	37	W.
24	29.67	36	WS.W.
25	29.70	34	N.W.
26	29.80	49	S.W.
27	29.80	51	SW.

European Magazine.



This Portrait of
The Rev.^d JOSEPH WHITE D. D.
 Prebend of Gloucester,
Arch Bishop Lind's Professor of Arabic.
 Painted & presented by the Rev.^d W.^m Peters R. A.
 as a mark of his respect to the University, and of the
 singular regard he has for so great & able an Advocate
 for Christianity. 1783.

Published by J. Sewell, 32, Cornhill 1. Oct. 1796.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR DECEMBER 1797.

DR. JOSEPH WHITE,
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

CONCERNING this Gentleman there is little to inform the Public, except what relates to his literary character, which, notwithstanding one act of imprudence, stands sufficiently high to merit every respect that the possessor of it may claim on account of very uncommon endowments.

He was, if we are not misinformed, originally intended for an employment totally alien to literature, but being discovered by a benevolent person to possess both industry and talents, together with a strong attachment to learning, he was removed from his obscure situation to the University of Oxford, and placed at Wadham College, where his improvement in what was taught at that place soon proved to his patrons, that he was not undeserving of the attention which had been shewn him. On the 19th of February 1773, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and by the recommendation of Dr. Moore, now Archbishop of Canterbury, having bent his attention to the study of the Oriental languages, he soon acquired so extensive an acquaintance with them, that in 1775 he was appointed Laudian Professor of Arabic; and, on this honour being conferred on him, pronounced an Oration which was afterwards published under the title of "*De Utilitate Linguae Arabicæ in Studiis Theologicis Oratio; habita Oxonii in Schola Linguarum VII. id. Aprilis, 1775,*" 4to. 1776, intended to evince the importance and utility of the Arabic language, and to promote the study of it among men of science in general, and divines in particular. He had before been chosen Fellow of his College.

His next performance was the publication of the Syriac Philoxenian Version of the four Gospels, with a Latin Translation, under the title of "*Sacrorum Evangeliorum Versio Syriaca Philoxeniana Ex. Codd. MSS. Rideianis in Bibl. Coll. Nov. Oxon. Repositis, nunc primum edita, cum Interpretatione et Annotationibus Josephi White,*" &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1778, and about the same time (Nov. 15, 1778) preached an excellent Sermon which he soon afterwards printed, entitled "*A Revival of the English Translation of the Old Testament recommended. To which is added some Account of an ancient Syriac Translation of great Part of Origen's Hexaplar Edition of the LXX. lately discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan,*" 4to. He was also about this time appointed one of the Whitehall preachers.

The next year (1780) he published "*A Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timour, or Tamerlane: a work written originally by that celebrated Conqueror in the Mogul language, and since translated into Persian. Now first rendered from the Persian into English from a MS. in the possession of William Hunter, M. D. with other Pieces,*" 4to. and in 1783 the complete work was published, translated by Major Davy, with Preface, Indexes, Geographical Notes, &c. &c. by Dr. White, in one volume 4to.

In Easter Term 1783 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer, and immediately drew out a plan of the Lectures in the masterly manner it now appears before the world. To complete his plan he soon saw that it was expedient to avail himself of the best

aid he could procure, and accordingly in November that year, finding himself pressed for time, he mentioned the difficulty he laboured under to Mr. Badcock, and requested his advice and assistance; engaging, as he was not a person in affluent circumstances, to remunerate him for the trouble he should bestow on the work. Accordingly he received some important aid from that Gentleman, which, in so arduous a work as Dr. White was engaged in, would have taken little from his merit, had it been openly avowed. Unluckily, our Author took some pains to conceal Mr. Badcock's share in the Lectures, and this circumstance we consider as the single act of imprudence to which we have already alluded. Admitting every article which Mr. Badcock contributed, there will still remain so large a proportion of the work to be placed to Dr. White's account, as to leave him possessed of the reputation to be derived from the work itself, with very little abatement.

In 1784 the Lectures were preached, and the fame of them soon spread through the University, and in a short time reached London. They were universally applauded, and in the same year were printed in 8vo. The brilliancy of the style, the novelty of the manner, and the power of argument produced in favour of the Christian religion, attracted the notice of the learned, and soon pointed out Dr. White as a person deserving of the patronage of the highest law officer in the kingdom. He was accordingly promoted to a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, a situation lucrative and honourable to the possessor, placing him in a state of independence, much to the credit of the patron.

Soon after, our Author took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and continued in possession of the reputation he had acquired by the Sermons until the death of Mr. Badcock in May 1788, when a note from Dr. White to him for 500l. being found among Mr. Badcock's papers, the composition of the Lectures became a subject much agitated both in conversation and in print. The object of the note for so large a sum was also much canvassed. By Dr. White and his friends, it was said to have been deposited in Mr. Badcock's hands as a security for some future assistance which he was to afford Dr. White, but never executed, in an intended version of Abdollatif's History of Ægypt, of which he had translated a considerable part. By the representatives of Mr. Badcock, the payment was claimed for assistance already afforded in the composition of the Lectures. Much warmth was shewn on both sides, but that part of the dispute was soon ended by Dr. White's agreeing to pay the money claimed. Still, however, the share of Mr. Badcock in the composition of the Lectures was litigated, which obliged Dr. White to publish a pamphlet, entitled "A Statement of Dr. White's Literary Obligations to the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock, and the Rev. Samuel Parr, L.L.D." 8vo. 1790, which put an end to the controversy.

Since that period Dr. White has married, and has obtained a living in Norfolk, on which he at present resides, where we hope he will employ himself in finishing the works he had in hand when the above illiberal controversy drew his attention to other objects of less importance, let's at least to the world at large.

LETTER II. FROM DR. SMITH TO MR. BAKER *.

SIR,
I HAVE deferred to answer your letter, it may be longer than I ought to have done, but it was only in order to your better satisfaction in another particular, relating to that excellent person Dr. Beale.

Soon after the receipt of your letter I acquainted the Earle of Clarendon with your good wishes, not to say requests, that those *few sermons* of the good and worthy Doctor which are in his library at Cornebury, might be in the *College*

bands, of which he was Master: his Lordship was pleased to assure me, that as soon as he could light upon them he would give them to me to convey to you. But when his great business which keeps him here will permit him to go into the country, it is very uncertain: however I will not fail, at due and convenient intervals, to put him in mind of his promise.

Hearing from him that my Lord his Father had made mention of the Doctor in some MSS. papers now in his pos-

session, he did me the favour to send me part of them on Sunday last, to transcribe what I thought fit and proper for this purpose. I will let you into the secret: That excellent wise and truly pious Lord in his double banishment, among other vast heapes of his compositions, of which his incomparable History lately published is but a part, wrote *Contemplation and Reflexions on the Book of Psalms*, which he began at Jersey 26 Dec. 1647; which good and great worke he was forced to lay aside through the multiplicity of business that continually passed through his hands, and did not, and indeed could not, to his great sorrow and trouble of mind, resume till after his second proscription. When his other studye, and his freedom from sickness and paine of the gout, would suffer him, he finished it at Montpellier in the latter end of the yeare also: before which he has perfix'd an *Epistolar Address*, if I may so call it, or *Dedication to his Children*, giving an account of his whole performance, in which he has given also a full prooffe and demonstration, that he was as eminent for his exalted and wise piety and devotion, for his wise and profound actions of religion and theology, and for his practices of all Christian graces and virtues, as for his admirable knowledge in affaires of civil prudence, and in matter of state and government. In this epistle, dated 18-25 February, I find the following words, wherein he gives a great character of the good Docter:

And in one respect I had much more reason to dedicate a select part of my time to some pious recollections of one unhappy circumstance which accompanys

this my second banishment, which I did not sustaine on my former, when I was never without the daily exercise of my religion in a congregation of the same faith, performed by some learned Devine of the Church of England; as during the time of my Ambassy in Spain, I had a worthy and learned Chaplaine, and he dyed a little before I came from thence, who both preached, and prayed, and administered the sacrament to my family, according to the ordinances of that Church.

When the present noble Earle did me the honour and favour, several years since, to shew me this excellent manuscript, after a carefull inspection and reading several parts of the *divine meditations*, I was then fully satisfied and convinced, and am stil more and more, that no booke, written by whomsoever, can conduce more to the advancement, or indeed retrieving of godlines and virtue, which, generally speaking, seeme to be quite lost in this corrupt and wicked age: and I hope my Lord will at last be prevailed upon to make it public for the common good*. I give you many thanks for that part of Dr. Cosins letter to Mr. Gunning, written in 1657 from Paris, which you thought fit to transcribe. I wish that it had been entire. If you have any more of Bp. Cosins letters and papers by you, I shall look upon it as a great obligation, if you will please to communicate them to

Sir,

Your most faithfull & humble Servant,

T. S.

London. 23 Jan. 1706-7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Account of Mr. de la Cour in your Magazine for July, page 301, is very correct, for I once knew him personally, and testify the truth of what has been said of him in respect of his private life. It has been said, that "great wits are allied to madness," and it has often proved so.—I remember often seeing him in a morning, walking with the officers of the main guard (near the Exchange at Cork), to and fro in the front of the line, in his canonical habit, i. e. gown and band, which he generally

wore, although I never knew that he had any benefice, or that he ever preached in any of the Churches at Cork. He wore his hat cocked after the then clerical mode, and a dark brown flowing curled wig, which I do not remember ever to have seen powdered. He was, as you say, generally called the mad Parson; but by the vulgar, Mr. Dallycote. He was of French extraction, and, if I remember right, had used to write his name De la Court. His evenings were generally spent at the Blakeney Tavern, among young thoughtless military officers,

* These Contemplations and Reflexions on the Psalms were published in Lord Clarendon's Collection of Tracts. Fo. 1747. See p. 374.

opulent merchants' sons,' and other Cork bucks. About 1757 he was desired to compose some lines as an inscription for a new sign of General Blakeney, on which was the day of the month and year that the General was born in; they are as follow:

Courage was born this day, with Blakeney
Ired,

The Bay shall never wither on his head.

DE LA COURT.

But such lines as these can confer no credit on their author: the less therefore said about them the better.

There was another quondam Parson at Cork the same time as the above, the Rev. Marmaduke Dallas. Whether he too was a poet, I do not now remember; but I believe he was silenced or suspended by Bishop Browne, for celebrating a marriage illegally. I remember as I was once going to Carrigrohane Church (two

miles from Cork) one Sunday morning, I overtook the old Gentleman, who was on foot as well as myself, and had some discourse with him; during which, some shewy Gentlemen passed us on horseback. Mr. Dallas made some observations on high and low life, and said, that "provided all was right within, people on foot were as well off as those that rode." The city of Cork in those days had many eccentric characters, both in genteel life as well as among the vulgar, and I make no doubt the case is the same now. And if I am not mistaken, A. Murphy, Esq. James Barry, Esq. and General Carleton, were natives of that ancient and flourishing city, the fourth, for population and extent in the British dominions.

Yours, &c.

JAMES GEE.

Walsall, Dec. 10, 1797.

FRANCE IN 1778.

THE following is an Extract from a Letter written by the late Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, of Madeley, to M^{rs}. WESTLYS, in the year 1778, dated *Macon in Burgundy, May 17. b.*

"Gaming and dice, sinful pleasure and love of money, unbelief and false philosophy, lightness of spirit, fear of man, and love of the world, are the principal sins by which Satan binds his captives in these parts. Materialism is not rare; Deism and Socinianism are very common; and a set of Free-thinkers, great admirers of Voltaire and Rousseau, Bayle and Mirabeau, seem bent upon destroying Christianity and Government. 'With one hand (said a lawyer, who has written something against them) they shake the throne, and with the other they throw down the altars.' If we believe them, the world is the dupe of kings and priests. Religion is fanaticism and superstition. Subordination is slavery and tyranny. Christian morality is absurd, unnatural, and impracticable; and Christianity the most bloody religion that ever was. And here it is certain, that by the example of Christians *so called*, and by our continual disputes, they have a great

advantage, and do the truth immense mischief. *Papery will certainly fall in France in this or the next century; and I make no doubt, God will use those vain men to bring about a reformation here, as he used Henry VIII. to do that work in England: so the madness of his enemies shall at last turn to his praise, and to the furtherance of his kingdom.*

"If you ask, What system these men adopt? I answer, that some build on Deism, a morality founded on *self-preservation, self-interest, and self-bonour*. Others laugh at all morality, except that which being neglected *violently* disturbs society; and external order is the decent covering of Fatalism, while Materialism is their system.

"O dear Sirs, let me entreat you, in these dangerous days, to use your wide influence with unabated zeal against the scheme of these modern Celsuses, Porphyries, and Julians; by calling all professors to think and speak the same things, to love and embrace one another, and to stand firmly embodied to resist those daring men; many of whom are already in England, headed by the admirers of Mr. Hume and Mr. Hobbes."

HINTS ON INCLOSURES.

EXTRACT FROM AN ACCOUNT OF A PROVISION MADE UPON AN INCLOSURE,
FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH FUEL; COMMUNICATED BY
EDW. PARRY, ESQ.

UPON the inclosure of the parish of Little Dunham in Norfolk, in the year 1794, being Lord of the Manor, I got a clause inserted, directing the Commissioners to set out a parcel of land to be called *the Poor's Estate*, to be vested in the Lord of the manor, rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor for the time being, and to be lett by them for 21 years on lease; the rents and profits to be laid out by them in fuel, to be delivered at the cottages of the poor, in such proportions as the trustees should think proper.

Although the prejudices of the poor against the inclosure were very great before it took place, the moment they saw the land inclosed, and lett as *the Poor's Estate* for 21 years by auction, at the rate of 50l. a year (although only estimated by the Commissioners at 20l. a year), they were highly gratified; and have indeed great reason to rejoice, as they will now be most amply supplied with that great comfort of life. This was so evident, that some neighbouring inclosures

have followed the example; and it appears to me to be advisable, that such a plan should be generally made known.

The first idea was to sell the land, and place the money in the public funds, in order to produce a larger income; but I found that was not understood by the poor: they said they might at any time be deprived of the money, and they had no interest on the land inclosed; whereas, in the mode pursued, they considered themselves as having a permanent and improveable estate, which their children would inherit. These prejudices are valuable; as in their consequences they produce, if attended to, industry and content.

I have had occasion to observe as to fuel, which is certainly an important article to the poor, that where there are commons, the ideal advantage of cutting flags, peat, or whins, often causes a poor man to spend more time after such fuel, than, if he reckoned his labour, would purchase for him double that quantity of good firing.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PEKIN,

DATED 16th JUNE 1776.

LA guerra del Siao Kin Ciuan o sia de montani del Su Ciuan fù totalmente terminata nello scorso Aprili. Il Re, con le Regine, Figli famiglia e grandi tutti furono condotti in questa Capitale e presentati jeri 15 del corrente, a quest' Imperatore, il quale condannò tutti ad essere tagliati in pezzi; per vendicare (come loro dicono) il Sangue d'un Genero dell Imperatore che fu ucciso in detta guerra. Lasciazono solamente viva, una Ragaz-zetta di 5 anni in circa; che forse conserveranno; ed alcuni ministri, che ancora conservano nelle carceri, saranno in pochi giorni eseguiti.

Questa Vittoria a' costato molta gente e moltissimo denaro a causa del sito del Luogo e della bravura di quella gente.

Molti Imperatori Chinesi e Tartari, hanno pescati di debellare questi popoli,

ma la gloria era riservata al presente, che meritamente si glorierà nelle sue Istorie d'aver superati, e debellati popoli che per molto Secoli da Suoi antenati si stimarono pel sito inaccessibili, e per la ferocia indomabili.

TRANSLATION.

THE war of *Siao Kin Ciuan*, or of the *Mountains of Su Ciuan*, was finally terminated in April last. The King, with the Queens, Sons, Family, and Grandees, were all conducted to this Capital, and presented yesterday, the 15th instant, to the Emperor, who condemned the whole to be cut to pieces; to revenge (as it is said) the blood of a son-in-law of the Emperor, who was killed in that war. Only one little girl of about five years old is left alive, who perhaps will be

preferred; and some Ministers still kept in prison will be executed in a few days.

This victory has cost *many* people, and a great deal of money, on account of the situation of the country, and the bravery of the inhabitants.

Many Chinese and Tartar Emperors formerly attempted to subdue these peo-

ple; but the glory was reserved to the present Emperor, who will deservedly boast in his history, that he overcame and conquered people, who for many ages, by his ancestors, were deemed inaccessible from situation, and unconquerable from their ferocity.

OTTERY POOL.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS Place is situated near Watford in Hertfordshire, a town which stands where there was formerly a ford over the river Coln; and the Prætorian or Consular Highway, made by the Romans in

this County, called Watling-street, which crosses the Coln near it, and passes on to Verulam near St. Albans, Watford, is distant 17 miles from London.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM HORACE WALPOLE, ESQ. BROTHER OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, AND AFTERWARDS LORD WALPOLE OF WOLVERTON, TO MR. DODINGTON, AFTERWARDS LORD MELCOMBE.

Paris, May 19, 1726.

DEAR SIR,

M. VOLTAIRE, a French poet who has wrote several verses with great success, being gone for England, in order to print by subscription an excellent poem called Henry the Fourth, which, on account of some bold strokes in it against fanaticks and the priests, cannot be printed here, M. de Morville, the Mæcenas, or I may truly say the Dodington here for the encouragement of wit and learning, has earnestly recommended it to

me to use my credit and interest for promoting this subscription among my friends; on which account, as well as for the sake of merit, I thought I could apply myself no better than to you: and I hope this will answer the particular view of interest which I have in it myself, which is to renew a correspondence agreeable to me who am with the greatest and esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedt. & hble Servt.

H. WALPOLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

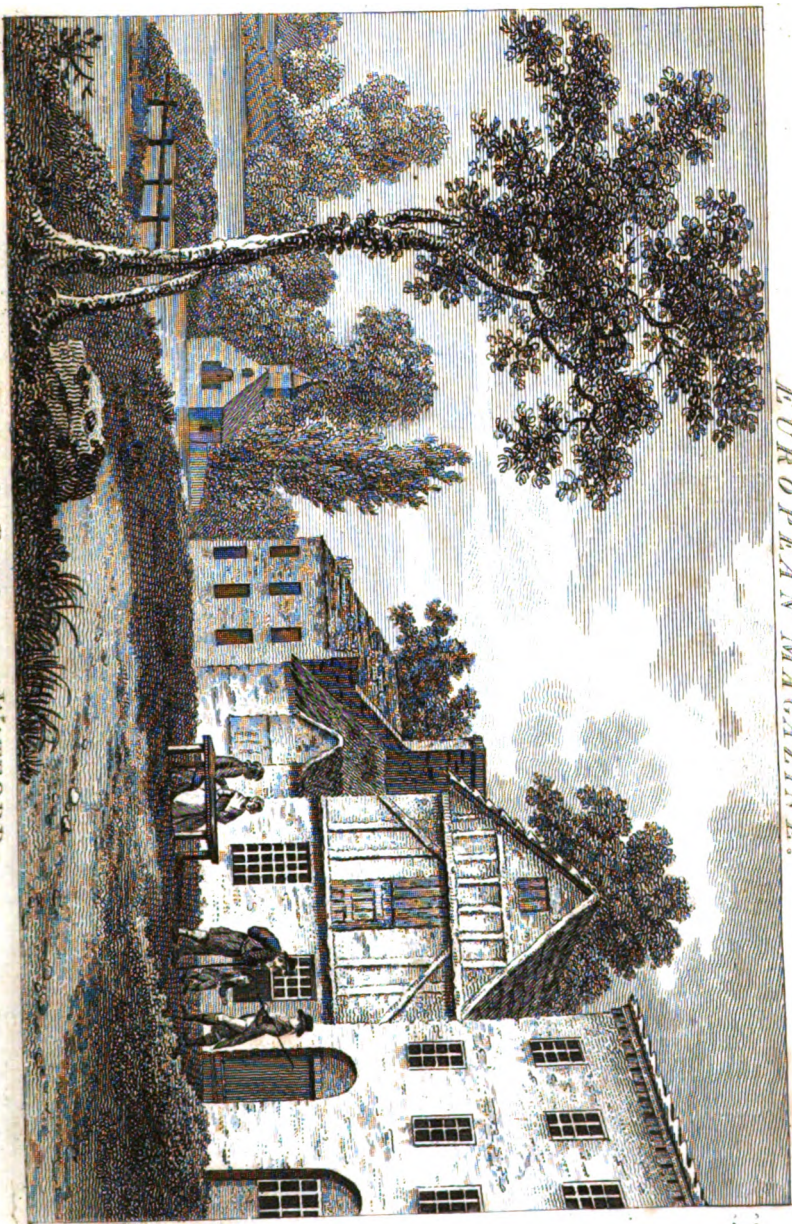
SIR,

THOUGH I perfectly agree with your ingenious Correspondents that the celebrated simile at the conclusion of the Eighth Iliad is blameably amplified by Pope, I cannot but think the fault of making the stars peculiarly conspicuous during a bright morn, is to be imputed to Homer, and not his Translator: surely *ἀστὴρ* is a very strong epithet, not ade-

quately translated by *lucid*, and must imply the morn being *eminently conspicuous*. As for what Eustathius says of the moon being in the first quarter, it is evidently one of those absurd refinements with which the good Bishop loads his annotations on the venerable bard of his idolatry.

A. Z.

A SHORT



OTTER'S POOL, near WATFORD.

Printed by J. Smith, Cornhill, Nov. 1, 1897.

A SHORT SYSTEM OF SELF-EDUCATION.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

Εὰν τις φιλομαθὴς ἴσῃ πελομαθῆς.

EDUCATION is a subject of so much importance to the world that whatever can be said to promote it deserves to be heard, and treatises have been multiplied on the subject by the most eminent men of every nation: yet the voice of candour must acknowledge that the greater part of them are written with so little detail, that they will not be found of much utility to him who has his rudiments to learn. They are addressed more to the master than the student, and are rather speculative than practical.

There is a numerous class of individuals to whom the cultivation of the mind is one of the great objects of their ambition; but who, not enjoying the advantages of academical instruction, are obliged to rely upon self-application and suggestion for every accession of knowledge. It is to such that I now address myself.

Let not him who by any particular circumstances or condition is hindered from seeking his knowledge *inter silvas academi*, despair of success. Languages have been acquired, and sciences have been cultivated, in situations very little favourable to intellectual pursuits. If you love learning, says my motto, you will be learned. Of the utility of classical knowledge none ever doubted but he that was ignorant of it. I shall therefore commence my instructions by proposing an easy method of acquiring the Latin language; a language abounding with writers that are the only imperishable part of their country's glory.—Let the student provide himself with *Ward's Latin's Grammar*, and submit to a diligent perusal of the eight parts of speech: the declensions of articles, nouns, and pronouns; the degrees of comparison, and the conjugations of verbs regular and irregular, he will attain, without any Herculean efforts, a perfect mastery of in a week, or, at the most, in a fortnight. Let him then get Clarke's literal translation of Corderius, and Mant's Parsing, or Grammatical Resolution of some of the Coll quies; and as he proceeds in his lessons, let him refer, as directed, to the *Construction of the Parts of Speech*, or

Accidence, for the agreement and government of the words. After going through twenty or more of the Colloquies, let him enter upon the first book of *Mant's Phædrus*, which is also made very easy of access by a literal version, and a parsing index. Let him resolve with subtle discrimination the text of his author, and refer now, in pursuance with the directions of the index, to the *Syntax* of his Grammar for the concord and government of the words, and commit to memory, at his leisure, the most useful rules, or those of the most frequent occurrence. Let him likewise make reference to the rules for his substantives and verbs in *Præprie quæ Maribus*, and *As in Præsentis*. He will now perhaps be a better scholar than many who have been bum-brushed by a master, and cuffed by an usher, half a dozen years of their life. When he has read the first book of Phædrus, let him proceed to *Clarke's Cornelius Nepos*. The lives of this classic biographer are composed in the style of the purest age, and calculated to initiate the young student in the history of Greece and Rome.

He will now require only the common aid of a Dictionary and Grammar, which will enable him to comprehend the easy prose of a familiar subject. He may now sooth himself with the Poet's song, and the Metamorphoses of Ovid should first beguile his hours. The Metamorphoses will finely exercise the imagination, are the great porch to the Temple of the Heathen Mythology, and the master-key to the works of the poets of antiquity. From Ovid let the student extend his application to Virgil, whom he ought not only to read, but get by heart. From the eclogues, of which he will find the first perhaps the best, let him proceed to the Georgicks, and having tasted their elegance and finished correctness, let him direct his study to the *Æneid*, which he should read systematically. If a rage, at any time, should pervade him to write Latin verses, let him first try his skill at an hexameter, and make Virgil his standard. Poetry and prose will alternately demand his

study. The writings of *Cicero* require only to be read to be admired. His familiar letters will supply him with the most perfect models of epistolary composition. His *Offices*, and *Treatises* on Friendship and Old Age, his Philosophical Conversations, and *Book de Oratore*, will extend infinitely his knowledge, and familiarize him with every grace and embellishment of style. In the composition of Latin prose, let him keep always the *imitari augeo* of Tully in his mind. No praise is too great for him. *Ille se profecisse sciat cui Cicero valde placebit.* A durable foundation being now laid, the student will superstruct on it with delight. He will ascend of himself to Livy, to Terence, to Sallust and Tacitus. Terence will not fail to impart the most refined satisfaction. It will be impossible to read the exclamation of the old father in the first scene of the *Andria*, without being touched by its exquisite simplicity.

Percussit illico animum: at, at, hoc illud est,
Hinc illæ lacrimæ, hæc illa est misericordia!

Of the elegant brevity of the description of the funeral it is not for me to speak, as Tully has commended it in his *Work de Oratore*; but I shall observe, that he cannot be said to possess any passions who does not feel them moved by the address of the dying stranger, at the end of the first act, of *Mi Pampile, bujus formam, &c.* Horace, whom I cannot speak of without raptures, the student should never be without. An elzevir edition of him he should carry always in his pocket. I can almost envy the feelings of the student in first tasting the unspeakable beauties of *Quis multa gracilis, Vides, ut alba, &c. Cum tu, Lydia, Mater sæva Cupidinum, Vitas binuero*, and a charming variety of other odes distinguished by that *cuncta felicitas* which Petronius ascribed to this delightful poet. For sublimity let him look into the fourth book, and see with what pomp and magnificence of expression Horace describes a Lyrick Bard in the ode *Quem tu Melpomene, &c.* For good sense, erudition, and criticism, he will not less admire the *Satires*, *Epistles*, and *Art of Poetry*. The limits which I have prescribed myself will now only allow me to remark that the Roman language abounds with many other writers whom the student will in due time

devote himself to: among whom are Cæsar, Paternulus, and Maximus, in the class of historians; Varro, Gellius, and Quintilian, in that of grammarians, and Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Juvenal, Martial, &c. among the poets. The two Plinys too he will cultivate.

It is scarcely possible, says the elegant Gibbon, for a mind endowed with any active curiosity to be long conversant with the Latin Classics, without aspiring to know the Greek originals, whom they celebrate as their masters, and of whom they so warmly recommend the study and imitation:

————— Vos exemplaria Græca
 Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ.

For the acquirement of this noble language I would suggest a few directions which may be practised with ease. Let the student provide himself with a Greek Grammar, examine carefully the articles, and nouns simple and contracted; the adjectives, comparison of nouns, the pronouns and formation of verbs. The contractions which occur, such for example as *u* for *eu*, *o* for *eo*, *z* for *ez*, and the rest, he will find an explication of at the end of his Grammar. After digesting the principal parts of the Greek rudiments, let him begin to read a chapter of the Gospel of St. John in the Testament, whose Greek is very easy, and exemplify with care the rules of his Grammar, which surely he will do with facility. Let him, when he has gone through a few chapters of St. John, proceed to St. Luke, whose Greek perhaps is purer. I need not observe that the Latin version must assist him. From the Testament let him have recourse to *Xenophon*, whose language being as perspicuous as it is beautiful, will be readily understood. It is not of any great consequence, I think, which of his works he begins with; though one of his shorter treatises will be found perhaps the most alluring. Let him now direct his study to the *Iliad* of Homer, which he will by no means find difficult. The positions of Homer being general, and his representations natural, he has few or no passages of doubtful meaning, and minute enquiries into the force of words are seldom necessary in translating him. The Father of Poetry will delight and astonish him. As he proceeds in the *Iliad*, the language of nature and harmony will become every day more familiar.

miliar. The first book will enchain his attention with power irresistible, and call for his warmest admiration. What will he say to the skill Homer displays when Agamemnon reproachfully dismisses Chryles? The grief of the Priest is not only made more expressive by his silence than it could have been by the most studied declamation, but the very dashing of the waves is conveyed by the expression *αυλοφλοισβοῖο*.

Βῆ δ' ἀκίων παρὰ θύγαυλοφλοισβοῖο
θαλάσσης.

Homer is, indisputably, admirable for expressing the very nature of the thing that he describes by the sound and disposition of his words. Does not fury rage in his verse when he exhibits the anger of Agamemnon?

μανίος δὲ μέγα φρενὶς ἀμφιμειλαιαί
Πιμπλαῖτ', ὅσσι δὲ οἱ θυρεὶ λαμπέτοισιν
ἱκλῆν.

Black choler fill'd his breast that boil'd with
ire,

And from his eye-balls flash'd the living fire.
POPE.

How admirably again does he describe the persuasive eloquence of Nestor, who gets up to pacify the contending heroes. Can any thing be more soft, more smooth, more flowing?

τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ
Ἡδύπης ἀορμῆσι, λίγυς Πυλίων ἀγορευτῆς,
Τὴ καὶ ἀπο γλώσσης μιλίῃ γλυκύνει εἶναι
αὐδῆν.

To calm their passions with the words of age,
Quick from his seat arose the Pylian Sage,
Experienc'd Nestor, in persuasion skill'd,
Words, sweet as honey, from his lips dis-
till'd. POPE.

But it is not to the modulation only of his numbers that Homer owes his praise, but to his energy and vigour of thought: to the artful conduct of his fable: to the exquisite discrimination of his characters: to the moving pictures of life that he exhibits. What can be more touching than the scene between Hector and Andromache? How are we inspired with veneration for the one, and pity for the other! How characteristic of a warrior is the prayer of Hector for his child! And is not the image of Andromache brought admirably before us, shedding tears amidst her smiles, by the words *δακρυοὶ γέλασσα*;

Longinus, to shew what a hero Homer himself is when he describes an heroic action, produces the supplication of Ajax, who in despair of signaling himself amid the darkness that has suddenly overspread the Grecian army, calls out for light, that he may die in a manner suitable to the greatness of his soul.

Ζῆν πατέρ, ἀλλὰ σὺ εὖσαι ὑπ' ἡριῶν υἱας
Ἀχαιῶν.
Ποιήσων δ' αἰθρῇ, δὸς δ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
ἰδῆσθαι.

Εἰ δὲ φαι καὶ ὀλισσοῖ, πῶς οὐ τοι ἔνθεν
ἔτῳς.

Lord of earth and air

Oh King, oh Father! hear my humble pray'r:
Dispel this cloud, the light of Heav'n restore,
Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more:
If Greece must perish, we thy will obey;
But let us perish in the face of day!

POPE.

It is here observable, I think, that Pope has given a solemn turn to his translation that is not to be found in the original Greek; and which suits not the haughty impatience of Ajax, who is fearless even of the Gods.

In the study of Greek, the Lexicon of Schrevelius, which is particularly adapted to the Testament and to Homer, will do as well as any. In due time the Odyssey should be read, which after the Iliad will be an easy task. I again repeat, no Poet is understood with more facility than the Father of Poetry.

The student will, without requiring admonition, ascend of himself to every poet and prose-writer that the liberal scholar should be acquainted with. He will study Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, Epictetus, &c. among the Philosophers; Thucydides, Zenophon, Polibius, Herodotus, &c. among the Historians; Demosthenes, for Oratory; and Hesiod, Pindar, Anacreon, Theocritus, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes, in the class of Poets. The dialects will in due time become known to him. Cebes, Ælian, and Lucian will familiarize him with the Attic; Homer the Ionic; Theocritus the Doric; and Euripides the Attic and Doric.

Let not the student, whilst he is learning the Latin language, neglect his own; but initiate himself in the elegances of it by the perusal of the Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, Adventurer, &c. These are our English Classics, and it is by

the diligent perusal of them that he will form his style, and give cadence to his prose. Let him produce sometimes an original composition, in which he should at first aim rather at perspicuity than elegance. When he has once acquired the habit of expressing his thoughts with readiness, he will not be long waiting in external decoration. Addison should be his prototype; whose language is perfectly conformable with the genius and idiom of the English tongue, and therefore deserving of imitation. Neither is he found to neglect natural beauty for artificial ornament. Lowth's Grammar should never be suffered to gather dust upon the shelf, but by a continual reference to it the student should aspire at critical exactness. I would advise the student to keep a regular journal of his actions and studies, in which let him be punctual with his dates. Chronology is the eye of history. By the means of his diary he will be enabled to live over again his past hours, know the value of time by his exact account of it, and though every occurrence may not be pleasing in the retrospect, yet the remembrance of that will be useful which is not agreeable.

Of the English Poets I shall not recommend any in particular. Spencer, Shakespeare, Cowley, Milton, Dryden, Pope, &c. will never fail to recommend themselves by the irresistible charms of their composition to every person of taste.

I shall now pass to the French language, by the attainment of which he will open to himself a new source of elegance and delight. It is cultivated universally. *Où parle François partout.* Let the student get Palairret's Grammar, which, though perhaps not the best, has the verbs better arranged than any other. Let him make himself acquainted with the elementary parts of it, and proceed to any easy and familiar work. Gil Blas I would strenuously recommend to his notice, as a book calculated to initiate him in the graces, the elegances, and idioms of the French language. Let him give his days and his nights to it. When he has acquired a facility in reading, he should avail himself on every occasion to converse with some of the numerous Frenchmen that have emigrated hither from their country. Let him not despair, if he be past even the spring of life, of getting in time the true accent. *Natum nomen abest si sit prudentia.*—

There is a pretty dictionary of a very reduced size which he should carry always in his pocket. Writing, says Bacon in his Essays, makes a correct man. To obtain an accuracy, he must be able to express on paper what he communicates orally, and to effect this, let him go through with care the excellent exemplification which Perrin has made of every grammar rule.

He may now augment his library with some of the works of Voltaire. Le Siècle de Louis XIV. will be an agreeable recreation to him. The reign of that Monarch was the Augustan age of France, and produced, among a great number of other writers, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Boileau, and La Fontaine, whose works will perish only with their language. Moliere, if the student has taste, will become one of his favourite authors. His prose comedies will supply him with much elegant phraseology, and afford him at the same time a great deal of amusement. *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, *L'Avare*, and *Le Medecin Malgré lui*, are exquisitely comic. *J. Jacques Rousseau*, a much later writer, will fascinate the lover of fine composition by the magic of his eloquence. His breast glowed with an enthusiastic love of nature, and his genius was sublime. In his Confessions the most secret recesses of his heart are exposed to the sight, and we behold him without disguise. Some parts are perhaps exceptionable; but the genial current of that man's soul must be frozen who can read with indifference the animated scenes of his youth. Can any thing too equal the enchanting sweetness of his style. How well does he describe *Maman* at his first interview with her: "*Je vois un visage pétri de graces, de beaux yeux bleus pleins de douceur, un teint éblouissant, le contour d'une gorge enchanteresse.*" For simplicity, and elegance of narration, what can exceed his excursion into the country *avec deux jeunes personnes de sa connoissance*, whom he encountered in a morning's walk. It begins *L'Aurore, un matin, me parut si belle, &c.*

Marmontel is a pleasing writer. Many of his *Contes Moraux* have great merit. *Buffon* will instruct and delight. He is an astonishing interpreter of nature, and his style sparkles with grandeur. The *Abbé Raynal* is a popular author. He is, however, more specious than solid.— To return to a remoter date, the Letters

of *Madame Sevigné* are models of familiar correspondence. She seems rather conversing than writing, and yet her language is always graceful. On every subject she is animated, and gives to trifles a grace.

I cannot say so much of *Balsac* and *Voiture*. Their epistles are extended conceits. The poetry, however, of *Voiture* is elegant and tuneful.

It has been observed that French verse, when the thought does not support it, differs little from prose. In the lighter kinds of poetry, however, they eminently excel. The following flowret, which I have read somewhere in *Bourfauc*, possesses much sweetness and *légèreté*.

Elle a bien quatorze ou quinze ans,
Fière, mais sans être farouche ;
Les cheveux blonds, les yeux perçans,
Une gorge naissante, & surtout une
bouche !

In a word, the French is a language which none would voluntarily be without. By the merit of the French writers its influence has been very widely extended, and it is so admirably adapted to conversation, that many nations, to cultivate it, neglect their own !

The student may now proceed to the *Italian language*, which his acquaintance with the Latin and French will facilitate the knowledge of. I would recommend him to learn it through the medium of the French tongue, as he did Greek through that of the Latin. Let him therefore provide himself with *Veneroni's* Grammar and Dictionary, and begin with some easy and perspicuous author. The histories of *Guicciardini*, and the *Cardinal Benivoglio*, are written in a clear and classical style ; furnish an ample store of words, and are yet easy to understand, from the order and continuity of their narration. *Davila*, though inferior to them in purity of language, comes home to us by the subjects that he treats. But no prose-writer will recreate him so much as *Boccaccio*. The merry tales of his *Decameron* will dissipate grief, and sooth him to complacency. Though he wrote some hundred years ago, his style is a model of purity. The

same cannot be said always of his thoughts.

Of the Poets, *Petrarque*, *Dante*, but above all *Tasso* and *Ariosto*, will demand his study. Boileau in one of his poems talks lightly of the *Cinquante au Tasse* ; but those who are not to be imposed on by a mere *ipse dixit*, will discover that Tasso is a Poet of very superior merit, and that his verse is not less excellent than his subject is exalted.

The *Orlando Furioso*, though composed with less regard to the rules of the Epopée than the *Gierusalemme Liberata*, will still delight more. *Ariosto* is certainly a charming Poet. The *Pastor Fido* of *Guarini*, though not without *conceits*, will please by the graces and beauty of its poetry. The soliloquy of *Amarillis*, O *Mirtillo*, *Mirtillo*, anima mea, is elegant and pathetic. It concludes with appropriate grace :

Quelle lagrime tue sono il mio sangue,
Quel sospiri il mio spirito, e quelle pene,
E quel dolor, che senti,
Son miei, non tuoi tormenti !

Upon the whole, the Tuscan language is a delightful one, and wins upon the learner of it.

The student may now be said to blend elegance with his learning, and to know both ancient and modern literature. In the peaceful retreat of his books he will ever find occupation and contentment. No day will be so long but study will make him wish it longer. His love of reading will supply him with a perpetual source of independent and rational pleasure, and derive new vigour from enjoyment. In the prosecution of his studies fresh prospects will every day arise. The world of literature is boundless. He will not have cause, like the Macedonian hero, to weep because there are no more countries left to conquer. Happy in the acquisition of knowledge, let him make a proper use of it by abstaining from evil, and increasing in piety and reverence to that God who endowed him with capacity to receive it.

Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1797.

TABLE TALK;

OR

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 302.]

JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

(Some domestic information relative to his life and character.)

IN August 1671, one Edward Purcell an Irishman did not only give out that he would kill the Duke of Ormond, but in effect said as much in a petition which he presented to the King. On this he was by warrant sent to the Tower, and from thence in the November following to Bedlam; where, notwithstanding the disgraceful character of the man, he was visited by three of the Duke's greatest enemies at Court.

On the 14th of March following, Sir Robert Holmes fell upon the Dutch Smyrna Fleet, when the Earl of Ossory (his Grace's eldest son) commanded a frigate, and behaved with great gallantry. He attempted in the fight to single out Admiral de Ruyter's ship, which he did; but this great Commander (as he afterwards told the story to Lord Arlington) said, "That he saw some daring English spark come towards him to get honour, but his business being not to fight, but to keep others to it, he fairly took to his heels." But though the Earl was much commended for this action, and got the Blue Ribband, and the command of the Fleet in the absence of Prince Rupert, his father the Duke did not relish his conduct, as there was no declaration of war at that time between the two countries.

This and many other traits of *delicacy* and *honour* made the Duke not very acceptable to the Court. He however never failed to pay punctual attendance on his Majesty's service at Whitehall; "where (says Sir Robert Southwell) it was very melancholy to see him pass the galleries with his white staff all alone, which I have twenty times observed, and as often left all other things to wait upon him, and to join in smiling sometimes at the variety of the scene. Upon the whole matter he was now preparing to retire to his own habitations in Ireland; and I

can hardly better set forth his situation than in his own words to his Majesty, being part of a letter I have found of his Grace's writing since his death.

"It is about a year since (1673), since I begged your Majesty's leave to go to Ireland, which you were pleased to give me, but the war being then in the heat, and there seeming to me a possibility that in some conjuncture I might be of some use to your service, I delayed it; but now that you have a peace, and have given a long recess to the Parliament, I have so far presumed upon the permission you then gave me as to prepare for that journey as soon as the season will permit.

"It is now six years since I came over last; a great part of that time I have passed more uneasily than I made shew of, or that I ever thought I should do in your Majesty's Court and presence; having had many reasons to make me believe your favour was at least very much abated towards me. The circumstances were too many, and too little pleasing to me, to reckon them up; but they were such as seemed to evidence to the world, that it was rather the remembrance of some old service I had endeavoured to do the Crown than any thing else, that preserved me from the uttermost disgrace due to a faulty and insignificant person. How grievous soever this was to me, I have borne it with duty, and more temper than I am naturally master of."

"While this tedious season of disfavour lasted, I took notice (continues Sir Robert) he would smilingly say to those who solicited his help at Court, 'I can do you no great good, I have only power left to do some hurt;' but in progress of time I saw even that test spoiled, and that no man or his business tarred the worse in Court for his Grace's opposition; they in a manner sared the better for it: yet still his enemies were most incited that all these mortifications did not humble him, nor on the other hand drive him to offend the

King,

King, fling up his staff, or go over to the disaffected. It is certain that he hated all intriguing and intriguers ;—he would say, ‘he was like an old clock that lay rusty, yet once in twenty-four hours even that pointed to the true hour of the day, and it might prove so to him.’”

An accident, however, in some measure restored his Grace to his Majesty’s more immediate notice. The Duke of Monmouth pushed hard with the King to be made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Dukes of Portsmouth and the Lord Treasurer were in the plot. This alarmed the Duke of York, who had no mind that so near a relation of the King’s, and of such spirit as Monmouth was well known to possess, should then learn the taste of sovereignty. So all on a sudden there were favourable glances cast on his Grace as the only person capable of excluding the Duke of Monmouth, and in a short time his Majesty was prevailed on to appoint him once more Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

This being brought about by the Duke of York’s influence, those whom it displeased charged his Grace with popish inclinations ; nay his friends the Bishops, being then under some influence of the Lord Treasurer, joined also for a time in this suspicion ; upon which his Grace’s observation was this — “That whatever particular persons might utter to his disadvantage, they could never persuade him from reverencing their function.”

His Grace accordingly, in August 1677, set out for Ireland : he took Oxford in his way, where he had not been since he was made Chancellor. His reception there was with all the pomp the place could make. When many scholars pressed for degrees, which the Archbishop and Heads of Houses opposed, as it would discourage hard students, his Grace made answer, “I must needs make about twenty Doctors ; I have them here in a list ; but I beg the University not to be alarmed, as I will undertake for *all their insufficiencies*.”

Monsieur Rouvigny, Ambassador from Louis XIV. was once so frank as to complain to his Grace himself, why he appeared so cold whilst every one else admired his master ; his Grace made this answer :—“That he thought his master the greatest King that France ever had. That he governed a nation warlike and obedient to him ; men of sense, and so

well bred, that he never thought even their civility was formidable.”

Upon the death of Charles II. the Duke was recalled from Ireland by King James : he, however, was continued as Lord Steward of the Household, and at the Coronation in April after, he carried the crown, as he had done twenty-four years before, to King Charles the Second. He was likewise present at the coronation of Charles the First.

About this time, the Earl of Anglesey demanding an old sum of money from his Grace, for which no writing appeared, and the claim groundless, the Earl offered either to swear to his debt, or give it up if his Grace would swear the contrary ; but the Duke refused that offer, saying, “There was a great deal of difference between a conscience that had taken the covenant, and one that had not.”

In the February following he was sent for by the King about abolishing the test and penal laws ; but his Grace not returning that satisfaction which was expected, the King replied, “That though he did not expect that opinion from him, yet as his Grace had distinguished himself by long and faithful services to the Crown from others, so he would also distinguish him from others.”

It was about the same time that his old friend the Lord Arundel of Wardour (then Lord Privy Seal) came to him with some plausible discourse about religion ; but his Grace dextrously parried his intent before he could well begin. Peter Walsh also (the celebrated Confessor of King James), who in forty years access to him before, never touched or attempted to speak on religion, was now set on by the Court to try his skill on him. This *Good Father* confessed to his Grace, that there were numerous abuses in their church, but that still she was their mother, and it was safest for salvation to die therein.

He shewed also, “that open renunciation or abjuration was not required from any who were reconciled, but such as were Church-men ; and that it would be enough, if his Grace did but in *his heart* embrace the Catholic faith.”

Amongst other things which were thereto replied, his Grace told him, “that he had been bred up in that religion, and wanting the opportunities of knowing those errors which were confessed, he might have adhered unto them ; but he could not now embrace what he

law cause to condemn. He wondered, if the condition in which he was, was so dangerous, why did not so *good a friend* admonish him sooner thereof. Lastly, he told him that he had taken notice in Scripture, where the Day of Judgment is set forth—Christ does not interrogate about the manner of believing, but about a man's works; for the words are, 'I was hungry and ye gave me meat, naked and ye clothed me, in prison and ye came unto me.' There is no mention of *Faith*, but of *Charity*, and yet these were the righteous that should go into life eternal." Peter Walsh, after this conference, paid him no more visits on the score of religion.

(To be concluded in our next.)

RT. HON. CHARLES TOWNSEND.

Lady Greenwich, who married Mr. Townsend as her second husband, took a good deal of *Havannab* snuff, inasmuch that she was never without a box at her elbow. An old female acquaintance once took the liberty of reproving her for this habit, and added, if she had not resolution enough to leave it off herself, her husband should prevent it. "Oh! she has my free consent (says Mr. Towniend), provided she does not take it as *Lord Albemarle* took it.

N. B. It was the current report of that day, that the *Havannab* was taken whilst the Commander in Chief, Lord Albemarle, was confined to his bed.

LORD BOLINGBROKE.

This Nobleman, though in many respects a very deep and acute Statesman, latterly grew very strenuous both in his conversation and writings for *repealing the test acts*. Swift, who knew him intimately for many years, and who thought he had founded the bottom of all his political opinions, felt much surprised when he heard this circumstance of his Lordship, and thus speaks of it: "I hear Lord Bolingbroke is strenuous for taking off the test act, which grieveth me extremely, as from all the unprejudiced reasons I was ever able to form, as well as from the maxims of all wise Governments, some *established religion* is necessary, leaving at least a toleration to others."

Lord Bolingbroke being asked his opinion of the *Oratory* of the House of

Commons in his time, gave the following very impartial account of it. He said, "that Oratory well applied was always of use in setting topics that were fundamentally right, in various and forcible views; and that therefore a few good speakers in the House thus employed, must carry their point in time; but that the common method of depending on a question being carried by *mere majorities*, would never hold out long when *reason* was on the other side.

Swift, speaking of Lord Bolingbroke whilst he was in banishment, says, "This man is a controller of fortune, and poverty dares not look him in the face under his lowest declensions."

DR. MARMADUKE COGHILL

was a Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland in the Queen's time, and whilst in that situation was courting a lady of considerable fortune, to whom he was shortly to be married. During the pendency of this courtship, a cause unfortunately came before the Doctor, wherein a lady of high rank instituted a suit against her husband for beating her, &c. The lady being rather of the *shrew* kind, the Doctor in giving his opinion was perhaps a little more copious on the subject than the prudence of his situation as a *lover* required. He observed, "That although a man had no right to beat his wife unmercifully, yet there were women of such tempers as perhaps nothing would do with them but this mode of castigation:—the law therefore, wisely seeing this, has given the husband an authority to give his wife moderate correction. Here no doubt (says he) it may be difficult to draw the line, and care must be taken that he uses no weapon that could possibly kill or maim her; but if he goes no further than to chastise her with such a little cane as I hold in my hand, the law will certainly support him in it."

This opinion, which has since been imputed to a living Judge, being very much *bruited* about Dublin, and perhaps conveyed to the lady with some exaggerations, determined her to break off all matrimonial connections with him, and the Doctor died an old bachelor thirty-five years afterwards.

ON UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE.

—Pudet hæc opprobra nobis
Et dici potuisse; et non potuisse refelli.

MR. EDITOR,

IN what terms shall your anxious Correspondent utter the sentiments of respectful sorrow? We have too long checked our animadversion upon manifold wrongs. They stalk abroad in open day, and scorn concealment. Yet, Sir, this public address is made with very sincere regret. I approach the objects of intended reproof with a veneration bordering upon religious awe; but I approach them without dismay. Their imputed sanctity shall not now deter me.

The flagrant contempt of sober discipline, connived at and encouraged—I had almost said inculcated—by two great national institutions, gave rise to the observations before you. The deplorable degeneracy of Oxford and Cambridge provokes the utmost severity of censure: whilst their antiquity and recorded services require that even truth herself should breathe the accents of elegiac gratitude. Let not indignation overleap the modesty of acknowledged duty; rather let the remembrance of former benefits excite compassion for actual imbecility. If the mischievous dotage of a disordered parent threaten detriment to the family, we are no doubt authorized to seek redress; but our reluctant application to the Legislature should be preferred with all the moderation and tenderness of filial love.

When I recollect the estimation in which our Universities were once deservedly held, and mark their present debasement; more especially when I anticipate the dreadful state of licentious intemperance to which they are so visibly accelerating, my blood curdles in my veins, and my whole soul shudders with apprehension.

There was a time, Sir, when the inhabitants of this favoured Island looked up to its Universities with undissembled confidence. In them they fondly beheld the hallowed depositaries of collected wisdom, the firm, uncorrupted guardians of science, of virtue, of religion: and patriotism felt a genial glow of honest rapture, whenever the comparative insignificance of foreign seminaries was considered. Whence, then, this astonishing reverse of fortune?—It shall never

be forgotten that when a prince of the blood had taken his M. A. degree at a celebrated English College, he was sent to a German University to perfect his education!!!—Surely, Sir, the pride of supremacy should at least have ensured unremitted diligence, if it could not stimulate to fresh exertion.

Cambridge was built in the year 624; Oxford in 887, or thereabout. They were originally monastic establishments. [Of this, their *matin* and *vesper* offices; their annual prayers for benefactors; their compulsory repetitions of the sacrament; the celibacy of their fellows; their ornamental *corols* or *boods*, &c. &c. furnish abundant proofs.] The Monks grew renowned for learning and piety; and the rising generation of Nobles was entrusted to their care. Endowments soon followed, as rewards of fidelity; and in a very little while Colleges rose from the earth like exhalations, decorated with all the magnificence of Eastern palaces.

The face of things was changed. Princely revenues paved the way to dignity; and those who of late were maintained by frugal stipends and eleemosynary contributions, now generously looked around them for proper persons on whom they might confer obligation. Thus *servitors* were admitted at one University, and *fixars* at the other: a humble, useful band of obsequious dependants, between whom and the fellows reciprocal engagements existed. These paupers readily undertook menial employments, and were remunerated by scanty subsistence and gratuitous instruction.

At first, therefore, there were but *two* orders of undergraduates: 1. *Pensioners* or *commoners*, who paid a regular salary for attentions received, and indiscriminately partook every liberal indulgence. 2. *Servitors* or *fixars*, who performed all humiliating offices, and thought themselves amply rewarded with (*fixes*) stated allowances of food, and a learned education.

Then academical discipline was at its height. The heads of houses were unanimously revered, the patrician scholars studied with enthusiastic ardour, the young plebeians were submissive, industrious, contented.—Happy, thrice happy

condition!—They had some of the finest libraries in the world; not only public libraries for the general use of members of the University, but libraries in each College, scarcely less convenient than if they were in the student's own apartment. In the University at large, they had professors established with noble incomes; in Colleges, tutors and lecturers. Sinecures were unknown. Their buildings were convenient, elegant, spacious, and airy. Their apartments were for the most part handsome and commodious, silent and retired; in every way fitted for a life of study. They had sweet gardens and groves, delightful walks, and rural retreats.

“Fuit Illium, et ingens

“Gloria!”

The irresistible influx of commercial wealth, continually augmented by a thousand streams, has succeeded in lapsing the deep foundations of national integrity. A spirit of expensive rivalry has long been kept up by purse-proud nabobs, merchants, and citizens, against the nobility and gentry of the kingdom. Universities may rue the contagion. They were soon irrecoverably infected. In them, extraordinary largesses began to purchase immunities; the indolence of the opulent was sure of absolution; and the emulation of literature was gradually superseded by the emulation of profligate extravagance; till a third order of pupils appeared: a pert and pampered race, too froward for controul, too headstrong for persuasion, too independent for chastisement; privileged prodigals. These are the *gentlemen-commoners* of Oxford, and the *fellow-commoners* of Cambridge. They are perfectly their own masters, and they take the lead in every disgraceful frolic of juvenile debauchery. They are curiously tricked out in cloth of gold, of silver, and of purple, and feast most sumptuously throughout the year.

“Fruges consumere nati,

“Sponsi Penelopes, nebulones, Alcinoique

“In cute curandâ plus æquo operata juvenus.”

Let any serious man, Sir, blest but with plain, natural intellects, and common sense, who can withstand the magnetic influence of prejudice, who can steadily contemplate the specious glare of College degrees, and calmly enquire in what manner those distinctions are obtained: let such a man, I say, examine

the excellent statute-books of either University; then let him inspect its fashionable customs; and he will need no additional evidence to convince him that academical regulations are, in every important particular, most shamefully and most wilfully disregarded. Our Universities are mere *whited sepulchres*. The Oxford theatre, the Cambridge senate-house, the libraries, and the schools, the chapels, halls, and colleges, still exhibit an august appearance to superficial observers; but, on close inspection, nothing will be found within their walls but clayeold relics of departed grandeur.

“The Academic gown's a masquerade;

“The tasse'd cap and the spruce band a jest,

“A mock'ry of the world. What need of these

“For gamesters, jockies, brothelers impure,

“Spendthrifts, and booted sportsmen, oft'ner seen

“With belted waist, and pointers at their heels,

“Than in the bounds of duty?”

By such as are in anywise personally acquainted with the subject, these general strictures will be owned unanswerable: indeed, the dangerous tendency of an innovation that permits a numerous class of youths, in *statu pupillari*, to slight every precept and injunction of their superiors with impunity, must be obvious to the meanest capacity.

Permit me here, Sir, to anticipate an objection that cavillers may adduce against my assertion. They may tell you that no offences are unpunished; for that every misdemeanour subjects the delinquent to proportionate fines. I shall sift the argument, and you will then ascertain its validity. I challenge the utmost ingenuity of prevarication to disprove the correctness of my statement.

A *gentleman* (or *fellow*) *commoner* pays for neglecting

Matins or vespers; two-pence each time.

The hours of closing gates; three-pence.

Lectures; four-pence.

Meals in hall; one shilling.

St. Mary's, on Sunday; one shilling.

Now, Mr. Editor, is it not an insult to discipline, to suppose such paltry mulcts as these can curb the licentiousness of impetuous youths, whose fortunes are enormous, and whose profusion is proverbial? I will venture deliberately to affirm that the cost of one gay excursion to Newmarket, of one day's

rioting at Woodstock, far exceeds the accumulated Academical forfeiture of a whole term.

This letter is intended as introductory to more weighty considerations, if your known politeness induces you to favour my correspondence. I will not trespass further upon your patience, at present; but shall conclude in the language of a celebrated writer:—"It may perhaps be thought idle to dwell so long on so incorrigible a class of society; and it would be so, were it not that the example of

these silken-robed votaries of pleasure spreads a contagion through the whole atmosphere: and while the student of humbler pretensions copies on a less extensive scale the dissipation of his superiors, the future deputy of clerical indolence gazes with envy at luxuries which are strangers to his garret, and sighs at the malice of the fates, which have doomed him to a curacy and twenty pounds a year *."

TERRÆ FILIUS.

[We have inserted this Letter of our Correspondent's without however intending to pledge ourselves to admit his continuation of the subject, if hereafter, in the progress of it, circumstances should arise to render it inconsistent with the plan of our Work. We approve the present Structures, but always wish to avoid personalities, and whatever may have a tendency to produce controversy.—EDITOR.]

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF CALCAREOUS EARTH.

BY MR. SMITH.

CALCAREOUS Earth is found in all parts of the globe that we are yet acquainted with, and probably composes nearly a sixth part of the whole. In whatever part of the earth it is found, it generally makes its appearance in regular lamina, unless it has been disturbed by earthquakes, volcanoes, or other convulsions of nature. Its characteristic is to effervesce with acids. When we examine particularly into the nature of it, we always find it to be composed of the exuviae of animals, often of complete shells. In the South Seas there are islands composed entirely of corals and madrepores; and it is a curious fact, that a soft jelly-like substance, such as shells originate from, should at last resolve into a substance so hard as *marble*: yet it is certain that islands and mountains are the production of *life*, and that the same life which first formed those masses still continues to encrease them, or to form others; even the far-famed Rock of Gibraltar is of animal production. From the above it appears that animals have a power or process by which they are enabled to form calcareous earth out of their blood; and it is certain that some animals possess this power in a more eminent degree than others: an oyster, for instance, is able to form more of this

substance in proportion to its size than a man or a horse, although by the most exact analysis of the blood and flesh of oysters, we are unable to extract one particle of calcareous earth. If we analyze them indeed by a very strong heat, we may obtain both *calcareous earth* and *iron*; although none of these substances will be found if the analysis is made by seagents, *i. e.* marine acid, aqua fortis, &c. from which I infer, that if any calcareous earth is found in them, it is formed during the decomposition. All shell-fish will live, grow, and multiply, while fed upon nothing but pure water. Having said that all calcareous earth is the production of life, it remains to shew how this earth, when exposed in certain situations, is capable of assuming that stony hardness which enables it to take so fine a polish, and how the particles of this earth are brought into to close a contact. We have said that all calcareous earth which we find in this globe has been formed by animal life; and that we have reason to believe that wherever this particular earth is to be found, although it should be on the top of the highest mountain, it must have been one time or other covered with water, and inhabited by an innumerable multitude of animals, which,

* Essays on Subjects connected with Civilization. By Benjamin Heath Malkin, Trinity College, Cambridge.

small as they may seem, have formed the materials of this stupendous fabric. The method which nature pursues in causing these loose exuviae to assume a stony hardness, might puzzle us not a little, did not the two following facts sufficiently elucidate it: first, water is of itself capable of dissolving a small proportion of calcareous earth; and if this is in any degree impregnated with fixed air, the quantity of calcareous matter which it is capable of dissolving will be proportionably greater. All animal substances, when in the act of putrefaction, give out a certain portion of fixed air, which being absorbed by the water, the latter is thus rendered capable of dissolving a considerable portion of the calcareous matter which was before saturated with fixed air. When the water, by being exposed to the influence of the air, has evolved the fixed air which the putrefaction of the dead animals had produced, the calcareous earth which it held in solution will be deposited among the shells; and being in exceeding small particles, its cohesive power will be increased in proportion, and the deposition of these infinitely small particles taking place, will sufficiently account for the hard and firm texture of marble. Pieces of wood are often seen turned into stone by the decay of the lignous particles, and the deposition of the stony. This will take place in a slower manner, though the water contain no fixed air; water itself being capable of dissolving calcareous matter, which it may deposit in like manner. To prove that the putrefaction of animal matter, and that living animals themselves are capable of producing fixed air, and impregnating the water with it, I shall relate the following experiments.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

Being desirous to see in what manner fish altered the water which they inhabit, and the cause of their so soon dying when excluded from a free circulation of fresh water, I put eight minnows into a basin of water from the pump, containing about three quarts: the fish continued to live for two days, on the third they died: I took them out, and on pouring caustic lime water into the basin, a precipitation of chalk took place, whereupon I began to suspect that either

the water contained an acid in its composition, or fixed air, which occasioned the lime to precipitate. I therefore repeated the experiment, having first ascertained that the water I used did not contain either an acid or fixed air, as it made no precipitation of the lime before the fish were put into it; the result was the same as the former. From this experiment we see that animals, independent of putrefaction, may, by creating carbonic acid, assist towards the formation of limestone. I think what has been said sufficiently accounts for the formation of calcareous earth, with all its varieties of *marle, limestone, marbles, &c. &c.*

When this calcareous earth exists in the neighbourhood of a volcano, there will most probably be a formation of *alabaster*, by the union of the sulphuric acid with the part of the calcareous earth which forms selenite; alabaster being composed of a sulphuric selenite and calcareous earth in its mild state: when it is burnt it is called the *Plaster of Paris*, and is too well known to need any description. Alabaster, when burnt and mixed with water, has the remarkable property of sudden crystallization. The mixed nature of Plaster of Paris being admitted, accounts for the phenomena exhibited in its burning, extension, and sudden hardening. When this earthy salt is burnt, the selenite loses its walls of crystallization, and becomes friable: the calcareous spar at the same time being converted into lime by the loss of its acid. In this state the plaster is acid and alkaline, and changes the syrup of violets into a green; unites with acids without effervescence; and loses its goodness by being exposed to the air, and attracting the carbonic acid from it. It absorbs water with avidity, and as to the solidity it takes so opposite to common lime; it is owing to this circumstance that when the lime has absorbed as much water as is necessary for its extinction, this selenite, which is interspersed between the particles of the lime, suddenly crystallizes, and produces the same effect as sand which is interspersed between the particles of the lime, in order to give the whole solidity. I think the above is all that is necessary to be said to shew that calcareous earth is the production of animal life.

ON THE FORMATION OF ARGILLACEOUS EARTH.

BY THE SAME,

ARGILLACEOUS Earth, commonly called Clay, is found in all quarters of the globe. Its uses are various: it has the quality of being rendered ductile by mixing with water, and is capable of being rendered hard and brittle by fire; even so hard as to strike fire with steel: it is used for *pottery, bricks, &c. &c.* When pure, it is capable of standing the greatest heat we are able of applying, without vitrifying, but will vitrify in a very moderate heat when mixed with calcareous earth, lead, &c. The following are the true characteristics of argillaceous earths:—When mixed with water they are rendered so ductile as to be capable of assuming a variety of forms, and when united with the vitriolic acid they cannot be precipitated by the addition of the succarine acid, differing in this respect from all other kinds of earth, *terra penderosa* excepted. It is generally found lying in large quantities immediately under the vegetable surface; and in regular lamina, mixed with siliceous earth in a small proportion, unless it has been disturbed. When mixed with calcareous earth it is called *marle*. Having given a short description of its use and qualities, I shall endeavour to account for its formation by the following experiment.

EXPERIMENT.

Having collected a great quantity of *land and water snails*, I put them into a tub, and covered them with rain water, where I kept them three months; at the end of which, upon examining the tub in which they were contained, I found the bottom of it covered with a considerable quantity of a white sediment; and that the snails, during that period, had multiplied amazingly. The tub was exposed so as to be supplied with rain water during that period. Trying this sediment by various chemical tests, I found it to be clay mixed with a small portion of calcareous earth. I have twice repeated this experiment with the same result. The next thing that occurred to me was, how this argillaceous earth came into the tub. I have shewn in the foregoing paper that animals have a power of generating calcareous earth,

but we were entirely ignorant that any species of animal could form argillaceous earth; but I have every reason to conclude that it is formed by these animals, or how could it have come into the tub which contained them? This mystery, however, vanished, on considering that marle is composed of calcareous earth mixed with one half of argillaceous earth. And on examining the several specimens of it which I found means to procure, I discovered the calcareous part of it to consist of the shells of these snails. On attentively examining the places whence it is dug up, it will be generally found in those which are as it were locked up by nature, or which form a kind of lough or dam, and have since been filled up by the common process of time. This appearance is so striking that the common people, on seeing one of these places, sink their pit with a certainty of finding marle and white clay, as we always find marle composed of shells mixed with white clay, and that that clay is formed in the method of the foregoing experiments by these animals. So that we may safely conclude, that some animals possess the power of forming clay as well as calcareous earth. And as I have, in the foregoing paper on the formation of calcareous earth, shewn that the huge masses of calcareous earth found on the surface of the globe are the production of animal life, or the creative power of animals, we may likewise conclude, from the foregoing experiment, that all the argillaceous earth which we find on the surface of the globe is likewise the production of animal life; for if one animal has the power of forming one kind of earth, why should not another animal have the power of forming a different sort. It now remains to shew why clay is so often found free from a mixture of calcareous earth, and which animals are so apt to generate in common with clay. I do not say that the freshwater snail is the only animal that has the power of generating clay, but that it is generated by many animals which experiments have not yet reached; for otherwise, clay would always be found mixed with calcareous earth. Yet this will not hold good when we consider that calcareous earth is soluble in water, and clay

clay is not ; for the streams of water soon dissolve the calcareous earth, and leave the clay pure. But if it has not been exposed to a stream of water, we find it mixed with the exuviae of animals, and in that state it is called marle. This

appears to me to be the most probable account of the origin of clay or argillaceous earth.—That it is formed by the creative powers of animals as well as calcareous earth.

A CHRISTMAS TALE.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Concluded from Page 312.)

PART THE SECOND.

THE noble Adelfrid was, in the former part of this narrative, left in the act of using his endeavours to repress those emotions which the events that were the subject of it had excited. These exertions would have taxed the authority of the Baron to the utmost, had not the curiosity of the company in some degree coincided with them, and induced them to suspend conjecture upon the circumstances that had occurred, in the hope of arriving at certainty.

When by these means silence was obtained, Edgar Atheling advancing, said,

“ Surrounded as the illustrious Adelfrid at this moment is by his confidential knights, by men no less famous for their virtue than their valour ; by the ancient, the hereditary friends of a family that once in this district exercised the rights of sovereignty ; I ought rather to apologize for having introduced this Nobleman under a borrowed name, than aim at any further concealment. There is a sort of caution which in certain cases is ignoble, if not criminal. Of that, I confess myself guilty ; and for which I intreat my Lord Adelfrid’s pardon.

“ Some circumstances have lately occurred which shew that the situation of my friend is at present mysterious, therefore it becomes necessary to withdraw the veil that shrouds it from your sight. Know then, most illustrious Baron and noble knights ! that in this man you behold * Walter, that Walter, whose elevated birth and warlike actions so much endeared him to the late Scottish King Malcolm, that he promoted him to the office of High Steward, which I need not inform you is the second in the kingdom.

“ Like myself he fell under the dis-

pleasure of the present tyrant Donald, who seized his castle, his wife, and child, whom we feared he had murdered. We were then at a distance so considerable as to render us unable either to assist our friends, or to rescue from the barbarity of his myrmidons, our relatives.

“ Self-preservation, and the hope of being one day able to take ample vengeance upon Donald, induced us to fly from Scotland. We sought the asylum of your castle, Lord Adelfrid, and were received in it with that dignified hospitality for which your family has ever been distinguished : yet still, as we were upon the border of a country hostile to us, and as the malignity of Donald seemed to operate more powerfully against Walter, whose character had from his situation long been public, than myself, who, although nearly allied to Malcolm, have for years lived in some degree of obscurity. I advised him to change his name, in order the better to conceal his retreat, not only from his Monarch, but the Norman Lords of the Marches, who might perhaps, as a sacrifice upon the altar of peace, have delivered him again into his hands.”

“ The prudence of your motive,” returned Adelfrid, “ disarms me of any resentment, if it were possible that I could have retained any, for the want of confidence which you have stated. The relative situation of both the unhappy countries of Scotland and of England, renders disguise and even dissimulation, however obnoxious to a noble and generous mind, in some degree necessary. This may serve as an apology to yourselves, to me you have none to make ; for I think that the greatest misfortune that attends concealment, is suffered by those who are obliged to resort to it, of

* It may be *historically* necessary to hint, that this Walter was the son to Fleance, who was the son to Banquo, by Ness daughter to Griffith ap Llewelin, Prince of North Wales. Shakespeare’s Macbeth has made the story of the latter generally known.

which this man (pointing to Target) is an instance; who has, I fear, in his assumed character of a Jester, been treated with that insolent disrespect, which in any character it is impossible he should merit; and who has, in the course of several years that he has lived in this castle, met with those rebukes, and been made a subject for that sort of ribald licentiousness of speech, which must have been in the highest degree irksome and offensive to a person of his courage and sensibility."

"Whatever ribaldry or disrespect I may have encountered in your family, my Lord Adelsfrid," said Target, "they were courted by me: I stood in the midst of your numerous visitors and domestics as a butt, at which they were at liberty to level the shafts of their wit. I was by them considered as a fool, and my supposed imbecility of mind, though it ought to have made me an object of their compassion, only furnished food for their ridicule, and afforded to them a temporary triumph in the superiority of their own intellectual faculties. Such a triumph, I fear my Lord, the wifery of us all have not, on certain occasions, failed to enjoy. This propensity, however despicable and deplorable it may be, is an adjunct to human nature; therefore as in my situation some disguise was necessary, I could not have assumed one that would have afforded me more ample scope for observation."

"The cause that induced me to appear in a character so unworthy of myself, I will briefly relate."

"But first," said Adelsfrid, "inform us who you are?"

"Be that my task," returned Walter, who had by this time a little recovered. "He is, for I now well recollect him, the son of Modred!"

"What!" asked the Baron, "Modred, the Earl of Chester, my ancient friend! who fell in the battle that gave to the Norman usurper the title of Conqueror?"

"The same," replied Walter; "his name too is Modred."

"Good Heaven!" exclaimed Adelsfrid, "have I treated the son of the man who first presented me with a sword, and taught me the use of arms, as a buffoon?"

"Is this the knight," said Edgar, "whose person I have often wished was as well known to me as his name and martial reputation?"

"I am indeed that Modred," he re-

plied, "whose fame has been suspended upon the pinions of calamity, and to whom even the Normans, when they had stripped him of his possessions, were willing to allow all the reputation which attaches to an unsuccessful warrior."

"My father, as the Baron has justly stated, fell in the battle of *Hastings*, leaving to me, then of the age of eighteen, the care of my sister Matilda, an infant. I need not, my Lords, display to you the jealousy and tyranny of William: you have all been materially injured by those vices which pervaded his bosom; and indeed, it seems to have been a part of the system of barbarous policy adopted by the Normans, to overturn every vestige of the constitution of our ancestors, and to extirpate the race of ancient nobility, in order to gratify their rapacious courtiers with their ample demesnes."

"The Earldom of Chester was a prize too important to escape their attention. Its revenues were sequestrated, its title conferred upon an alien; and so much had the exertions of my father irritated the tyrant against me, that I, Prince Edgar! was forced to fly to Scotland with Matilda, and place her under the protection of Margaret your sister, who had just then married Malcolm."

"Leaving her therefore in an asylum so honourable and advantageous, and stimulated by hereditary hatred against the Normans, I returned to this country, where I endeavoured to collect the remainder of the adherents of the House of Modred, and arm them in favour of you, Prince Edgar, whom I esteemed the legal and apparent heir to the Crown."

"This kind of petty warfare continued during a long period, in the course of which my endeavours to stem the popular torrent were not only unsuccessful, but perhaps rendered contemptible from the defection of my friends: I, almost alone, supported the cause I had espoused. This opposition inflamed the Monarch's fury to such a degree against me, that he set an immense reward upon my head."

"I was therefore forced to wander about in various disguises, by which means I had at last the good fortune to escape again into Scotland."

"Matilda, my sister, was now arrived at the age of sixteen; and my Lord Edgar will recollect, although he was not at that time in the country, that she was the favourite, the friend, the companion, of her namesake Matilda, his niece."

"Soon

"Soon after this period the King bestowed her in marriage upon my illustrious friend here, Walter, then High Steward of his kingdom.

"Although thus favoured by the Monarch, honoured, and employed, I ought to have been satisfied, yet still my keen sense of injuries, and restless disposition, induced me to make another attempt to shake the Norman throne, which you all know is less firmly supported by the people under the present Sovereign, than it was under his father. That attempt was again unsuccessful; I was pursued with still greater avidity than before, and Malcolm was threatened, that if he suffered me to take refuge in his kingdom, all the Scottish prisoners in the possession of the Normans should be massacred.

"You see, my Lords, that there was not in either nation a place of shelter or asylum for me, in my real character: obliged, therefore, to assume a disguise, I chose that in which I have so lately appeared; and, after travelling over a considerable part of the country, was favourably received by Adelfrid, who retained me as an appendage to his state, or perhaps as an object of his charity; but who has been careful to repress those illiberal scoffs to which my situation rendered me liable."

In these recitals, and the events which introduced them, the whole of the evening and greater part of the night were consumed. The variety of passions which they had called into action, and emotions which they had occasioned, required retirement and repose.

The next morning the Company assembled in the chapel. Their devotion, which the Baron suffered no circumstance to abridge, was offered to the shrine of the Holy Virgin, and their thanks for the preservation of Matilda and her infant mingled with every aspiration.

The festivity was also renewed, and the sanctified period of this event was considered as a reason for additional celebration, in which splendor was united with hospitality and benevolence.

The third day after her escape, Matilda appeared at the chapel: she wore the Scottish dress, consisting of a robe of plaid, thrown over a kirtle of white tatin; a blue bonnet, surmounted by a plume of white feathers, adorned her head. Every eye was upon her, and every spectator was as much charmed with her elegance and beauty, as edified

by her devotion. When she had humbled herself before the throne of the Almighty, and in fervent prayer returned thanks for her deliverance, Walter led her into the hall. She was on the one side attended by Agatha, on the other by Bertha. Here she was publicly introduced to Adelfrid, the Baroness, the knights and ladies in their circle; when being placed upon an elevated seat, she turned to the company, and holding one of the most lovely infants that the imagination can form an idea of in her arms, presented it to them, saying,

"My noble, my magnanimous, my generous countrymen! let me to you and to your ladies, no less conspicuous for their sensibility than their beauty, on the parts of Walter my husband, this infant, and myself, return general thanks for the interest which you have taken in our misfortunes, and for your exertions, to which I and this child owe our preservation from a danger the most imminent, from a death almost certain! My particular acknowledgments I have already paid to the noble Adelfrid, the Baroness, and all those whose immediate attention brought them nearest to me.

"Curiosity, when stimulated by a desire to relieve objects in distress, is a laudable and virtuous property of the mind; but your minds are still more elevated, for you have rescued me from a situation in which the lapse of a moment would have foiled your humane exertions, without knowing in whose favour they were made! You have sympathized in my sorrow! You have been anxious for my recovery, without any other than that general information, that I and this little one were objects worthy of your compassion!

"Magnanimity and compassion are the virtues of my country! They are indigenous to the soil on which we now tread! They are impregnated with the air which we now breathe. From having experienced their influence, I glory in my relation to you! You have already, from Walter my husband, heard for whom your magnanimity was exerted; who was the object of your compassion. It is now my duty to state the cause that impelled me into a situation to receive the benefit of those virtues.

"Married at an early period of life to the husband not only of my Monarch's, but of my own choice, and living, during the few years of the reign of Malcolm that succeeded our nuptials, a life of happiness, I need not in strong language delineate

delineate to you the melancholy reverse that ensued when the tyrant Donald ascended the throne! I mean the political reverse; for our domestic bliss, arising from a coincidence of mind and sentiments, was placed upon too firm a basis to be shaken by any events, but such as arose from the former.

"Donald, as you well know, is an usurper! He has assumed the sovereign authority in prejudice to the right of his nephews. Walter, a man of firm principle and unblemished honour, attached to the family of the late Monarch, opposed this assumption! Need I tell you, that although his opposition was sufficient to shake the throne of the usurper, it was ultimately unsuccessful.

"Obliged to fly: the tyrant determined to wreak his vengeance upon his property, his vassals, and lastly upon his family!

"The ravages of fire and sword pervaded his estates; his castle was dilapidated, and myself, with this infant, torn from our peaceful home, and with only two female attendants, who have since perished in the storm, conveyed to a watch tower, which stands on a point of land, stretching into the ocean that lashes the sea-beaten coast of Fife. I will not here attempt to irritate your feelings, by describing the horror of our situation: a situation rendered still more terrific by some private information which I received, that the tyrant having abandoned all hope of finding Walter, determined to satiate his eagerness of revenge upon his innocent wife and offspring.

"Too true was this information: assassins were appointed; but Providence interfered!—That God, whom I constantly supplicated, heard my prayers, and rescued us from this danger by the very means that were taken to destroy us!—Edric, the man that was chosen to lead the assassinating band, had obligations, deep in their nature, to Walter; he had the generosity to acknowledge them in that trying moment! He did more: he deceived the Governor, procured a vessel, and effected our escape!

"Would to Heaven that he had survived to have received his reward; but he, alas! with three of his companions, was swallowed in that whirlpool, from which we have so recently been delivered!"

Here the lovely Matilda ceased: oppressed by her sensibility, she was obliged to give way to a shower of tears.

Agatha received the child from her, and presented him to the knights and ladies; and, as they pressed forward, the young Barons, proud of her situation, offered the smiling cherub to their embraces.

Walter next received the compliments of the company; but Morcard was no where to be found; his misfortunes had rendered it necessary for him to seek another asylum.

This was the only damp to the universal joy that pervaded the castle of Adelfrid; who, not merely impressed with those general sentiments of gratitude and love which the season inspired, but with particular acknowledgments to the Supreme Being, for having made himself and his family in some degree instrumental in the preservation of persons so elevated and so worthy, gave the reins to the benevolence of his disposition. The ancient Saxon hospitality and beneficence were conspicuous in every part of his demesnes. His knights adopted the example set them by their Lord. The twelve days were a period by much too circumscribed for the festivity which these events excited: a festivity which was founded upon the basis of sense and virtue; for the visits of Adelfrid, accompanied by Edgar Atheling and Walter, to his various estates, made a part of it; where the Baron had ocular demonstration of the situation of his vassals, and by well-timed encouragement, gifts, and indulgencies, rendered them in every respect the objects of the envy of their neighbours, whether Norman or Scotch.

These transactions were too public to escape the notice of William; he had early intimation of them, and had indeed taken strong measures to have repressed the popularity which he saw with concern, in spite of his private opposition, Adelfrid, Edgar, and the Saxons, were acquiring.

The arrow of an attendant frustrated the vengeance of the Monarch! Henry the First by indirect means ascended the Throne. Forced by the instability of his situation to make concessions to the people, he instantly proclaimed a pardon for Morcard; Edgar Atheling was received into favour; Walter and Matilda were invited to Court, whither an unsuccessful attempt was made to attract Adelfrid.

In this situation Matilda, having access to the King, frequently mentioned to him the beauty and accomplishments of the friend and companion of her youth,

Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm. Stimulated by her representation, he proposed a treaty that ended in a marriage, which not only restored these two friends to each other, but the Saxon line to this country.

Upon the abdication of Donald, Walter and Matilda returned to Scotland; where, after a series of happy years, they closed their lives in peace: and the me-

mory of the important event which hath been in these pages recorded, was impressed upon the public mind, and became a traditional theme, by the circumstance that the child so providentially preserved, assumed the name of Stuart from the office of his father, and was the founder of a Royal family, equally celebrated for their virtues, their talents, and their misfortunes.

GAMING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE notice taken by your Correspondent Charles Crawford (*See Magazine for August, p. 90.*) of the unhappy catastrophe of a female Gamester, induced me to inquire into her story, which I find so very interesting as to deserve being once more brought to the notice of the Public. The performance of Dr. Goldsmith, from whence it is extracted, has been long out of print, and difficult to be procured. A few notes are added to it.

I am, &c.

C. D.

"MISS Frances Braddock was descended from one of the best families in the kingdom *, and came in possession of a large fortune upon her sister's decease. She had early in life been introduced into the best company, and contracted a passion for elegance and expence. It is usual to make the heroine of a story very witty and very beautiful; and such circumstances are so surely expected that they are scarce attended to. But whatever the finest poet could conceive of wit, or the most celebrated painter imagine of beauty, were excelled in the perfections of this young lady. Her superiority in both was allowed by all who either heard or had seen her. She was naturally gay, generous to a fault, good-natured to the highest degree, affable in conversation; and some of her letters and other writings, as well in verse as prose, would have shone amongst those of the most celebrated wits of this or any other age, had they been published.

"But these great qualifications were marked by another, which lessened the value of them all:—she was imprudent! But let it not be imagined that her reputation or honour suffered by her imprudence; I only mean, she had no knowledge of the use of money; she

relieved distress, by putting herself into the circumstances of the object whole wants she supplied.

"She was arrived at the age of nineteen when the crowd of her lovers, and the continual repetition of new flattery, had taught her to think she could never be forsaken, and never poor. Young ladies are apt to expect a certainty of success from a number of lovers; and yet I have seldom seen a girl courted by an hundred lovers, that found an husband in any. Before the choice is fixed, she has either lost her reputation, or her good sense; and the loss of either is sufficient to consign her to perpetual virginity.

Among the number of this young lady's lovers was the celebrated S—, who at that time went by the name of the good-natured man †. This Gentleman, with talents that might have done honour to humanity, suffered himself to fall into the lowest state of debasement. He followed the dictates of every new passion; his love, his pity, his generosity, and even his friendships, were all in excess. He was unable to make head against any of his sensations or desires, but they were in general worthy wishes and desires, for he was constitutionally virtuous. This Gentleman, who at last

* She was the daughter of a General Officer, who left her and her sister 6000l; but the latter dying about the year 1727, she came into possession of the whole of it.—C. D.

† It is evident that the character of this Gentleman suggested to Dr. Goldsmith the principal circumstances in his excellent Comedy of *THE GOOD-NATURED MAN*.—C. D.

died in a jail, was at that time this lady's envied favourite.

"It is probable that he, thoughtless creature, had no other prospect from this amour but that of passing the present moments agreeably: he only courted dissipation, but the lady's thoughts were fixed on happiness. At length, however, his debts amounting to a considerable sum, he was arrested and thrown into prison. He endeavoured at first to conceal his situation from his beautiful mistress; but she soon came to a knowledge of his distress, and took a fatal resolution of freeing him from confinement by discharging all the demands of his creditors.

"Mr. Nash was at that time in London, and represented to the thoughtless young lady, that such a measure would effectually ruin both; that so warm a concern for the interests of Mr. S—— would in the first place quite impair her fortune in the eyes of our sex; and what was worse, lessen her reputation in those of her own. He added, that thus bringing Mr. S—— from prison would be only a temporary relief; that a mind so generous as his would become bankrupt under the load of gratitude; and instead of improving in friendship or affection, he would only study to avoid a creditor he could never repay: that though small favours produce good will, great ones destroy friendship. These admonitions, however, were disregarded, and she too late found the prudence and truth of her adviser. In short, her fortune was by this means exhausted, and with all her attractions, she found her acquaintance began to disesteem her in proportion as she became poor.

"In this situation she accepted Mr. Nash's invitation of returning to Bath; he promised to introduce her to the best company there, and he assured her that her merit would do the rest. Upon her very first appearance, ladies of the highest distinction courted her friendship and esteem; but a settled melancholy had taken possession of her mind, and no amusements that they could propose were sufficient to divert it. Yet still, as if from habit, she followed the crowd in its levities, and frequented those places where all persons endeavour to forget themselves in the bustle of ceremony and show.

"Her beauty, her simplicity, and her unguarded situation, soon drew the attention of a designing wretch, who at that time kept one of the rooms at Bath, and who thought that this lady's merit, properly managed, might turn to good account. This woman's name was Dame *Lindsey*, a creature who though vicious, was in appearance sanctified; and though designing, had some wit and humour. She began by the humblest assiduity to ingratiate herself with Miss Braddock; shewed that she could be amusing as a companion, and by frequent offers of money proved that she could be useful as a friend. Thus by degrees she gained an entire ascendant over this poor, thoughtless, deserted girl; and in less than one year, namely about 1727*, Miss Braddock, without ever transgressing the laws of virtue, had entirely lost her reputation. Whenever a person was wanting to make up a party for play at Dame *Lindsey's*, Sylvia, as she was then familiarly called, was sent for, and was obliged to suffer all those slights which the rich but too often let fall upon their inferiors in point of fortune.

"In most, even the greatest minds, the heart at last becomes level with the meanness of its condition; but in this charming girl it struggled hard with adversity, and yielded to every encroachment of contempt with sullen reluctance.

"But though in the course of three years she was in the very eye of public inspection, yet Mr. Wood the architect avers, that he could never, by the strictest observations, perceive her to be tainted with any other vice than that of suffering herself to be decoyed to the gaming table, and at her own hazard, playing for the amusement and advantage of others. Her friend Mr. Nash therefore thought proper to induce her to break off all connections with Dame *Lindsey*, and to rent part of Mr. *Wood's* house, in Queen's-square, where she behaved with the utmost complaisance, regularity, and virtue.

"In this situation her detestation of life still continued; she found that time would infallibly deprive her of part of her attractions, and that continual solicitude would impair the rest. With these reflections she would frequently entertain herself and an old faithful maid in the vales of Bath, whenever the weather would permit them to walk out†. She

* It must have been later than this period.—C. D.

† A contemporary writer says she had been heard to say, after the last stroke given to her fortune, that no one should be ever sensible of her necessities, were they at the last extremity.—C. D.

would even sometimes start questions in company, with seeming unconcern, in order to know what act of suicide was easiest, and which was attended with the smallest pain. When tired with exercise, she generally retired to meditation, and she became habituated to early hours of sleep and rest. But when the weather prevented her usual exercise, and her sleep was thus more difficult, she made it a rule to rise from her bed, and walk about her chamber, till she began to find an inclination for repose.

"This custom made it necessary for her to order a burning candle to be kept all night in her room. And the maid usually, when she withdrew, locked the chamber door, and pushing the key under it beyond reach, her mistress by that constant method lay undisturbed till seven o'clock in the morning; then she awoke, unlocked the door, and rang the bell as a signal for the maid to return.

"Mr. Wood and part of his family were gone to London; Miss Braddock was left with the rest as a Governess at Bath. She sometimes saw Mr. Nash, and acknowledged the friendship of his admonitions, though she refused to accept any other marks of his generosity than that of advice. Upon the close of the day in which Mr. Wood was expected to return from London, she expressed some uneasiness at the disappointment of not seeing him; took particular care to settle the affairs of his family; and then, as usual, sat down to meditation. She now cast a retrospect over her past misconduct, and her approaching misery: she saw that even affluence gave her no real happiness, and from indignance she thought nothing could be hoped but lingering calamity. She at length conceived the fatal resolution of leaving a life, in which she could see no corner for comfort, and terminating a scene of imprudence in suicide.

"Thus resolved, she sat down at her dining-room window, and with cool intrepidity wrote the following elegant lines on one of the panes of the window:

"O death! thou pleasing end of human woe!

"Thou cure for life! Thou greatest good below!

* On reading these lines, a Gentleman could not avoid exclaiming,

"O dice! ye false diverters of our woe!

"Ye waste of life, ye greatest curse below!

"May ne'er good sense again become your slave;

"Nor your false charms allure and cheat the brave!"——C. D.

† See Harrington's Translation, B. x. p. 74, 75.—C. D.

"Still may'st thou fly the coward and the slave,

"And thy soft slumbers only bless the brave*.

"She then went into company with the most cheerful serenity, talked of indifferent subjects till supper, which she ordered to be got ready in a little library belonging to the family. There she spent the remaining hours, preceding bed time, in dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. In retiring from thence to her chamber, she went into the nursery, to take her leave of another child, as it lay sleeping in the cradle. Struck with the innocence of the little babe's looks, and the consciousness of her meditated guilt, she could not avoid bursting into tears, and hugging it in her arms; she then bid her old servant a good night, for the first time she had ever done so, and went to bed as usual.

"It is probable she soon quitted her bed, and was seized with an alternation of passions, before she yielded to the impulse of despair. She dressed herself in clean linen, and white garments of every kind, like a bride-maid. Her gown was pinned over her breast, just as a nurse pins the swaddling clothes of an infant. A pink silk girdle was the instrument with which she resolved to terminate her misery, and this was lengthened by another made of gold thread. The end of the former was tied with a noose, and the latter with three knots, at a small distance from one another.

"Thus prepared she sat down again and read; for she left the book open at that place in the story of *Olympia* in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto †, where, by the perfidy and ingratitude of her bosom friend, she was ruined, and left to the mercy of an unpitiful world. This tragical event gave her fresh spirits to go through her fatal purpose; so standing upon a stool, and flinging the girdle which was tied round her neck over a closet door that opened into her chamber, she remained suspended. Her weight, however, broke the girdle, and the poor despairer fell upon the floor with such violence, that her fall awakened a workman that lay in the house, about half an hour after two o'clock.

"Recovering herself, she began to

walk about the room as her usual custom was when she wanted sleep; and the workman imagining it to be only some ordinary accident, again went to sleep. She once more therefore had recourse to a stronger girdle made of silver thread, and this kept her suspended till she died*.

"Her old maid continued in the morning to wait as usual for the ringing of the bell, and protracted her patience hour after hour till two o'clock in the afternoon; when the workmen at length entering the room through the window, found their unfortunate mistress still hanging and quite cold. The coroner's jury being impannelled, brought in their verdict Lunacy; and her corpse was next night decently buried in her father's grave, at the charge of a female companion with whom she had for many years an inseparable intimacy.

"Thus ended a female wit, a toast, and a gamester; loved, admired, and forsaken. Formed for the delight of society, fallen by imprudence into an object of pity. Hundreds in high life lamented her fate, and wished, when too late, to redress her injuries. They who

once had helped to impair her fortune, now regretted that they had assisted in so mean a pursuit. The little effects she had left behind were bought up with the greatest avidity by those who desired to preserve some token of a companion that once had given them such delight. The remembrance of every virtue she was possessed of was now improved by pity. Her former follies were few; but she last swelled them to a large amount; and she remains the strongest instance to posterity, that want of prudence alone almost cancels every other virtue."

To this account of Dr. Goldsmith we shall only add, that this unhappy catastrophe took place on the 8th, or rather 9th of September, 1731. When her brother, afterwards General Braddock, heard of the fate of his sister, he had the insensibility coolly to observe, that she had only *tied herself up* from play. So unfeeling a remark must greatly diminish any concern which might arise from reflection on his own unfortunate end between twenty and thirty years afterwards.—EDITOR.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR DECEMBER 1797.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age, never before printed: With an Appendix, consisting of Original, Explanatory, and Scarce Papers. 3 Vols. 8vo. Longman and Sceley. 1797.

TO establish the credit of historical facts, or anecdotes of eminent persons, some information should be given to whom the public are obliged for them, and from whence they are derived. By these means many doubts may be ob-

* Mr. Wood, in his Description of Bath, Vol. ii. p. 451. relates that she was kept just suspended till the natural struggles for life tortured her to death, and in dying made her bite her own tongue through in several places. He adds, that when life had left her body, it stretched to such a degree that her ankle bones touched the floor of the room; and her hand was so strongly clinched about the key of the door, that the strength of her arm must have operated against her neck during the whole time of her dying.—C. D.

viated; inaccuracies may be corrected; allowances made for prejudices; slight reports may be confirmed or rejected; and positive assertions examined with more probability of success. The writer and compiler of the volumes now under consideration styles himself "Author of Anecdotes of the late Earl of Chatham:" for an account of which we refer to our Magazine for March 1797, p. 180. Though he has not given his name to the world, he is well known to have had many opportunities of information concerning the politics and literature of this country about thirty years since.

In the Preface it is observed, that "The reputation and conduct of great men who have filled high stations in the state must always be interesting to the nation. The memoirs of such persons can never be too frequently read and studied; nor can any injury happen where truth only is the guide of the writer.

"Of these anecdotes the Editor begs leave to say, that he is not conscious of having advanced a single untruth; that very few of them have been printed before; that it has been his wish and care to avoid whatever is to be found in other books, except in two or three instances, where he has been under the necessity of connecting the facts.

"There is no impropriety in the publication, because every part of it relates to public men and public measures. It is not less justice to the great characters themselves than it is to the public, to communicate them. A fastidious secrecy of measures and motives in matters of public concern, when the events and their consequences have totally ceased, Lord Bacon denominates a suppression of truth, history, and character.

"The Appendix consists of papers; some of which are original; others are explanatory of passages in the work; and all of them are now so extremely scarce, that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to procure them."

Such is the Editor's account of the work. We shall now proceed to lay before our readers the contents of it.

Chapter the 1st relates to the Duke of Grafton, whose political conduct is placed in a very favourable point of view. In this chapter is an account of Junius, who is supposed to have been a person whose name we think was Boyd. In this conjecture we do not agree with the author. Those who knew Mr. Boyd

know he was incapable of writing those celebrated letters; and the papers intitled "The Whig," printed as the productions of Junius, in the third Volume, prove, in our opinion, the fact. They are very feeble imitations of that admirable writer, destitute of his spirit, and unworthy any comparison.

Chapter the 2d has the Duke of Leeds for its subject, and contains an extract from a pamphlet written by his Grace on the American War.

Chapter the 3d recommends a collection of the poems of the Sackville family: also the poems of Lord Nugent.

Chapter the 4th notices some tracts written by the Duke of Rutland.

Chapter the 5th contains some spirited extracts from two pamphlets written by the late Horace Walpole, Lord Orford. The letter to his constituents, supposed to have been never before printed in London, was inserted in most of the periodical publications of the time, and is to be found in our Magazine for May 1797, p. 300.

Chapter the 6th is devoted to Dr. John Butler, Bishop of Hereford; and Chapter the 7th contains some curious particulars relative to Charles Townsend.

Chapter the 8th contains extracts from two pamphlets by Serjeant Adair; and Chapter the 9th some notices concerning Sir Grey Cooper.

Chapter the 10th is confined to Dr. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, Bishop of Ossory, and his political works.

Chapter the 11th contains the secret history of the Irish Octennial Bill, and Chapter the 12th has Sir James Caldwell, Bart. and the affairs of Ireland for its subject. Both these Chapters contain matters of importance.

Chapter the 13th revives the old forgotten clamour against Sir John Dalrymple, for publishing the charges of corruption against Sydney, and the patriots of Charles the Second's time. The objections to the authenticity of the papers we remember were unsatisfactory at the time of their original publication, nor do we see any additional evidence on the subject.

The next article, Chapter the 14th, will gratify those who entertain an unfavourable opinion of the late Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, whose character is not placed in the most respectable light. Most of the objections to his conduct made about thirty years are here repeated, with some others which appear to be new. The following does to

much credit to the intrepidity of an advocate who was at that time equally abused with his Lordship, we shall select as a specimen of the present work :

"In the month of November 1768, a woman having appeared before two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace to swear a child against the Secretary to Count Bruhl, the Saxon Minister, the Count interfered, and the Justices were afraid to proceed. The woman applied to Sir Fletcher Norton, who advised that a motion should be made in the Court of King's Bench for a peremptory mandamus to the Justices to proceed in that filiation. The motion was accordingly made by Mr. Mansfield.

"The Lord Chief Justice Mansfield received it with marks of anger and surprise ; he said he did not understand what was meant by such collusive motions, unless it was to draw from that Court an opinion upon the privileges of foreign ministers, which they had no right to meddle with ; that the motion was absolutely improper ; that he wondered who advised it, and that he certainly should not grant the mandamus.

"Sir Fletcher Norton then got up and said that the party was his client ; that his Majesty's subjects when injured had a right to redress somewhere or other ; and that he knew of no place where such redress could be legally applied for, but in the Court of King's Bench ; that therefore he had advised the motion.

"Lord Mansfield upon this began to flourish in his usual style upon the sacred privileges of ambassadors, and the law of nations, &c. &c. repeating something about collusive motions, and took notice that the application for redress ought regularly to have been made to Count Bruhl, or to his Majesty's Attorney-General.

"Mr. Justice Aston said deliberately, that he agreed entirely with the Lord Chief Justice, and that the motion ought not to be granted."

"Sir Fletcher Norton then said, that after he had declared *himself* the adviser of the motion, he did not expect to have heard it called *collusive* ; that he despised and abhorred all ideas of *collusion* as much as any man in that court ; that it was the first time, and he hoped it would be the last, that he should hear the Court of King's Bench refer an injured subject of England to a *foreign Minister*, or to an *Attorney-General*, for redress ; that the laws of this country had not left his Majesty's subjects complaining of in-

jury, without a legal and certain protection ; that their claim was a claim of *right*, upon which the Court of King's Bench had full authority to inquire, and *must* determine ; that if his clients were injured, he should always bring them to that Court for redress, let who would have committed the injury ; and that he would take care that that Court *should* do them justice ; that his motion was proper, and *should not* be withdrawn.

"Judge Yates then said, that the reasons offered by Sir Fletcher Norton had clearly convinced him ; that he had not the least doubt of the authority of the Court to protect his Majesty's subjects ; and that for his part he should never refer them either to, a foreign minister, or to an officer of the crown ; that he thought the motion perfectly regular, and that it ought to be granted.

"Judge Alton then began to recant. He said, that he was always glad to be convinced of a mistake, and happy in having an early opportunity of acknowledging it ; that from what his brother Yates and Sir Fletcher Norton had said, he saw clearly that his first opinion had been erroneous, and that he agreed the motion ought to be granted.

"Lord Mansfield then in great confusion said, *that he should take time to consider of it*. To this Sir Fletcher Norton replied, that as two of the three Judges were of the same opinion, the motion must be granted ; but that for his part, if his Lordship wanted any time to consider, whether when a subject applied to the Court of King's Bench for redress, he was or was not to be referred to a *foreign Minister*, or to an *Attorney-General*, he had no objection to allowing him all the time he wanted.

"Thus wickedness and folly were defeated, and the unhappy foreign Minister, in spite of the law of *nations*, was obliged to comply with the law of *nature*, and to provide for his child."

Chapter the 15th contains anecdotes and a favourable representation of the late Lord Chancellor Camden ; and Chapter the 16th concludes the volume with a detail of the origin of the present manner of printing the debates in Parliament. On this subject every reader will condemn the peevishness and petulance of Lord Marchmont ; though whether the result of them, the present mode of giving the debates, has been beneficial to the public or not, will admit of some difference of opinion.

Volume the 2d begins with Chapter the

the 17th, the subject of which is the late Earl Temple, of whom the author has afforded much new information; and on whom he is willing to bestow, contrary to his usual practice, an unmixed eulogium. The late George Grenville, in the next chapter, meets also with a defender in several of the acts which have been imputed to him as faults.

Chapter the 19th respects Thomas Whately, Esq. his works, and the duel between his brother and Mr. Temple; and Chapter the 20th and 21st particularize the works of Charles Royst and William Knox, Esq.

Chapter the 22d affords the author an opportunity of exculpating Lord George Germain from some of the odium unjustly thrown on his character, and Chapter the 23d points out the works of David Hartley, Esq. and his conduct in the negotiation for peace with America.

Chapter the 24th contains an account of the commercial character of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. his institution of an association in London, under the name of the General Chamber of Manufacturers of Great Britain; his opinions on the Irish propositions, and the commercial treaty with France.

Chapter the 25th, the longest in the work, containing near half the volume, is confined to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Legislator of America, and the prime mover of every measure taken in that country which caused the separation from

Great Britain. This chapter is a very important one.

Chapter the 26th concludes the work with various notices of the four Burkes, Edmund, Richard, William, and Richard the younger.

The third Volume, which contains the papers confirming and illustrative of the two preceding ones, is intitled to the character given of it by the Editor. The papers are valuable, scarce, and difficult to procure. They will be useful to the future historian.

The Editor of these Volumes is entitled to the thanks of the public for preserving many facts which otherwise might have fallen into oblivion. He appears to entertain the prejudices which were imbibed against Lord Bute in the early part of the present reign; some of them on slight grounds, and some contrary to later evidence. The present moment is not the time for an impartial statement of the transactions of that period; passions then afloat have not yet subsided, and resentments then kindled are in some measure still alive. The reader of the present day will, however, find entertainment and information in these Volumes, and the future investigator of the acts of the present reign will meet with some valuable materials to exercise his sagacity upon, which are to be no where else found, and which will serve to guide him through the obscure paths of political kness.

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[Continued from Page 328.]

The hall of audience furnished also another object of curiosity, striking at least to strangers. On several tables were placed in frames, filled with earth, dwarf pines, oaks, and orange trees, bearing fruit. None of them exceeded in height two feet. Some of these *dwarfs* bore all the marks of decay from age; and upon the surface of the soil were interspersed small heaps of stones, which, in proportion to the adjoining dwarfs, might be termed *rocks*. There were honey-combed and moss-grown, to help the illusion, and to give an antique appearance to the whole. This kind of stunted vegetation seemed to be much relished by the curious in China; and specimens of it were to be found in every considerable dwelling. To produce them formed a part of the gar-

dener's skill, and was an art invented in that country."

Sir George Staunton gives us in the three following pages a minute detail of the method by which this *distortion of taste* is gratified; but for this we shall refer to the work at large. We have no relish for such *monstrosity of littleness*, and we shall believe the same of our readers.

Mr. Maurice, in his learned disquisitions on India, gave credit to the Chinese for a very early acquaintance with the powers of the *magnet*. In our review of those *essays*, we doubted whether that haughty nation did not in this, as well as in some other instances, assert more than it could maintain. The information, however, supplied by the present

sent Embassy is favourable to Mr. Maury's opinion. The following particulars contain the substance of what our travellers were able to gather of the knowledge of the Chinese on this *inscrutable attraction*:

The nature and the cause of the qualities of the magnet have at all times been subjects of contemplation in China. In Europe it has been thought that the needle has its chief tendency to the *north pole*; but in China the *south* alone is considered as containing the attractive power. The Chinese name of the compass *ling-nang-ching*, or needle pointing to the *south*; and a distinguished mark is fixed on the needle's *southern* pole, as upon the *northern* in the compass of the Europeans.

The Emperor Caung-Shee, grandfather to the present reigning sovereign, and who had not been inattentive to the philosophical opinions of the learned Missionaries at his Court, writes thus on this occasion:

"I have heard the Europeans say, that the needle obeys the north. In our oldest records it is said, that it turns to the south; but as neither have explained the cause, I see little to be gained in adopting one opinion in preference to the other. The ancients however are first in date; and I am more and more convinced of their knowledge of the mechanism of nature. Moreover, as all action grows languid towards the *north*, it is less likely that the virtue should proceed from thence which gives motion to the magnetic needle."

An allusion is made to this property of the *magnet* in the books of Chinese mythology. It is there told, that in the reign of Chin-nong, a rebel named Tahoo-yoo had found the means of creating a thick fog, the better to elude his enemies. But the Emperor invented a machine, consisting of a figure standing in a chariot, with one arm stretched out, and pointing always to the southward, which enabled the imperial troops to follow the proper track for discovering the rebel.

The Emperor Caung-Shee was well aware that the needle does not always point directly either to the south or north; and that this declination is not the same in all countries, nor invariable in the same place; but the sphere of Chinese navigation is too limited to have afforded experience for forming any system of laws supposed to govern the variation of the needle. Their knowledge of the general polarity of the magnet an-

swers every purpose in practice to that nation: and their researches upon most subjects seem to have been directed chiefly by the immediate prospect of utility resulting from the continuance of every particular pursuit.

The Chinese pilots soon perceived how much more essential the perfection of the compass was to the bolder navigators of Europe than to themselves, as the Commanders of the Lion and Hindostan, trusting to that instrument, stood out directly from the land (*chu-san*) into the open sea.

While the British Ambassador and his attendants were coasting along the shores of China, they were regularly and copiously supplied with provisions by the munificence of the Emperor. It may not be unamusing to compare the list of articles, both with respect to their variety and their abundance, with that stated by Bell in his travels, as furnished by express order of the Emperor, called Bogdoi-Chan, to Mons. de Lange, agent of Russia at the Court of Pekin in 1719.

To Lord Macartney were sent at once twenty bullocks, one hundred and twenty sheep, one hundred and twenty hogs, one hundred fowls, one hundred ducks, one hundred and sixty bags of flour, fourteen chests of bread, one hundred and sixty bags of common rice, ten chests of red rice, ten chests of white rice, ten chests of small rice, ten chests of tea, twenty two boxes of dried peaches, twenty-two boxes of fruit preserved with sugar, twenty-two chests of plums and apples, twenty-two boxes of *osbras*, twenty-two boxes of other vegetables, forty baskets of large cucumbers, one thousand squashes, forty bundles of lettuce, twenty measures of peas in pods, one thousand water melons, three thousand musk lemons, besides a few jars of sweet wine and spirituous liquors; together with ten chests of candles, and three baskets of porcelain. In the same plentiful and gratuitous manner were provisions constantly supplied, without difficulty or delay.

De Lange, indeed, had not the rank of an Ambassador, being little more than an Agent to superintend the commercial interests of Russia at Pekin; but still as he resided there by the immediate orders of his Czarish Majesty, and was received very graciously both at Pekin and Zhe-hol by the Chinese Monarch himself, it might have been imagined that hospitality would have been shown him in a less scanty manner.

The list is as follows, in which, excepting in the single article of the sheep, which it was impossible to have consumed in a single day, and which, indeed, bears so unequal a proportion to the rest as to be almost unintelligible, every other particular shews the marks of an economy not a little parsimonious: One fish, one *sheep*, one pot of tarassun, one fowl, one bowl of milk, two oz. of tea, two oz. of butter, two oz. of lamp oil, half a lb. of salted cabbage, two small measures of rice, and fifteen pounds of wood. To the interpreter per day was given one oz. of tea, half a pound of flour, two oz. of butter, two oz. of lamp oil, two small measures of rice, eight pounds of wood, and every nine days a sheep. To each of De Lange's domestics was given per day, a pound and a half of beef, one oz. of salt, one measure of rice, five pounds of wood.

Among the articles supplied to the Embassy by the munificence of the Emperor, there was always an ample provision of tea; and here we have a pleasant instance of the force and influence of habit. For though green and bohea tea of the best quality was furnished to the travellers in great abundance, yet it was often thought too fresh for an English palate: and a wish was not unfrequently expressed for *London tea*.

In the Third Chapter of this volume (for the account of the magnet and of the copious supply of provisions is related in the second) we read the circumstances of the progress of the Embassy up the river Pei-ho, in the accommodation yachts furnished by the Emperor, after they had quitted the ships, which were too bulky to cross the bar at its mouth. Several currents run into this channel, concerning one of which, *Yung-leang-bo*, or the grain-bearing river, from the quantities of wheat conveyed upon it from the province of Shen-see, Sir G. S. makes an acute and useful remark for the illustration of the history of this wonderful people.

"Even at this early stage of the present travellers' route through China, they found that the Chinese names of whatever had occurred to them in the country were not mere arbitrary unmeaning sounds, or names derived from a foreign origin, but had a signification in the language which served to explain the nature and qualities of what was so expressed; a circumstance which leads to a presumption, that this country had, from the remotest periods, been possessed always by the same race, retaining through all ages the same

original idiom, without any material admixture with the people or the language of other regions."

As they proceeded higher up the river, the travellers arrived at length at the city of Tien-sing, the literal signification of which term is *Heavenly spot*, an appellation which, it seems, the place claims, as situated in a genial climate, a fertile soil, a dry air, and a serene sky. It was here that the Viceroy of Pe-che-lee, among other attentions, gratified his guests by a dramatic exhibition. A temporary theatre was erected opposite to his Excellency's yacht. The outside was adorned with a variety of brilliant and lively colours, and the inside of the theatre was managed, with regard to decorations, with equal success. During the whole day several different pantomimes and historical dramas were successively exhibited. The performers were habited in the dresses of the times in which they were supposed to have lived; and the dialogue spoken in a kind of recitative, accompanied by a variety of musical instruments, and each pause was filled up by a loud crash. The band of music was placed in full view behind the stage, which was broad, but not deep. This arrangement of the orchestra seems to us very judicious, though not adopted in European theatres either of ancient or modern times. For neither is the music the prime object of dramatic performances, nor are its exertions heard with so much difficulty as those of declamation, or even of recitative. Female characters are performed in China by boys or eunuchs. Unity of place was apparently preserved, as there was no change of scene in the same piece.

One of the dramas represented an Emperor of China living with his Empress in supreme felicity, when on a sudden his subjects revolt, a civil war ensues, battles are fought, and at last the arch rebel, who is a General of Cavalry, overcomes his Sovereign, kills him with his own hand, and routs the imperial army. The captive Empress then appears upon the stage, in all the agonies of despair. While she is tearing her hair, and rending the skies with her complaints, the conqueror enters, approaches her with respect, addresses her in a gentle tone, soothes her sorrows with his compassion, talks of love and adoration, and, like Richard the Third and Lady Anne in Shakespeare, prevails, in less than half an hour, on the Chinese Princess to dry up her tears, to forget her deceased consort, and

and yield to a consoling wooer. Thus were our travellers reminded of the English stage at the distance of so many thousand leagues from it. A spirited and characteristic engraving of this scene accompanies the quarto edition.

While the Embassy continued at Tien-sing, they were visited by great multitudes of the civil and military officers of the place. Sir G. Staunton's remarks on their behaviour and manners prove the uniformity of operation of the same circumstances amidst the endless variety of customs and climates. In seeking out, says he, for the nearest resemblance between those Chinese and Europeans, the character of Gentlemen of rank in France, while monarchy subsisted there, occurred readily to the mind. An engaging urbanity of manners, instantaneous familiarity, ready communicativeness, together with a sense of self-approbation piercing through every disguise, and displaying the vanity of national superiority, seemed to constitute their character.

Before Lord Macartney quitted the neighbourhood of this city, some symptoms of obstruction to the success of his Embassy begun to display themselves.—His Excellency was informed that a Chinese, who had long been hovering about the yacht, desired to be admitted to his presence. A youth was introduced, clean and composed in his dress, of a modest countenance, and humble in his deportment. He proved to be a young neophyte, a sincere convert to the doctrines of Christ, and a firm disciple of the missionary, who had regenerated him from the paganism of his ancestors. He was devoted to the commands of his ghostly father, and performed now a service of no little danger, in bringing letters to the Ambassador, without permission either from the magistrates of the place from whence he came, or those where he now arrived. For not only such communication with a stranger is not allowed; but even among the natives it is much restrained. There is no establishment of a post for the general convenience of the people through the Chinese Empire.—Expresses are continually sent on horseback to convey intelligence to the Emperor alone from every point of his wide dominions, with a celerity scarcely exceeded even by the latest improvements of that kind in Europe. Dispatches are in one day carried one hundred and fifty miles. Slower messengers are employed for the ordinary purposes of Government, and the use of the Mandarines. These are

charged sometimes, through particular favour, with the packets of individuals: but the Chinese government preserves carefully the exclusive privilege of giving information, or withholding it, as it may deem expedient, from the body of the people.

The first of the letters brought secretly to the Ambassador, was dated at Pekin, the seventh of May 1793. It informed his Excellency, that the account of the intended Embassy had reached the Emperor on the third of the preceding December; that he shewed marks of great satisfaction at the intelligence, and gave immediate orders that the port of Tien-sing should be open for the reception of the vessels employed upon the occasion.

In the second letter from the same person, dated the sixth of August, a few days only before the receipt of it, he acquainted the Ambassador that the Chinese Government had appointed a Portuguese Missionary (whom he named) to hold himself in readiness to go to Zhe-hol (a country palace of the Emperor, beyond the great wall dividing China from Tartary), in order to perform the office there of interpreter of the Embassy. The letter writer thought it right to put his Excellency on his guard against the evil disposition and adverse designs towards the English nation of the person so appointed, whose conversation had already betrayed how inimical he was to the present Embassy.

Our traveller observes, very justly, on these letters, that though they might have been dictated by a spirit of opposition, ambition, or intrigue, nevertheless the assertion of extraordinary jealousy on the occasion of the Embassy was only a confirmation of what had already been communicated upon the same subject by disinterested persons at Macao. There was, perhaps, greater cause for apprehension from the untoward disposition of the Legate, who superintended and directed the route of the Embassy, and the prejudiced reports he might make to the Minister, than from the influence of any European.

As they proceeded on their journey, fresh reasons for apprehension appeared. They began to observe that they were watched with a degree of jealousy and suspicion beyond what they had heard or read of the cautious jealousy of China. This change was found to be in consequence of orders from the Legate. It was difficult to attribute unnecessary measures of restraint to ill-humour alone; and no other cause could be conjectured, At length the in-

terpreter discovered, from scattered hints in the familiarity of discourse with the Mandarin, that dissatisfaction had lately been conceived at Court against the English nation; the only explanation which, after much difficulty, and with no slight caution, could be obtained on this occasion, was the following:

In a war which the Emperor of China had waged in the country of Thibet, his army met with more resistance, and suffered greater losses, than were foreseen from such an enemy as was expected to be encountered. Some of the Chinese officers immediately fancied that they perceived European troops, and the effects of European discipline. They discovered *buts*, they said, as well as *turbans*, among their enemies; the former, it was concluded, could be only English.— Though the Ambassador took for granted that neither part was true, yet he was confident that the belief of them would be sufficient to alienate the administration of China from any favourable disposition towards, or confidence in the government of Great Britain.

Our author does not give the Chinese, at least those of the higher ranks, credit for those abstemious habits for which they have usually been extolled. He tells us that though *tea* be their general beverage, they drink it between meals, and present it to their guests on visits at all hours; yet *strong*, and particularly *spirited liquors*, are sometimes relished by them, especially in the northern provinces. When the company begins to be exhilarated, and some of the party are desirous of retiring, the same compulsory devices are described to be practised for preventing their departure, or recalling them, if already gone away, as have sometimes been used on similar occasions of *convivial merriment* in Europe.

As to *eating*, the Mandarin indulged themselves in habits of luxury. They ate several meals each day of *animal food* highly seasoned: *each meal* consisting of *several courses*. They employed part of their intervals of leisure in smoking tobacco mixed with odorous substances, and sometimes a little opium; or in chewing the araca nut. Though *books of entertainment*, such as *histories*, *plays*, and *novels*, abound in China, *reading* was not there become so *universal* an amusement as it is now in all the polished parts of Europe. Sedentary gratifications of the senses, rather than exercises of the body, or pleasures of the mind,

seemed to be the resources principally thought of in vacant hours.

This last remark of our Traveller on the *little relish* of the Chinese for *literature*, combined with the *great abundance* of *books*, is surely a very *strange* one. Is it not uniformly observed in *intellectual* as well as in *corporeal concerns*, that the supply of the market can only be in proportion to the demand? and that where there are *few readers*, there must be *fewer writers*?

Though the *dominion* of the Emperor of China be unquestionably *absolute*, and the reverence shewn him by his subjects approach, as will hereafter appear, to adoration, yet a singular instance is mentioned by Sir G. S. of his submission to their prejudices. The people of China have from the earliest ages considered a *solar eclipse* as *ominous* of some *general calamity*; and as great pains are taken to inspire them with a belief that their prosperity is owing to the wisdom and virtues of their Sovereign, so they are tempted to attribute to some deficiency on his part whatever they think portentous. To this inconvenient error the Emperor himself finds it prudent to accommodate his conduct. He never ventures on any undertaking of importance at the approach of such an eclipse, but affects to withdraw himself from the presence of his courtiers, to examine strictly into his late administration of the empire, in order to correct any error, for the commission of which the eclipse may have been an admonition; and he invites his subjects to offer him freely their advice.

With this accommodation to the ignorance of the multitude, *some artificial attention* to the *personal dignity* of the *Sovereign* seems however in truth to be united. He surely must be *mighty* and *sacred* indeed among the *sons of mortals*, whose *conduct*, even in the *blameable part* of it, is capable of effecting an alteration in the *most immense* and *most glorious object* in nature.

On the subject of the Chinese ceremonies of religion we are told, that there is a great resemblance between the exterior forms in the *Pagan worship* of their God *Fo*, and those of the *Roman Catholic Church*. The Chinese interpreter of the Embassy, who was a most zealous Christian of that persuasion, and even a priest of the communion, saw with regret the English curiously examining the images of the Chinese idolatry, or attending to its ceremonies, lest they

they should be struck with the familiarity. Some of the missionaries conjectured that the Chinese had formerly received a glimpse of Christianity from the *Nestorians*, by the way of *Tartary*, others that *St. Thomas the Apostle* had been amongst them ; the likeness is so strong between the apparent worship of many of the priests of *Fo*, and that which is exhibited in churches of the Roman Catholic faith, that a Chinese conveyed into one of the latter, might imagine the *volaries* he saw were then adoring the *deities of his own country*. On the altar of a Chinese temple, behind a screen, is frequently a representation which might answer for that of the *Virgin Mary*, in the person of *Sb.n Moo*, or the sacred mother, sitting in an alcove, with a child in her arms, and rays proceeding from a circle, which are called a glory, round her head, with tapers burning constantly before her ; the long coarse gowns of the *Ho Shangs*, or priests of *Fo*, bound with cords round the waist, would almost equally suit the friars of the order of *St. Francis* ; the former live, like the latter, in a state of celibacy, reside in monasteries together, and impose occasionally upon themselves voluntary penance, and rigorous abstinence.

Of the domestic habits of the Chinese we are informed; that the old persons of a family live generally with the young. The influence of age over youth is supported by the sentiments of nature, by the habit of obedience, by the precepts of morality ingrafted in the law of the land, and by the unremitted policy of parents to that effect. They who are past labour, deal out the rules that they had learned to them who are rising to manhood, or to those lately arrived at it. Plain sentences of morals are written up in the common hall, where the male branches of the family assemble. In almost every house is hung up a tablet of the ancestors of the persons then residing in it ; references are often made in conversation to their actions ; the descendants from a common stock visit the tombs of their forefathers together at stated times : this joint care, and indeed other occasions, collect and unite the most remote relations ; they cannot lose sight of each other, and seldom become indifferent to each other's concerns ; the child is bound to labour and to provide for his parents' maintenance and comfort, and the brother for the brother and sister that are in extreme want ; the failure of which duty would be followed by such detestation, that it is not necessary to enforce it by positive law ; even the

most distant kinsman, reduced to misery by accident or ill health, has a claim on his kindred for relief, manners stronger far than laws, and indeed inclination, produced and nurtured by intercourse and intimacy, secure assistance for him ; these habits and manners fully explain the fact, which appears extraordinary to Europeans, that no spectacles of distress are seen to excite compassion, and implore the casual charity of individuals.

The entrance of the Embassy into the city of *Pekin*, and the appearance of that capital, we shall describe in our author's own words, in the fourth chapter of this volume.

" *Pekin* exhibited, on the entrance into it, an appearance contrary to that of European cities, in which the streets are often so narrow, and the houses so lofty, that from one extremity of a street the houses appear at the other to be leaning towards and closing upon each other. Here few of the houses were bigger than one story, none more than two, while the width of the street that divided them was considerably above one hundred feet. It was airy, gay, and lightsome."

" The street was unpaved, and water sprinkled on it to keep down the dust ; a light handsome building was erected across it, called by the Chinese *pai loo*, which word has been translated to mean a triumphal arch, though nothing like an arch is in any part about it, the whole was built of wood, and consisted of three handsome gateways, of which the middle is the highest and largest ; over these were constructed three roofs above each other, richly decorated, large characters painted or gilt upon the uprights and the transoms, indicated the purpose for which the *pai loo* was erected. They are meant to compliment particular persons, or to perpetuate the memory of some interesting event.

" The first street extended in a line directly to the westward, until it was interrupted by the eastern wall of the imperial palace, called the yellow wall, from the colour of the small roof of varnished tiles with which the top of it is covered, various public buildings seen at the same time, and considered as belonging to the Emperor, were covered in the same manner ; those roofs uninterrupted by chimnies, and indented in the sides and ridges into gentle concave curves, with an effect more pleasing than would be produced by long straight lines, were adorned with a variety of figures, either in imitation of real objects, or more commonly as mere works

works of fancy; the whole shining like gold under a brilliant sun, immediately caught the eye with an appearance of grandeur in that part of buildings where it was not accustomed to be sought for. Immense magazines of rice were seen near the gate. And looking from it to the left, along the city wall, was perceived an elevated edifice, described as an observatory, erected in the former dynasty by the Emperor Yong-loo, to whom the chief embellishments of Peking are said to be owing.

"In front of most of the houses in this main street were shops painted, gilt, and decorated like those of Tong-choo-foo, but in a grander style. Over some of them were broad terraces, covered with shrubs and flowers. Before the doors several lanterns were hung, of horn, muslin, silk, and paper, fixed to frames: in varying the form of which the Chinese seemed to have exercised their fancy to the utmost. Outside the shops, as well as within them, was displayed a variety of goods for sale—"

The Embassy proceeded through the city of Peking to the open town of Hui-Tien, between which and Yuen-min-Yuen, the autumnal palace of the Emperor, was the villa intended for the Ambassador and his suite; which was an inclosure of at least twelve acres. It contained a garden laid out in serpentine walks, a rivolet winding round an island, a grove of various trees, interperfed with patches of grass ground, and diversified with artificial inequalities, and rocks rudely heaped upon each other. The buildings consisted of several separate pavilions, erected round small courts. The apartments were handsome, and not ill contrived. This place had been inhabited by Ambassadors from Foreign Courts, or Mandarines of rank from the distant Provinces, while the Emperor was in the adjoining palace; but had been now empty for some time, and wanted repairs.

In one of the halls of audience of the palace of Yuen-min-Yuen, most of the presents sent from England to the Emperor were advantageously placed. This hall, which seems to have been a very splendid edifice, is minutely described. But we shall pass by this to the description of the Emperor's throne, which was situated in it, on account of the important consequences with which the said throne menaced diplomatic etiquette.

"The throne was placed in a recess. A few steps ascended to it in front, and others on each side. It was not rich or

gaudy. Over it were the Chinese characters of *glory and perfection*. On each side were tripods, and vessels of incense. Before it was a small table, almost to be called an altar, for offerings of tea and fruit to the spirit of the absent Emperor. If they sacrifice to him in his absence, it is not surprising that they should adore him present. The *Ko-ton*, or adoration, as the Chinese word expresses it, consists in nine solemn prostrations of the body, the forehead striking the floor each time.

These prostrations, it seems, were expected from the Gentlemen who composed this Embassy, and the Legate began now to press Lord Macartney to practise them in his presence before the throne. Several circumstances of antecedent humiliation had prepared his Lordship for this demand. Care had been taken to write, in large Chinese characters, upon the flags pendent from the yachts and land carriages of the Embassy, *Ambassador bearing tribute from the country of England*. Under these difficulties, his Excellency, says our Author, determined to try every method in his power to gratify the supposed wishes of the Emperor, without failing in duty towards his own Sovereign. He offered to go through the whole ceremony of prostration, on condition that a subject of his Imperial Majesty, of rank equal to his own, should perform, before the picture he had with him of our King, dressed in his robes of state, the same ceremonies the Ambassador should observe before the Chinese throne. It was of importance that this proposal should be given in writing, and translated into the Chinese language. This was a matter of no small embarrassment. It was a fact well known, that a native of Canton had been formerly put to death for writing there a petition in Chinese for the English. The difficulty was, however, overcome, by means of a youth (Sir G. Staunton's son), who had acquired an uncommon facility in copying the Chinese character. The English paper was first translated into Latin for the use of the Ambassador's Chinese interpreter, who did not understand the original. The interpreter explained verbally the meaning of the Latin into the familiar language of Chinese conversation, which a Chinese Christian, after much entreaty, transferred into the proper style of official papers. The youth copied this translation fair; when the original rough draught was, for the security of the translator, destroyed in his presence.

This memorial, drawn out at length in Sir G. Staunton's narrative, was presented, after

after many obstructions, to the Emperor, and, in consequence, no other obedience was required than such as is expected by European Sovereigns. We think this question of *courly ceremony* was settled very wisely by the *Chinese Monarch*; for had he complied with the Ambassador's proposal, there would have been certainly somewhat of the *ridiculous* in the part to be sustained by the *Mandarin*. As a dextrous evasion of a compliment too degrading for European habits, the Ambassador's device has, indeed, the credit of ingenuity; but had the *exchange of prostrations* actually taken place, while it would have mortified unprofitably the subject of China, it could not have retrieved the *tarnished honours* of the *English Nobleman*. Seriously, the old maxim, *that we should do as they do at Rome when we are there*, ought never to be forgotten by the *Corps Diplomatique*. If the Ambassador's conformity to a long-established *Asiatic ceremony* would have contributed to frustrate the great object of his mission, as our Author insinuates, he acted wisely by refusing. In any other view of the question, when we consider this as a *voluntary journey of many thousand leagues* for the purpose of *removing the prejudices*, and of *conciliating the affections* of the *Emperor and people of China*, to boggle at a *ceremonial*, *absurd*, indeed, in itself, and *indecorous*, but ratified by the ancient and uninterrupted practice of a great nation, was a proof, not of the *independence and elevation of true philosophy*, but of an *absurdity and indecorum* like that which it condemned.

The *politic and useful custom* of the *Chinese Princes*, of honouring the *most important of occupations*, by putting their hand to it one day in every year, is de-

scribed by the Abbe Raynal with his accustomed *energy and eloquence*. Sir G. Staunton's account of the matter is more *recent*, and more *exact*.

Adjoining to that part of Peking, called the Tartar City, which is indeed the principal part, is another, called, by way of distinction, the *Chinese City*. A small part only of this is occupied by buildings; the rest is empty, and a part of it in cultivation. Within this compass has been raised the *Sien-nong-tan*, or *eminence of venerable agriculturists*. Thither the Emperor repairs every spring; and, in compliance with ancient usages, goes through the ceremony of directing with his own hand the plough, through a small field, by way of doing honour to the profession of the husbandman. After his Majesty has directed that instrument for about an hour, a group of peasants chanting at the same time round him hymns in praise of husbandry, the Princes of his Court and Great Officers of State, taking the plough by turns, make several furrows in his presence. They are all, as well as the Emperor himself, clothed in the garb befitting their new occupation. The produce of the ground thus ploughed is carefully collected, and solemnly announced to surpass, in quality and quantity, what any other spot of equal dimensions had yielded in the year. The celebration of this exemplary festival is made known in the remotest village of the empire. It *gratifies* even the *humblest cottager*, who is consoled in the disappointments which the vicissitudes of the seasons frequently occasion, by recollecting that his calling has been dignified by the adoption of his Sovereign.

[To be continued.]

Tales of the Minstrels, translated from the French of Mons. Le Grand. 12mo, Rofs. 3s.

THESE tales have already been twice presented to the public, first, under the title of "Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries," and afterwards under that of "Norman Tales." They are taken from a work published some years ago in France, by Mons. Le Grand, by the title of *Fableaux*, in five volumes, which were intended, not merely to furnish his countrymen with an entertaining collection of tales, but to illustrate the manners and customs of the times. The present editor professes to compress the work into a small volume, which has no pretensions to any thing beyond entertainment. Though some of these tales are too licentious for general recommendation, it cannot be denied, that both the original author and the present

have succeeded in their respective designs. Some of these tales were translated into verse last year, and printed in a very elegant manner by Mr. Bulmer, for Faulder in Bond-street. *Reflections on the Politics of France and England at the Close of the Year 1797. By J. T. Hughes, Esq. 8vo. Debris. 2s. 6d.*

This author, who in one passage speaks of his juvenility, has produced some observations which will deserve attention even from the oldest politician. He considers the guaranteeing of Belgium to the French, as fatal to the security of this country, and recommends unanimity and vigour. The concluding paragraph in his preface will command the assent of every one who deserves the name of a Briton. "When Englishmen are insulted with demands as unreasonable as they are unjust: when our desire to accelerate the return

return of peace is to be treated with and indecency which has no parallel; it becomes the duty of every man to stand or fall in defence of his constitution, his government, and his laws."

The Cause of Truth, containing, besides a great Variety of other Matter, a Refutation of Errors in the Political Works of Thomas Paine, and other Publications of a similar Kind, in a Series of Letters of a Religious, Moral, and Political Nature. By Robert Thomas, Minister of Abbe. DUNDEE, printed. Colvill, 12mo, 1797. 3s.

This is the cheapest publication we have seen for a long time past; no less than 437 pages closely printed for three shillings. It is divided into 66 letters, and is intended as a refutation of the principal errors of Thomas Paine's political works, Godwin's enquiry into political justice, and other writings of a similar kind. It is conducted with ability; and the positions defended are, as the author observes, "proved by religion, reason, facts, and the doctrines of learned men, whose reputation has been, and is deservedly great; and who could not be parties in those disputes which have for several years agitated, in some measure, the greater part of Europe." If we have any fault to find, it is that the author is too diffuse, he might have compressed his work without weakening the effect of it.

The Inefficiency of the Light of Nature exerted in the Vices and Depravity of the Heathen World, including some Strictures on Paine's Age of Reason. 8vo, 1s. 6d. Arch.

In answer to the deistical tenet that revelation is unnecessary, the light of nature being a sufficient guide in matters of religion, the present writer appeals to matter of fact, and gives the reader a view of the state of the heathen world before the promulgation of the Gospel, drawn from authors, against whom the deist can make no reasonable objection. "This tract," which deserves to be read, "is designed," says the author, "as an antidote against Paine's Age of Reason, is drawn up for the use of those who are unacquainted with the subjects here treated of, that by comparing the state of the Heathen World with the glorious light of the Gospel Dispensation, they may gratefully acknowledge the superior mercies we are favoured with."

The Intellectual and Moral Difference between Man and Man. A Sermon preached at the Old Jewry, Sept. 24, 1797, on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. JOHN FELL, formerly of Thaxted in Essex, lately of Hemerton in Middlesex. By Henry Hunter, D. D. 8vo. 1797. Good.

An elegant discourse on the death of a very worthy man. At the conclusion of it are some biographical anecdotes of Mr. Fell, which will be perused with pleasure by his friends, as well as by those to whom he was unknown. In our Magazine for Sept. 1797.

"An Essay on the Love of One's Country, 8vo. printed for Buckland," and also "A Review of the ENEA PITTEPOENTA or Diversions of Parley, by Mr. Horre Toocke." and of Savory's Letters on Egypt, both published in our Magazines, Vol. 10. p. 169, 250, and Vol. 11. p. 26, 93, 176, 241.

The Doctrines of the Church of Rome examined, By the Rev. Bryan J. Anson Bromwich, A. M. 8vo. Pridden.

Mr. Bromwich being "convinced in his own mind, that the pernicious doctrines of the Church of Rome, are the chief and principal cause of the infidelity that overwhelms the Christian World," has here undertaken to expose their fatal tendency. He acknowledges that there is not wanting among the excellent writings of our clergy full confirmation on this subject, but then remarks for the most part are scattered through many volumes, not accessible to the general reader. His intention therefore, in this pamphlet is to bring the whole of this subject into a clear and comprehensive view, and this design he has executed with ability.

Principia Historiæ Naturalis, Officiorum, Ræ Rusticæ et Geographiæ, &c. Ex Plinio Secundo, Cicerone, Varrone, &c. Exercitii in usum Scholarum. Robinson, 12m.

This is a very excellent selection for the use of schools, and teaches things no less than words; it realizes Milton's idea of education, and in easy classical latin, teaches young persons the nature and attributes of the deity; the duties of one man to another, the principles of many arts and sciences, a degree of knowledge surely more useful than that of knowing that Jupiter transformed himself into a bull for the love of Europa, or that Aurora sometimes left the heavens to visit Endymion.

The editor is an anonymous one, but he is now well known to be the learned and ingenious Dr. Valpy, master of Reading school. *Obedience Rewarded and Prejudice Conquered, or the History of Mortimer Lafcelles.* By Mrs. Pilkington. 12mo. Vernor and Hood. 2s. 6d.

This volume, which ought rather to be called the history of Mrs. Lafcelles, the mother of the hero, she being the most prominent figure in it, is said in the title page to be written for the instruction and amusement of young people. It inculcates those qualities which adorn society, contributes to the happiness of the world, and renders life a blessing to the possessors, as well as every one connected with them.

The New Children's Friend, or Pleasing Incitements to Wisdom and Virtue, conveyed through the Medium of Anecdote, Tale, and Adventure. Translated chiefly from the German. Vernor and Hood. 12mo. 1797.

A collection of short stories well calculated to afford entertainment and pleasure to juve-

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 337.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

ADMIRAL Lord Viscount Duncan was introduced in full form between Lords Viscount Hood and Newark. As soon as he had taken his seat,

The Lord Chancellor rose, for the purpose of communicating personally the Thanks of that House to his Lordship. He congratulated his Lordship upon his accession to the honour of a distinguished seat in that House, to which his very meritorious and unparalleled professional conduct had deservedly raised him; that conduct was such as not only merited the Thanks of their Lordships' House, but the gratitude and applause of the Country at large: it had been instrumental, under the auspices of Providence, in establishing the security of his Majesty's dominions, and frustrating the ambitious and destructive designs of the enemy.

Lord Viscount Duncan replied, that he was most happy in finding that his conduct was deemed to be such as to entitle him to the honour of a seat in that Right Honourable House; and that he was impressed with sentiments of heartfelt gratitude for the distinguished honour of their Lordships' Vote of Thanks. Addressing the Lord Chancellor particularly, his Lordship said, his thanks were more particularly due to him for the very handsome and polite manner in which he was pleased to communicate their Lordships' Vote.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for the taking into consideration his Majesty's Royal Declaration, together with the variety of papers relative to the late Negotiation, which had been laid before the House.

The Order being read, as also that for summoning their Lordships upon the occasion,

Lord Grenville rose. He observed, that he deemed it unnecessary to trouble their Lordships at any length, on the facts and incontrovertible arguments which appeared in the papers before the

House; they were such as best spoke for themselves. He then adverted to a variety of circumstances relative to the Belligerent Powers, for some time previous to the Negotiation, from which he inferred the uniform duplicity and insincerity of France, as well as the imposing and unwarrantable ambition of her Rulers. His Lordship proceeded to detail several circumstances in the conduct of the French Government, more immediately connected with the Negotiation. He dwelt upon their conduct respecting the first Treaty with the Emperor, which they had wantonly infringing; their deceptions and overtures at Negotiation with this Country; their receding from the principles which they themselves had laid down as the basis of Negotiation. On all these proceedings he commented with much ability, and evinced the real dispositions with which the French Government were animated towards this Country. He vindicated with great success the steps taken on the part of this Country during the Negotiation, which, he contended, were open, fair, and manly, and such as should best conduce to the attainment of a safe and honourable Peace. He would not enter into a discussion of what particular terms would or would not be proper for this Country to accede to a Definitive Treaty on; if he did, he should consider himself as so far betraying his duty; but he insisted that the idea of giving up all our acquisitions as a preliminary, could only be regarded by the Ministers of this Country as the height of madness and folly.

Under these impressions, in which he was confident their Lordships must coincide with him, he moved an Address to his Majesty, the general substance of which appeared to be, "That their Lordships had taken into their serious consideration the various papers relative to the late Negotiation for Peace, which his Majesty was pleased to order to be

laid before them; that they highly approved of the measures adopted by his Majesty for the attainment of Peace, which were consistent with the honour, prosperity, and true interests of his Crown and People; and that they beheld with regret and indignation, the inordinate ambition and unwarrantable pretensions of the enemy, by which his Majesty's gracious endeavours to attain an adequate Peace were frustrated;" and concluded with assurances of support to his Majesty, in the warmest and most affectionate language.

The Earl of Darnley seconded the motion.

The question on the Address was then put, and carried *nem. diff.*

Lord Grenville moved for the appointment of a Committee, in order to manage a conference with the House of Commons, for agreeing to the Address, in order that it might go to the Throne as the joint sense of both Houses of Parliament.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

A deputation of their Lordships, consisting of six Peers, headed by Earl Spencer, attended in the Painted Chamber, in order to manage a conference with the Commons relative to the Address voted by their Lordships to his Majesty. The necessary communications on the part of the Peers took place. The deputation from the House of Commons was headed by Sir Charles Morgan.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Their Lordships made several arrangements relative to private business.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Lord Hawkesbury, attended by several Members, presented a message from the House of Commons, stating, that that House had concurred, *nemine contradicente*, in the Address to his Majesty proposed by their Lordships.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The Lord Chancellor and a few Peers attended at three o'clock.

After prayers were read, the Marquis of Salisbury acquainted their Lordships, that his Majesty was pleased to appoint the hour of three o'clock on Wednesday for receiving the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Lord Minto (late Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart.), and Lord Lilford (late Thomas Powys, Esq. Member for Northamptonshire), were introduced in the usual form, sworn, and took their seats.

The House then, accompanied by the House of Commons, proceeded to St.

James's, with the Address to his Majesty of both Houses of Parliament.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The Lord Chancellor stated, that his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious answer to the late Address of both Houses of Parliament. His Lordship then read his Majesty's Answer from the Woolfack.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The Earl of Moira (Lord Rawdon) rose: He said, that notwithstanding the decision of their Lordships last session, on his motion respecting the affairs of Ireland, he felt the subject so strongly impressed on his mind, that he found it impossible not to attempt calling the attention of the House again to the circumstances of that Country. The situation of the affairs of the Empire in general, he observed, were materially altered since the last Session of Parliament; a number of interesting political events had taken place: the most prominent amongst these, certainly, was the rupture of the late Negotiation for Peace. This, as was declared by the highest Authority to that House and to the Country, was broken off on no trivial or common grounds; it was in consequence of no less a cause than a settled determination, on the part of the enemy, to subvert the Constitution and the Government of this Country. Such a proceeding necessarily tended to put off the hope of Peace to a period far beyond the bounds of ordinary calculation. Under such circumstances, and so fatal a prospect, was not the policy obvious, nay self-evident and absolutely necessary, of uniting all parts of the Empire in the firmest bonds of conciliation and unity—to unite the energies of the Sister Country with those of Great Britain.

Having premised this general principle of wise and obvious policy, in establishing a system of Union and Concord between the Sister Kingdoms, his Lordship adverted more particularly to the circumstances of Ireland, which was the main subject of his then Address to the House. That the commerce of the Sister Kingdom was injured, almost irreparably, was upon record; and this, he had no doubt, was to be solely attributed to the fatal and destructive system adopted for the Government of that Kingdom. The discontents which now pervade the greater part of the Sister Kingdom, he had no doubt took their rise from the excesses permitted by, and the misapplication of severities on the part of, the Government

of that Country. He would even admit, for the sake of argument, that such severities were called for by the conduct of those whom they were exercised upon; but, in the present critical situation of the Empire, he would ask, if such measures were warranted by sound policy? He reprobated the ideas which were infused into the minds of the troops which had been sent thither from this Country; they were led to consider every native a suspected person, and to regard the Country as in a state of rebellion. With respect to a change of system, or to conciliatory measures, he declared he did not yet believe it to be too late. Were the present measures suffered to continue, it was his real and firm belief, *that the connexion between the two Countries could not hold five years longer*. The system of coercion had, God knows, been tried long enough—Ministers must see what had been its destructive result—the very reverse of what was intended; this should lead them to a change of measures, and to try the effects of a lenient system.

Lord Grenville, after observing generally upon the nature of the statement given by the Noble Earl, said, that it would not be necessary to trouble their

Lordships at any great length on the occasion; it should appear rather as matter of embarrassment to follow and refute regularly an address to their Lordships which was not concluded by any motion, and which seemed, upon the whole, to be incapable of being reduced to any regular form. He was far from being able to discern what should alienate the affections of Ireland. That such, however, was her present disposition, seemed to be more than insinuated by the Noble Lord, who seemed disposed to accuse Government of being hostilely inclined towards the Sister Kingdom, and eager to keep up in it a system of coercion.

The Lord Chancellor rose; he deemed an interference in the British Parliament, in an affair which was clearly matter of internal regulation in Ireland, as a very serious consideration. It would be in effect a breach of that solemn compact made with Ireland—of that renunciation of all controul whatever over the legislative concerns of that Country, which was deliberately made by the Parliament of Great Britain. Such a proceeding he would never silently suffer to be called a mere matter of form.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

TWO Matters in Chancery brought a Message from the Lords, acquainting the House, that their Lordships requested a conference in the Painted Chamber. On the return of the Members appointed to manage the conference, Sir C. Morgau reported, that their Lordships requested the concurrence of the Commons in the Address which their Lordships had voted yesterday.

The Address was then, on motion, agreed to be taken into consideration, with the papers on which it is founded, to-morrow.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Declaration on the rupture of the Negotiation, and the papers connected with the progress of that event; as also the Lords' Address on the same subject, transmitted for the concurrence of the House.

On the question for the adoption of the Lords' Address,

Sir John Sinclair rose and proposed an amendment to the Address [*For the*

substance of the Address, see Proceedings of the House of Lords on Wednesday], thanking his Majesty for the communication, applauding his benevolent endeavours to attain Peace, deploring the calamities of War, and earnestly recommending the adoption of pacific measures.

After some conversation, the Amendment was withdrawn, and the original Motion, to agree with the Address of the Lords, carried *nem. con.*

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

An Account of the Ordinary and Extraordinary of the Navy, and an Account of Income of Consolidated Fund, and of the Taxes, were presented.—Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

The Tadcaster Road Bill was read a second time, and committed.

Lord Hawkesbury informed the House that he had waited upon the Lords, and acquainted their Lordships with the concurrence of this House to the Address voted by their Lordships.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

The Secretary at War brought up the Army Estimates, which were ordered to

be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Orders of the Day were postponed till the afternoon.

The House then went in procession to St. James's with the Address. On their return the Speaker acquainted them, that his Majesty had been waited upon with the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament. His Majesty's answer on the occasion was read from the Chair. It began with expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the zeal and unanimity of Parliament, in manifesting their resolution to give prompt efficacy to the recommendation from the Throne. After re-echoing the sentiments contained in the Address, relative to the arrogant pretensions, and inveterate animosity of the enemy to this Country, conveys his Majesty's reliance on a successful issue to the contest, and concludes with declaring it to be his determination to stand or fall with his people.

Mr. Pitt, in conformity to notice, rose to move for the appointment of a Committee, to consider the expediency of continuing the restriction on the Bank. The House, he observed, would perceive that there were many obvious circumstances, independent of the avowed policy of the enemy, which rendered this measure of the utmost importance. At the same time, he said, it was not his wish to continue it without giving the House an opportunity of judging, from the operation of the Act, how far it had been adequate to its object. For this purpose he moved, "That a Committee should be appointed to consider, whether it may be expedient to continue the restriction on the payment of Cash by the Bank of England; that the Committee should consist of fifteen Members, and that it should be a Committee of Secrecy."

These motions were agreed to; and the Committee ordered to sit forthwith, and to have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Sir John Sinclair, after bestowing the highest encomiums on the conduct of the Finance Committee, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was his intention to propose that they also should resume their labours? To him it appeared of importance, as the advanced period of the Session prevented them from entering into so extensive an investigation as the subject required.

Mr. Pitt replied in the affirmative,

and stated, that it was also his intention to lay before them other important papers, relative to the Finances, and likewise to submit to their consideration the practical measures which had been adopted by Government, in consequence of their reports.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

Lord Arden proposed a long string of Resolutions, the first of which was, "It is the opinion of this Committee, that 110,000 seamen, including 20,000 marines, at 11. 7s. per month per man, be voted for the year 1798."

Mr. Hussey desired to be informed how many were now enrolled and mustered.

Lord Arden replied 116,000.

Mr. Hussey said, there appeared to be a reduction from the former vote of 10,000 men. In the present situation of affairs he thought it necessary to increase, rather than diminish our Naval Establishment, and could not consent to the reduction proposed.

Mr. Pitt said, he could not be supposed, at the present conjuncture, to doubt the propriety of keeping on the highest scale our Naval and Military Establishments; but when he considered the reduction of the Enemy's Navy by the vigour of his Majesty's arms, and our decided superiority at sea, he was confident that 110,000 would be fully adequate to act against any force that could be employed against this Country. The other Resolutions were then put and carried. They were in substance as follow:—2,645,500l. for thirteen months pay, at 11. 17s. per man—2,717,000l. for Victualling—4,290,000l. for Wear and Tear—357,500l. for Ordinaries on board—658,000l. for Marine Ordnance, and 1,200,000l. for Transports and Prisoners of War.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

The Ordnance Estimates were brought up and laid upon the table.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

The Resolutions of the Committee were read, and on the motion for their being read the second time,

Mr. Hussey, adverting to the hints he yesterday threw out, respecting the reduction of our Naval Establishment, said, he had since considered the subject, and on due deliberation was persuaded that any diminution of our Naval Force at the present moment was very improper. If 120,000 seamen were deemed necessary last year, he was not aware of any change

of circumstances that enabled us to dispense with that complement. He should rather wish to see 10,000 supernumerary seamen voted, than incur the smallest hazard from an inadequate force; he should therefore oppose the Report.

The Speaker informed the Hon. Member, that if he intended to propose the addition of 10,000 seamen, it would be necessary to move for the recommitment of the first Resolution.

Mr. Hussey expressed his assent to this suggestion.

Mr. Pitt wished to assure the Hon. Gentleman, that the number of seamen in the vote was adequate for every purpose of national defence; and having enlarged upon the arguments he adduced the preceding night, concluded by giving his negative to any proposition for an augmentation of the seamen.

Mr. Hussey expressed his dissatisfaction, and persevered in his resolution to move for the recommitment of the first Resolution; but the motion not being seconded, the several Resolutions were read and agreed to.

The Report of the Expiring Laws Committee was brought up.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

On the motion of Mr. Abbot, the Resolutions of the House, respecting the Expiring Laws, were ordered to be made standing Orders.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Secret Committee, which was read. On the subject of the continuance of the restriction, the Report stated, on the authority of the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, that no inconvenience could arise from the operation of the Act; but the Committee, on account of "political circumstances," (meaning the probability of an invasion, and the possibility of sending money to Ireland) was of opinion that it would be expedient to continue the restriction on the payment of Cash by the Bank.

A Resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 26th of October last, was then read. It stated, that from the flourishing state of the Bank, the Company might issue Cash as before, and resume all their former functions with safety, if the political circumstances above referred to were different from the present.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Act of last Session, for restricting payments in Cash, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce Bied, after remark-

ing on the scarcity of silver specie, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Act of the last Session, for the issue of small promissory notes.

Mr. Pitt said, that the deficiency of copper coin had been in some degree supplied, and that steps had been taken to issue a smaller species of gold coin, namely, seven shilling pieces, which were nearly ready for delivery. The motion was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when 689,858*l.* towards defraying the ordinaries of the Navy, and 639,530*l.* for building and repairing ships, were voted.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Land and Malt Taxes were voted, as last year.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Report of the Committee of Supply. The different Resolutions were read and agreed to, and Bills ordered pursuant thereto.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill for continuing the Act of last Session for restricting the payment in Cash at the Bank, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

The Secretary at War rose to state to the Committee the different heads of Expenditure, or Estimate in the War Department, for the year ensuing. Before he entered upon the usual statement, he thought it proper to apprise the Committee, that some considerable change in the service would appear, though the change in the articles themselves would not vary materially from last year's statement. The result of the regulations, as far as they affected the Public Expenditure, he stated to be a saving of 952,000*l.*; but the diminution, he said, did not end here. Troops on foreign service were supplied at Government expence, and a stoppage of twopence-halfpenny per day on each man formerly took place; but, in consequence of the increased pay, an increase of 6*d.* now went back to Government for the furnishing of troops on foreign service. This alteration, he calculated, would be a saving of 100,000*l.* which, added to the former sum (952,000*l.*) would make a difference in favour of the ensuing year, of more than 1,000,000*l.*

These statements he believed he had taken under the mark; but in order to insure a saving to the public of at least one

one million, he mentioned the following additional alterations as a make-weight, viz. a sum to be returned to the extra feed of cavalry, a further reduction in the recruiting service, and also in the foreign corps, amounting together to 100,000*l.* more.

The whole force of the Country amounted to 78,627 men; Garrisons, which were the troops at home, 48,609; Foreign Plantations, 30,018. This statement did not include Ireland and the East Indies. Militia and Fencibles, 55,291; Fencible Cavalry, 6,911; and as these corps were now full, there would be a great reduction in the Recruiting Contingencies.

He then pointed out several other regulations that had taken place; the result of which was a difference in favour of the present Estimates, of more than eleven hundred thousand pounds. The whole of the Estimates, as appeared from the different items stated in the Committee, were about 9,913,000*l.*

The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving a long string of Resolutions, founded upon the above statement, which were put and carried, and the Report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The Small Promissory Note Bill was brought up, and read the first time.

Mr. Rose brought up the Land and Malt Bills, which were read the first time.

A person from the Stamp Office presented the produce of the Game Certificates for 1797, as far as the same could be made up.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, and the different Resolutions, were read and agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bank Restriction Bill.

The Bill was read without any opposition, and committed for to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the House would perceive that this Bill was conformable to the Act it was intended to continue, with the exception of which he apprised the House, when he moved for its introduction. The exception he alluded to, it would be recollected, applied to the restriction on the payment of advances to Government. The advances which in future should be made for the public service, he meant to propose should be confined to the Land and Malt. If any sums beyond the

usual estimate on these articles should be deemed expedient, he meant to reserve the propriety of granting them to the controul of Parliament. It was therefore his intention to propose a clause in the Committee for the purpose above-mentioned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The Indemnity Oaths Bill was read the first time.

The Land and Malt Tax Bills were read the second time.

The Order of the Day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for restraining the payment of Cash by the Bank.

Mr. Hobhouse opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair. It had been confidently asserted by Ministers, that the Bank was in a flourishing condition, and that it might resume its former operations. This assertion, he contended, was not warranted by the Report of the Secret Committee. It appeared that the surplus of the Company on the 11th inst. exceeded that on the 27th February only 12,600*l.* a sum which might prove the prosperity of a private concern, but a trifle to a national institution. The present Bill he considered as more objectionable than the last, as its continuance was likely to be longer. He saw no reason for limiting it to the end of the present calamitous contest that did not equally appear before. He should therefore oppose the House going into the Committee.

Mr. Pitt combated the assertion of the Hon. Member, and denied that his mode of arguing was conclusive. On advertising to the Report, Gentlemen would find, that the cash and bullion in the Bank have increased to an amount of more than five times the value of that at which they stood on the 25th of February last, and much above that at which they stood at any time since the beginning of September 1795. Ministers might therefore with great truth affirm, that the state of the affairs of the Bank, the Company's assets, and their ultimate responsibility, would enable them to resume their accustomed functions now, as well as at any period of peace, but for the nature of the war, and the avowed purpose of the enemy to attack this Country by means of its public credit, and to distress it in its financial operations.

Major Elford spoke in favour of the motion, after which the House resolved itself into a Committee, without a division.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the blank after "until" should be filled up with the words "The Conclusion of the present War by a Definitive Treaty of Peace," which was agreed to.

He next brought up the clause, concerning the advances to Government to Loans on the credit of the Land and Malt, and on the authority of Specific Acts. The clause was adopted. After going through the other clauses, the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Expiring Laws Committee. The Resolutions were read, and a Bill ordered pursuant thereto.

The Report of the Select Committee upon the state of the Finances being brought up,

Mr. Pitt said, that as it had been suggested that the Committee had not completely finished the object for which they were appointed, the House would have to consider whether they would not re-appoint the same Committee. He should therefore appoint this day fortnight for that purpose.

Mr. Hussey opposed the Report of the Committee on the Bank Restriction Bill being brought up. The duration, he thought, would rather diminish than increase the credit of the Bank, and he was confident that it would not have any effect on the conduct of the enemy. For these reasons he wished to alter the duration to one month after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament. He pressed for some assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer before he could consent to the Report being brought up.

Mr. Pitt considered the question of restriction and duration so closely connected, that the one would be nugatory without the other; he could not, therefore, give any assurance of his assent to the proposed alteration, nor could the Honourable Member, consistent with the principle he had professed, expect it.—He then adverted to the intimation he had given relative to the expediency of continuing the Bill as long as the contest bore its present shape and complexion, as the most effectual means of repelling the meditated attacks of the enemy on our territory, with a view to harass and distress our Public Credit. So far from the duration affecting Public Credit at home, it would, he was persuaded, create

a feeling of confidence in the ultimate responsibility of the Bank.

The Report was then brought up, and the Amendment read. When the clerk came to the duration clause,

Mr. Hussey renewed his objection, and urged the propriety of adopting his suggestion.

Mr. Pitt said, if the Hon. Member had attended to the Bill, he would have found that it contained a clause, authorizing the Bank to resume their operations at any period of the War, provided they thought they could do so with safety and expediency.

The original clause was agreed to without a division, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Colonel Stanley presented a Petition from the Justices of the County Palatine of Lancaster, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for removing the Sessions from Lancaster to Preston.

He next presented one to the same effect from the Grand Jury of the above district.

Mr. Dent gave notice of his intention to oppose the removal of the Sessions from Lancaster.

Both Petitions were referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee on the Scotch Distillery Act, and leave was given to bring in a Bill for the continuance of the Act, for a time to be limited.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in pursuance of notice, rose to call the attention of the Committee to a brief statement of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies for the public exigencies during the ensuing year. He took a cursory review of the leading heads of Expenditure which he had occasion to provide for, and which he briefly stated to be,

Navy	-	12,539,000
Army	-	10,112,000
Ordnance	-	1,291,000
Miscellaneous Services		674,000
Toward the reduction of the national debt		200,000
Deficiency of grants		680,000

In round numbers 25,496,000

He then entered into a comparative statement of the last and present years; and, from a saving of two millions and a half in the Naval Service, 1,200,000 in the Military, and two millions and a half in regulations in the Extraordinaries, there would be a difference in favour of 1798 of no less than six millions. But, notwithstanding all these reductions, the sum now required would not be less than 25 millions and a half.

He next proceeded to the outline of
THE WAYS AND MEANS
for raising these Supplies.

Land and Malt	-	2,750,000
Produce of the Consolidated		
Fund and Lottery	750,000	
Exchequer Bills	-	3,000,000
Trebled Assessed Taxes	7,000,000	
Loan	-	12,000,000

Total Ways and Means 25,500,000

The scheme which he had the honour to propose would be the least exceptionable that could be devised, and the emergency of affairs did not permit us to leave any practicable resource untried. After the advances of the Bank, which he should propose to repay at periods not remote, there would still remain nineteen millions to be provided for. He should therefore propose, not as a vote at present, the raising, by a general tax within the year, a sum not less than seven millions, as a sacrifice for the preservation of all that we possess. It would still be necessary to provide a sum of twelve millions by way of loan, which, according to this statement, would complete the sum required.

The Right Hon. Gentleman now proceeded to the chief object, namely, to acquaint the Committee of the mode of raising the seven millions: this he proposed to do by an increase of the amount of the Assessed Taxes, regulated by a fair scale, and operating as extensively as possible over all descriptions of persons, according to their ability.

It appeared, according to the present state of the Assessed Taxes, about 2,700,000 l. were collected from about seven or eight hundred thousand persons, and of this number there was reason to believe that four hundred thousand did not contribute a larger sum than fifty thousand pounds. The total sum, he remarked, was a little less than treble the amount of the annual produce. There would, however, be demands from

those within the range of the measure, whose circumstances would entitle them to mitigation; he meant those who inhabited houses, and were chiefly affected by the accumulated duties, as the old duty of 1789, the Commutation duty, and the late regulations on windows, &c. The other class, he said, consisted chiefly of articles of luxury, as servants, horses, and carriages. He stated for the liberality of the Committee to apply such a modification to inferior housekeepers, having large families, who were affected by the disproportion, as would not affect the general productiveness of the measure. The surplus of the general amount would admit of this: on persons of this description the tax would operate only in a two-fold degree, and in this way there would be a produce of 2,800,000 l. On the Voluntary Duties he should propose a treble assessment, subject, however, to modifications. On another class, an assessment of three and a half; and on the highest orders of all he should propose a quadruple assessment. This he calculated at about 4,400,000 l.

The whole amount, according to this statement, would exceed seven millions. The treble assessment alone would produce eight millions. His reason for stating the amount of seven millions, was to allow an abatement in the lower subdivision. Some would be rated single, some half, and some even less, according to the scale of gradation. To those classes, who might think themselves intitled to relief, yet wanted the inclination to apply for it, he should allow one million.

In stating that part which related to incomes and capital, he mentioned that the assessment, to prevent evasion, would not have a future but a past operation. Those who, from their imprudence or misfortune, had reduced their establishment, however, should be relieved on their own declaration, without any disclosure of circumstances.

The last point to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the Committee, was the Loan. It was to provide for a speedy redemption of the Sinking Fund, which, in the course of the ensuing year, would amount to four millions. By the arrangement which he had in view, we should not have more to pay at the end of 1798, than at the beginning; but should his plan be inadequate, he would propose the continuance of the whole

Assessed

Affected Taxes till it was discharged, which would happen in less than one year after the conclusion of the War.

He next entered into a long calculation to prove the adoption of his plan would be a saving of thirty or forty millions in prospective, without bringing the immediate benefits into the account, and concluded by moving, for form's sake, a Resolution, that there should be a rate equivalent to treble the Affected Taxes, subject to such modifications

and abatement as shall be deemed expedient.

Mr. Tierney said, after being an auditor to this extensive and complicated statement, he could not face his constituents again, did he not express his reprobation of it.

Mr. Pitt replied in a most animated and argumentative speech.

The Resolution was then put and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 23.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

Sir Oliver Montrath,	Mr. Murray.
Harry Algernon,	Mr. Holman.
Dr. Scud,	Mr. Quick.
Simon,	Mr. Munden.
Earling,	Mr. Whitfield.
Lady Cypress,	Miss Chapman.
Mrs. Scudd,	Mrs. Knight.
Emily Fitz-Allen,	Miss Betterton.

PABLE.

Lady Cypress is a rich widow, of a good understanding, but credulous and valetudinary. Having been successful in a law-suit, as it appears by the aid of Earling, an attorney, she takes this man into her mansion, and intends to bequeath him a considerable legacy. The bulk of her fortune she intends to bestow on Emily Fitz-Allen, the orphan daughter of a brave Officer, who was killed in India. The proper heir to her possessions is Harry Algernon, her own nephew, whom she has never seen, and whom she has been taught, by the artifices of Earling the Attorney, to consider as a worthless character, and whom she therefore determines never to see, and wholly to exclude from her will. Harry Algernon is in reality a most amiable and spirited youth. Having rescued Emily Fitz-Allen from a ruffian, who had assailed her in a neighbouring wood, she becomes attached to him, and Harry is equally enamoured. As he is debarred from all access to the mansion, he assumes the appearance of a servant, in order to be near his beloved Emily, and to obtain an opportunity of clearing his reputation in

the opinion of his aunt. Unluckily, he confesses to her, in his assumed character, that he has been a Gentleman, and he is therefore rejected as a servant, though permitted to stay a night in the house. Finding that Lady Cypress's prejudices against him are very strong, he does not venture to disclose himself, and as her nervous feelings will not permit her to hear a melancholy tale, he begs permission to refer his cause to Sir Oliver Montrath, an old friend of Lady Cypress, who is expected every moment to arrive with his nephew Lionel, the latter of whom is to come as the intended husband for Emily. Emily, however, unwarily betrays her regard for Harry Algernon, and persevering in her declarations of esteem for the amiable youth, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Lady Cypress, the latter will not sign the will in her favour, and orders her to leave the mansion. Harry Algernon reveals himself to Sir Oliver, whose nephew, Lionel, had received a wound in a duel with Algernon, a circumstance that much augmented the prejudices of Lady Cypress against the latter. Harry Algernon, however, presents a written declaration from Lionel to Sir Oliver, which declaration fully exonerates Harry from every dishonourable suspicion, and fixes the odium of bad conduct on the writer. It was in vain that Emily related to Lady Cypress the gallant conduct of Harry, in protecting her from a secret ruffian. Earling, the Attorney, contrives to make Lady Cypress believe, that the supposed assassin was a confederate with Harry, paid by the latter to make the attack, that he might derive honour from the apparent rescue. After several scenes of a serious, and several of a ludicrous kind, Harry Algernon appears in his own

proper character, and is confronted with the villanous Attorney before Lady Cypress and the rest of the characters. It is then seen that the vile Attorney does not even know the person of the Gentleman whose character he has defamed. Lady Cypress becomes sensible of the *false impressions* she had suffered to prevail in her mind upon partial testimony; she is made fully acquainted with the high merits of her nephew, whose virtue she rewards with the hand of his admired Emily, and the promise of succeeding to her fortune: the Attorney is dismissed with disgrace; and the piece ends, as usual, to the satisfaction of all the rest of the characters, who have the double pleasure of seeing a knave punished, and worth, properly recompensed.

The characters and the hint of the plot of this piece are evidently taken from the author's own novel, entitled HENRY. The play has most of the faults of this author's performances, and some of his merits. It is not however calculated (though it has been very successful) to increase the reputation of the author of the West Indian. Mr. Cumberland, in many parts of it, must have been ashamed of his own success; and from some lines in the Prologue it is evident, that he rather gives way to, rather than approves the present taste of the public for farcical comedies. It was extremely well performed.

24. THE ROUND TOWER, or THE CHIEFTAINS OF IRELAND, a grand serious Ballet, invented by Mr. Cross, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Cobthatch,	Mr. Bologna.
Setric,	Mr. Bologna, jun.
Kildare,	Mr. Simpson.
Danish Soldier,	Mr. Dyke.
Maon,	Mr. Follett.
Child,	Master Blackmore.
Moriat,	Mrs. Parker.

Vocal Characters by Messrs. Townsend, Linton, Gray, Street, &c. Miss Sims, and Mrs. Clendinning.

This performance is deserving of notice no further than to point out the liberality of the Managers in the scenery and dresses. Those of the Dargle, the Salmon Leap, the Cemetery, and indeed the whole of them, are extremely beautiful and correct. The music by Mr. Reeve.

25. A Mr. Longley performed Falstaff in the first part of King Henry the Fourth,

the first time at Drury Lane. In this arduous character the present performer shewed his talents were not equal to grasp withal. He exhibited however marks of an intelligent mind, and no indifferent conception of the part, nor were his figure or deportment deserving of censure. Practice may render him more praiseworthy. The principal entertainment of the evening was the admirable performance of Mr. Kemble in Hotspur, for the first time in London. It wants only to be oftener seen, to receive the applause which it truly deserves.

DEC. 5. MR. SPARKS, husband of the lady mentioned p. 339, appeared the first time in London, in Gibby in The Wonder. He appeared to understand the character, and his person and countenance are well adapted to represent the robust and hard featured Caledonian. He displayed a considerable portion of blunt archness and dry humour, not often to be found in those who attempt this line of acting.

13. MR. ARCHER appeared the first time at Drury Lane in Shyllock, in The Merchant of Venice. To say that he was adequate to the character would be to bestow praise not merited; but it would be injustice to say that in inferior parts he would not deserve approbation.

PROLOGUE

TO THE
AMPHITRYO OF PLAUTUS,
PERFORMED AT READING SCHOOL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

WRITTEN BY W. SEWARD, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MR. JAMES.

YOU, who so oft this favour'd spot have
grac'd,
The kind, indulgent arbiters of taste,
Once more our scenic labours now attend,
Once more our well-intended mirth befriend.
What happier omens can our efforts greet?
Affection, beauty, learning, candor meet.

This night we tell a tale from days of
yore,
Deck'd in each elegance of classic lore.
We tell from Plautus how the mighty Jove
(Such is the magic pow'r of mightier Love)
Left his celestial realms to visit earth,
And to Alcmena's valiant son gave birth,
To Hercules, through Time's long records
known,
The injur'd world's avenger, and his own.

Nor least this toil ; the Hydra fell he slew,
Who from each wound increasing vigour
drew ;

And as the Hero each dire head suppress'd,
Another head uprear'd its hissing crest.

O grant, kind Heav'n, in these degenerate
times,

With vices satiate, and profuse of crimes ;
Whilst with Impiety's dread flag unfurl'd,
A thousand mental monsters range the world.
Whilst luxury its baleful charms retails,
And ev'ry age, and rank, and sex affails.
See hosts of vot'ries the contagion gain,
Whilst reason, prudence, justice, plead in vain ;
See how they tempt the utmost verge of fate,
'Till sad experience teaches but too late ;
'Till ruin's ruthless fangs the victims seize,
And to each mis'ry doom the sons of ease.
See the curst die each social feeling blast,
Set fortune, health, and honour on a cast ;
Like the fam'd Pontiff's rod of sov'reign
pow'r,

Each other passion with fell throat devour ;
By fury urg'd the yawning gulph despise,
Nor heed or duty's calls or nature's cries.
Whilst love his sacred empire now disdains,
And links no more two minds in mutual
chains :

Whilst for convenience now alone we wed,
And mutual falsehood itains the nuptial bed ;
And the adulterer, mark'd with no disgrace,
Keeps in life's intercourse his wonted place.
Whilst Suicide, the offspring of despair,
With pallid cheeks, and eyes of lurid glare,
When dangers threaten, and misfortunes
low'r,

Dares to usurp the Eternal Master's pow'r ;
And with a coward's impotence of soul,
Points the sharp steel, or drains the venom'd
bowl :

And to avoid a moment's fleeting pain,
Consigns itself to Torment's endless reign.—
O grant, kind Heav'n, a moral Hercules,
To bid these horrors from the land to cease ;
With giant arm avert the foul disgrace,
And vindicate the honours of our race.

Arise, thou sacred Genius of the Isle,
And, as of old, on thy lov'd country smile ;
And O protect with thy benignant wing,
Her youthful sons, her hope, her pride, her
spring *

* PERICLES, having in one of his Orations occasion to lament the death of many of the young men of Athens slain in battle, says beautifully, " The year has lost its spring," the season of promise and of expectation ; the season of those blossoms that prognosticate the finest fruit.

† PIETRO PAOLO SARPI, usually called FATHER PAUL, was a Servite Friar of great learning and integrity, and one of the greatest patriots his country (that of Venice) ever produced. He defended his Republic against the encroachments of the See of Rome with great courage and with great ability. The Doge and some of the principal Senators visited him in his last illness. On seeing them enter the room, lifting up his eyes to Heaven, he exclaimed in allusion to that country (the liberties of which he had defended with a manly yet temperate zeal), "*Esse perpetua*," and died immediately.

May no rank weeds of pestilential pow'rs,
Destroy the sweetness of their op'ning flow'rs.
May in their hearts no baleful ivy shoot,
And blast the promise of the fairest fruit.
Their dawn of reason no false glare infect,
But Truth's bright Ægis sparkle on their
breast.

The soul's soft pow'rs no blandishments en-
snare,

And no fell passions their young bosoms tear ;
But useful learning, by true taste refin'd,
Increase the native vigour of the mind.
Their innate purity may labour guard,
And honest fame bestow its earn'd reward.
Religion's panoply their virtue shield,
Then more than conquerors in life's ardent
field.

Each noble deed their country's love inspire,
And join the hero's to the patriot's fire.
And in her laws revere the noblest plan,
That man's best wisdom's form'd for ruling
man ;

Where mutual ties the peer and peasant bind ;
And Princes govern but to bless mankind ;
Which, like the pyramid, Time's wreck defies,
Nor fears or driving storms or angry skies ;
Where freedom, by gradation stronger grown,
Affords its grateful homage to the Throne ;
Which, as the point, bestows the higher
grace,

Whilst the blest people form the solid base.

Then fear not, Britons, though the sons of
France

Their legions to this happy land advance ;
Though flush'd with conquest in their mad
career,

Their course through envy to this Isle they
steer ;

Sure that in mercy to a suffering world,
Heav'n's vengeance on its scourges will be
hur'd ;

And boldly hope that Holland's recent fate
The rash invader's efforts shall await ;
To DUNCAN, HOWE, and JARVIS, safely
trust,

Whilst British valour proves the Skies still
just.

Then with the dying Paolo † exclaim,
Whilst his last accents bless'd Venetia's name,
" No foreign foe my country's safety blast,
" And may its liberties for ever last."

POETRY.

VERSES,

WRITTEN DURING A FIT OF SICKNESS,

BY JOHN LORD HERVEY.

(Now first published.)

EACH hour my spirits and my strength decay.

Each hour my cares and all my ills increase ;
In pain and lassitude I drag the day,
Bankrupt of joy, and stranger ev'n to ease.

And when the world's great *Æsculapius*,
Sleep,

His halcyon balm distills through ev'ry
breast,

Forbids calamity awhile to weep,
And gives despair herself a transient rest ;

My eyes alone, rebellious to his power,
Refuse his friendly edicts to obey ;

At night the rigour of my fate deplore,
Long for the dawn, yet dread the coming
day !

EPITAPH

ON HIS SISTER LADY BETTY MANSEL *.

BY THE SAME.

(Now first published.)

READER attend ! and if thine eye let fall
A silent tear, confess it Nature's call :
Consign'd to God, from whence the blessing
came,

Here lye the precious reliicks of that frame,
Which, when inform'd with life, attractive
shin'd

With all we hope or wish of woman kind.
Those different attributes of chaste and fair
(When join'd how lovely ; yet, alas ! how
rare !)

With charms united did in her combine ;
The sex was female, but the soul divine :
Virtue, discretion, and a graceful ease
(For sure in her 'twas natural to please),
Adorn'd her manners in each sphere of life,
The daughter, friend, the sister, and the
wife :

This treasure lost, what tongue can speak the
smart

Her mourning parents feel, and ev'ry kindred
heart ?

But chiefly his, whose faithful bosom prov'd
The lost endearments of his sole belov'd ;

Yet mourn not, youth, the lot so eicher
given,
You've liv'd in Paradise, she lives in Heaven.

FRONTISPIECE TO THE HISTORY OF
SIR CHARLES GRANDISON,

WRITTEN SOON AFTER THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THAT WORK, AND NOW
FIRST PRINTED.

PAINTER, to lasting Fame dost thou
pretend,

Now stretch the canvas, now the colours
blend,

And dip thy fairest pencil. Here display'd,
No vulgar subjects call for light and shade :
The Graces, Virtues, Passions, pure from
life,

Thy genius court, to paint their noblest strife
In this great moral hero. First let art
Each manly beauty to his form impart,
With dignity ennobled. In his mien
Let candour and humanity be seen,
With sense, with spirit rais'd : while modest
grace

Adorns the speaking virtues in his face.
Here draw compassion leading him to love,
While pride and superstition disapprove
His generous condescensions to comply,
Distraction piercing him from beauty's eye.
There draw the graces and the virtues fair,
Adorning loveliness. Give to her air
A soft solicitude with sweetness join'd ;
And if thou can'st, paint pity in her mind
Struggling with love : yet let her eyes be-
tray,

And to her hero on their beams convey,
The secret of her soul. Meanwhile he steals
A glance expressive of the pain he feels
From great contending passions. Painter,
these

Place as first figures in thy arduous piece.
Less striking trials of his noble heart,
From distant scenes let smaller groups impart.
On gay Sir Hargrave let his courage shine,
Or paint him, boist'rous Greville, taming
thine.

Fixt on their prey two hungry harpies draw,
Fell gaming this, and that devouring law :
Scar'd at his voice, they stretch their wings
to fly,

And Ev'rard and the Mappsfields sing for joy.

* Lady Elizabeth Hervey, eldest daughter of John first Earl of Bristol. She married the Honourable Bussy Mansel, Esq. son and successor of Thomas Lord Mansel, and died in the 29th year of her age, on December 3, 1727, without issue.

His heart's true goodness in the Danby's
 shew ;
 Or in poor Oldham's sorrows let it flow.
 How great his friendship Beauchamp well
 may prove ;
 And blooming Emily how pure his love.
 Brother, son, husband, all in him unite ;
 Virtue's fair pattern, great in ev'ry light.
 Well—these thou say'st are done. Presump-
 tuous man !
 Thou aim'st, alas ! at more than painting
 can :
 Each touch minute, each nice yet striking
 grace,
 In vain the pencil shall attempt to trace.
 Change then the tablet, drop thy bold design,
 And to an easier task thy hopes confine.
 Enamel first the AUTHOR ; there will glow
 His hero's virtues, for from him they flow :
 In gold and diamonds round inscribe his
 NAME,
 And let BRITANNIA give it to immortal
 FAME.

SONNET.

THE hour of toil is o'er, full gladsome I
 Direct my weary footsteps o'er the path
 Hard-froze, and sounding hollow to mine ear
 At each quick step.—And lo ! the distant
 light
 Beams thro' the casement of my far-off cot ;
 And much I wish to warm my shiv'ring
 frame
 Chill'd by the night-blast ; my longing eyes
 Gaze on the cheering light ; and then high
 cart,
 Behold pale Cynthia in her silvery car,
 Journeying her nightly round. The lucent
 snow
 Bright glitters on the mountain's height ; and
 clear
 The shepherd's shrill notes, and the distant
 bark
 Of trusty watch dog, o'er the ice-clad lake,
 Steal on mine ear with melancholy sound !

Lynn, Nov. 16, 1797.

G,

ANACREONTIC.

YE Pow'rs, thro' life may this be mine,
 To taste of friendship, love, and wine.
 I with my friend each comfort share,
 And chase away the canker Care ;
 Whilst Emma's grace and winning smile,
 The lazy hours of life beguile ;
 Then mellow'd by the sparkling bowl,
 Content I view the seasons roll,
 And with good-humour cheerful sing,
 Nor heed pale sorrow's baneful sting.

Let heroes seek the carnage'd field,
 For fancied fame their life to yield.

Let patriots for their country rail,
 And banish'd freedom's loss bewail.
 Let thoughtless Lordlings seek the Court,
 Where slander, pride, and vice resort.
 Let greedy misers toil for wealth,
 And blast the roseate charms of health.
 Let sons of commerce plow the main,
 Each fancied gem for fools to gain.
 Still busy, busy, they may be,
 Whilst I am happy, easy, free ;
 Free from all jealousies and fears,
 Why make this life a vale of tears ?
 No, whilst I ride this stormy sea,
 I'll do my duty cheerfully ;
 And taste of pleasure in my prime,
 Nor heed the busy gray-beard Time ;
 Tho' oft he whispers, " Man grows old,
 " In spite of fame, in spite of gold : "
 And tells me, " Life is but a day ; "
 Then let me sport the hours away,
 Till forc'd to join my kindred clay ; }
 For I with Care have nought to do,
 Ye sons of pomp he dwells with you ;
 And why should I for riches pine,
 When blest with friendship, love, and wine.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

SONNET TO MUSIC.

HAIL, charming Maid ! whose sweet me-
 lodious strains
 Can tame the fury of the Lion's rage ;
 Whose soothing pow'r can sadden grief
 assuage,
 Or calm the breast where angry passion
 reigns.
 Oft, when with lov'd Amanda blest, I stray
 Where shepherds tune the reed, or join
 the song,
 Pensive I listen to the plaintive lay,
 While zephyrs waft the dulcet notes along.
 Or when I wander thro' the silent grove,
 Enwrap'd in thought, or pain'd with
 anxious care,
 The feather'd songsters warble in the air,
 And tune my soul to harmony and love.
 Thy melting airs soft pity can excite,
 And chase dull sorrow to the shades of night.

R. COPE.

MORNING.

A SONNET.

SEE, from the bright'ning East, the Lord of
 Day,
 Now faintly gleaming, darts his feeble light,
 While slumbering nature, quicken'd by his
 ray,
 Hails his return, and smiles with sweet
 delight.

As on he moves, in gayest splendor drest,
 Earth's genial dews in copious fumes ascend ;
 The freshen'd flow'rs assume a lovelier hue,
 And to our raptur'd sight their charms distend.
 High soar the feather'd songsters thro' mid air,
 And to their maker chaunt their peaceful lays.
 Rise, favour'd Man ! thy noblest songs prepare,
 And echo forth thy great Creator's praise.
 Each dormant pow'r awake, be this thy aim,
 To celebrate in chearful strains his matchless name.

Nov. 16, 1797.

C. R. L.

TRANSLATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ELEGY OF PROPERTIUS,

BOOK II.

I.

AUSPICIOUS Night ! I hail thy solemn hour,
 To me more grateful than the blaze of day ;
 And thou, dear couch, sacred to Cupid's power,
 Oft prest'st in stolen bliss and amorous play !

II.

Lo ! in fair tempting grace my Julia stands,
 Her breasts display'd the lover's dear delight ;
 Now kindly cruel spreads her guardian hands,
 Snatches her robe, and hides them from my sight.

III.

In thoughtless ease, as lock'd in sleep I lay,
 Melodious sounds assail'd my ravish'd ear,
 And soon a well-known voice was heard to say,
 " Sleep'st thou, dull youth ; for shame,
 when Julia's near ! "

IV.

O then in am'rous folds our arms entwine,
 While melting kisses speak the mutual joy ;
 Her bosom heaves, her lips unite to mine,
 And nameless sports the flying hours employ.

V.

When lovers meet, be ev'ry charm display'd,
 For naked beauty feeds the lovers' flame ;
 Endymion thus enjoy'd the heav'nly maid,
 Thus happy Paris clasp'd the Spartan dame.

VI.

The envious robe that hides those matchless charms,
 Though wrapt in many a fold, these hands shall tear.
 Ah, cease to speak !—those murmurs and alarms
 Perchance may reach thy watchful mother's ear.

VII.

To Cupid's sports thy parting breasts invite,
 Then give to Cupid all thy youth to come ;
 Youth's fragrant morn must yield to gloomy night,
 And age dismiss thee to the silent tomb.

VIII.

Perch'd on yon bough, behold the constant dove,
 Pair'd with her mate in calm serene delight ;
 O thus for ever may our mutual love
 Live through the day, and frolic through the night.

IX.

He errs who hopes the bounds of love to find,
 No formal rules can bind the lover's soul ;
 Sooner shall earth delude the labouring hind,
 Or Sol's proud couriers quicken round the pole.

X.

Sooner shall rivers seek their native seat,
 With backward course, and leave their channel dry ;
 Than I my fair one's ev'ry charm forget,
 Thine Julia while I live, thine when I die.

XI.

If one small night of bliss my fair bestow,
 The charming thought might countless hours employ ;
 Possess'd of her, I leave the world below,
 Not Jove himself ere felt sincerer joy.

XII.

Would happy man thus pass his careless days
 In social ease with love and gen'rous wine ;
 Not naval trophies, proud Victoria's blaze,
 Or foreign gold could force him to repine.

XIII.

Let the rash soldier swell the pomp of Rome,
 Such martial pomp the am'rous God affrights ;

Ours be more tranquil joys, a quiet home,
 Contented days, and love-inspiring nights.

XIV.

Then yield, my fair, to soft spontaneous bliss
 Ere time relentless bid the blessings cease ;
 Give all to love, prolong the balmy kiss,
 And pass a life of plenty, joy, and peace.

XV.

For Julia late I wove a flow'ry wreath
 With various sweets, and mingled roses gay ;
 But soon, alas ! they felt the coming death,
 And all their fragrant beauties died away.

XVI.

Such is our fate on seas of passion tost,
 Now youth's warm wishes in our bosoms burn,
 To-morrow views our op'ning glory lost,
 In dull oblivion and the silent urn.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

LINES ON COLLINS THE CHICHESTER
BARD.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

UNHAPPY Collins! on whose fated head
Let genius' smiles and fortune's keenest
throes;

Who doom'd in life a stormy path to tread,
Sought in the muse a refuge from his
woes,

And taught by resignation, meekly bore
Those ills which riv'd with cruel pangs his
breast;

Which oft his suffering reason frantic tore,
And robb'd his gentle spirit of its rest.

Lamented bard! whose sweetly plaintive lyre
Too oft neglected on its myrtle hung *,

Whom fancy gifted with a matchless fire,
While judgment guided all that fancy sung.

Borough, Nov. 15, 1797.

DROS-

* Although the productions of Collins are far from being numerous, yet are they sufficient to declare him a true son of the muse. In every line we meet with images fraught with all that fire and fancy which are the soul of poetry, and expressed in language at once sublime, nervous, and classical. His "Persian Eclogues," which Doctor Warton informs us were written in his seventeenth year, while at Winchester College, would alone suffice to immortalize his name, since no poet of any nation (Virgil excepted) has attained an equal degree of popularity in the same species of composition. By asserting this, I do not seek to invalidate the reputation of other bards: the "Progress of Love," in four parts, by Lord Lyttleton, is a pleasing specimen of the Pastoral Eclogue; and those of Walsli, particularly the admired one, "lamenting the death of Mrs. Tempest," are entitled to high praise; yet, on a comparative view of either with those of Collins, impartiality must acknowledge they do not possess that originality of sentiment, that high wrought enthusiasm and beauty of language, which render those of Collins invaluable and unequalled. Charming as these Eclogues are, they were not held in esteem by their author, who, out of derision and mockery, bestowed on them the cant appellation of Irish Eclogues. Writers too often, like parents, are insensible to the merits of their most valuable offspring, and bestow their affections and applauses on the least deserving. Milton, for instance, preferred his *Paradise Regained* to his *Paradise Lost*: Ben Jonson deated on his "Cataline:" Rowe valued his wretched Comedy of the "Biter" above his best Tragedies: and the great Cervantes adjudged his *Galatea* to be superior to his incomparable *Don Quixote*: and in the like manner the Poet Collins esteemed his Odes more than his Eclogues; the public, however, have given the meed of superiority to the latter. Commenting on his Odes Allegorical and Descriptive, it is needless to enter into the minutiae of criticism, since they are without exception the noblest specimens of lyric composition which grace the bardic pages of Great Britain. That on the *Passions* has been accounted the highest and happiest effort of his genius, and many of the literati of the first eminence have adjudged it superior to those of either Dryden or Gray: it is however, to speak impartially, of unequal merit in its parts; for who can peruse his charming descriptions of Hope, Revenge, Melancholy, with those of Fear, Anger, Jealousy, and not witness a marvellous disparity in his portraits of the latter passions. His beautiful dirge, sung over Fidele, in Shakspeare's *Cymbeline*, was written in the year 1748, about the time he lost his friend Mr. Thomson; and here it is our author, to transcribe the words of Mr. Hayley, has "touched the tenderest notes of Pity's lyre." Whoever peruses this charming piece of poetry, without paying that tribute of sympathy it merits, must be totally destitute both of the feelings of nature and poetical susceptibility. The original song, written by our immortal bard himself, has little merit in comparison with that of Collins, who however is mostly indebted for the sentiments to Shakspeare, in a speech which Arvirgagus makes prior to the singing of the dirge. His "Ode on the popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland," mentioned by Dr. Johnson, in his life of Collins, was published for the first time in the year 1792 by Mr. Bell in the Strand, and met with deserved success by going through three editions; how this poem has been rescued from oblivion, we are not exactly informed; the Editor, who does not give his name, mentions his having found it among some old papers: it is inscribed to his friend Mr. John Home, Author of *Douglas*, and is much the longest production of Collins's pen, though in my opinion (which is a humble one) not the most valuable. To enter into a criticism of its merits and defects would in me be particularly presumptuous; but I surely may venture to say it does not contain those daring flights of fancy which burn in his Ode on the *Passions*. To draw a true estimate of the genius of Collins, requires the pen of a Barbauld, a lady who is a great admirer of Collins, and who has, in her late prefatory essay to a correct and elegant edition of his Works, exhibited his poetical character in a most liberal yet just light. I shall conclude these hasty remarks

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCIX.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[*Continued from Page 346.*]

HON. AND REV. BROMLEY

CADOGAN, M. A.

WAS Rector of St. Giles's in Reading.

He appears to have taken the excellent character of the Parish Priest of Mr. Herbert, as he was no less the father, the friend, and the patron, than the priest of his parish. He possessed the advantages of noble birth and of great fortune; the one secured him the respect, and the other the good-will of the parishioners, by the generous and charitable way in which he disposed of it. He was married though childless; so that he was well enabled to consider his parishioners as his children no less than as his flock, and to dispense his munificence amongst them with a very liberal hand. His style of preaching was animated; and, perhaps, next to Dr. Samuel Clark, he was the greatest textuary that ever adorned the Church of England. He possessed, like that great Divine, a wonderful power of bringing many passages of Scripture together to bear upon a particular point. His virtues and his talents will long be remembered by his grateful parishioners, who have lately erected an elegant monument to him in the chancel of his church. His loss they have the less reason to deplore, as they possess in his successor a person in every virtue and in every talent worthy to replace him; a person whose sermons are models of elegant and classical composition; whose doctrines, in a simile of Lord Bacon's, flow like wine from the new-pressed grapes, not wrested into common places and controversies, but speak the easy, genuine sense of the Scriptures; and whose manner of de-

livering them is peculiarly interesting, affectionate, and impressive: and whose morals and manners are those which bespeak the man of piety, of learning, and of breeding—the christian, the scholar, and the gentleman.

A few hours before Mr. Cadogan died, some friends of his were lamenting at his bed-side his approaching death, "Do not grieve for me," said this excellent Pastor; "I am only taken from the evil to come." This he is supposed to have said in allusion to the troubles which were then threatening, and which still but too apparently threaten Europe.

The following Lines were addressed to the Rev. Joseph Eyre, A. M. Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading:

Reading, Nov. 20, 1790.

EYRE, on the impressive accents of thy
tongue
My lips have oft with pleas'd attention
hung!
Thy pious strains, with ev'ry grace re-
fin'd,
Inform and elevate the humble mind,
And like Heav'n's soft and fleecy snows
descend,
The soul's said soil to cherish and be-
friend.
The Gospel's genuine doctrines preach'd
by thee
Evince their wisdom and simplicity;
Our minds no idle controversies vex,
No tortur'd meanings, no wild doubts
perplex;
To each sound head they solid truths
impart,
And flash conviction on the honest heart.

marks by transcribing the following beautiful lines on Collins from his friend Dr. Lang-berne's "Visions of Fancy:"

"Sweet Bard! belov'd by ev'ry muse in vain,
"With powers whose fineness wrought their own decay;
"Ah! wherefore thoughtless didst thou yield the rein
"To Fancy's will, and chase her meteor ray;
"Ah! why forgot thy own Hyblan strain,
"Peace rules the breast where reason rules the day."

Whilst life and manners, as thy precepts
 pure,
 Thy hearers to each virtue still allure;
 Proceed blest Teacher, urge thy glorious
 plan,
 By GOD's own words to teach and com-
 fort man,
 From his own sacred treasures to dispense
 The mercies of his wise benevolence;
 His wants supply'd in them let each man
 find,
 Appal the guilty, cheer the pious mind;
 Millions on thee their praises shall bestow,
 And bliss eternal to thy labours owe.
 Yet in this age of arrogance and scorn,
 This age so falsely stil'd bright *reason's*
morn,
 What words *each* hearer's "itching ears"
 can please,
 What doctrines each disciple's mind can
 seize?
 So when, at Great JEHOVAH's high be-
 hest,
 A sinking land the honied Manna blest,
 The sons of Israel Heav'n's dread gifts
 disdain'd,
 And the kind mercies of their God pro-
 phan'd.

S.

FATHER TOURNEUR.

"Sir," said Louis the Fourteenth one
 day to Boileau, "pray why does all
 Paris run after Father Tournear to hear
 him preach?" "You know, Sir,"
 replied the Satyrist, "that your subjects
 are fond of novelty; they run after a
 preacher who preaches the Gospel. For-
 merly, Sir, the essentials for a popular
 preacher were zeal and knowledge; now
 they are memory and impudence."

A preacher is more likely to talk sense
 when he has composed his sermon with
 care, than when he trusts to what he may
 chance to say at the moment of delivering
 it; and to be more likely to hazard
 nothing objectionable when he has had
 time to consult what others have said on
 the same subject, than when he trusts
 entirely to his own powers.

It is objected to many of our popular
 readers of that master-piece of compo-
 sition, the Liturgy of the Church of
 England, that they read it rather in a
 tone of declamation than of supplication;

and that, in their ardour to find out new
 meanings in the prayers, and to lay a
 new emphasis on particular words of
 them, they appear to be rather more
 attentive to their own powers of decla-
 mation, than to ask in a proper way from
 the Great Being of all beings the things
 for which themselves and their congrega-
 tions have such great occasion. Earn-
 nestness is the soul of all public speaking,
 and whoever will really speak in earnest
 on any subject, will always speak well.
 Impress yourself properly with the subject
 on which you are speaking, and your
 tone of voice (however unmusical) will
 always be the proper one. Whoever
 really feels the urgency of supplication,
 or is enraptured by the gratitude of
 thanksgiving, will of necessity deliver
 himself in a manner well suited to each
 method of application. Who asks a
 place of a Minister in a tone of voice
 that is like that of bullying him? Or
 who thanks his mistress for her kindness
 in the same manner as if she had given
 him her disdain?

GEORGE ISAAC HUNTINGFORD, D. D.
 WARDEN OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
 WINCHESTER.

The learning of this great scholar is
 exceeded only by his piety and the in-
 tegrity of his mind. His Greek Mo-
 nistrophies were some time ago animad-
 verted upon by the greatest metrical
 Greek scholar of our times with great
 critical acumen, but without the least
 degree of personality. Soon afterwards
 his critic had occasion for his assistance
 on some occasion: he granted it to him
 with the greatest cheerfulness and libe-
 rality, observing, at the same time, how
 much indebted he was to him for his ob-
 servations, and with the extremest candour
 confessing his errors*.

This learned and exemplary Divine
 has lately published some Sermons, which
 his heart no less than his head appear to
 have dictated. The language of them
 is simple, yet elegant; and the variety
 of his illustrations from ancient and
 writers bespeak the extent of his eru-
 dition and the vast compass of his know-
 ledge. His own observations exhibit
 the true virgin honey of the Gospel, and

* The general drift of the critic was to prove that no one at present can write Greek
 verses as the Ancients did, from their want of critical knowledge of the language. He had
 indeed, many years before, detected in Milton's Greek verses more faults than there were
 lines. See the Edition of Milton's Lesser Poems, published some years since by Mr. Thomas
 Warton.

are collected with care from every flower that embellishes that sacred and ample field, and should be particularly recommended to young persons, to put them on their guard against the prevailing errors and vices of the times in which they have the misfortune to live.

MR. ROSCOR, OF LIVERPOOL,

says finely in his 'Life of Lorenzo de Medicis,' "No end can justify the sacrifice of a principle; nor was a *crime ever necessary* in the course of human affairs."

HOOKER.

The power and sanction of law, which appear to be much doubted by the present race of mortals, was never more beautifully nor more justly described than by this great Divine in his 'Ecclesiastical Polity.' "Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God; her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, BART.

The account of the late Embassy * to China has been written by this acute Baronet with great modesty and perspicuity, accompanied by some philological and ingenious observations. To gratify public curiosity, Sir George undertook the work soon after he had been seized with a violent disease, and continued it in spite of the debility and enervation it had occasioned in his frame. At a time when most other persons would have thought of retiring to rest and quiet, his strong and intrepid mind pursued a task of labour and of difficulty that required the utmost exertions of intellect and sagacity.

Sir George has partaken of "various scenes of many coloured life." In early time he was a physician in London, and in that capacity Dr. Johnson addressed

him a very flattering letter, to be met with in Mr. Boswell's Life of him. He afterwards studied the law in the Island of Grenada, and became Attorney General of that Island. When his friend Lord Macartney went to the East Indies he accompanied him as his Secretary, and made the peace with Tippoo Sultaun of Seringapatam; for which signal service he now receives a handsome annuity from the East India Company. In the Island of Granada he carried out the white flag to the Marquis de Bouille, who had taken that Island.

So various and so extensive seem to be the talents of Sir George, that we may well say of him, as some one said of the illustrious Marshal Catinet to Louis XIV. "Does your Majesty want a General or Prime Minister, a Chancellor or an Archbishop, he is fitted for each great situation, so versatile is his genius, and so profound is his integrity.

The memoirs of Sir George's varied life, written by himself, would prove an excellent lesson to posterity, and strikingly illustrate the two following salutary maxims of human conduct, "that no one should ever despair," and that "honesty is the best policy."

DR. JOHNSON

said, that he was told by the late Saunders Welch, that more than two thousand persons died of want annually in London.

He was much pleased with a French expression made use of by a lady towards a person whose head was confused with a multitude of knowledge at which he had not arrived in a regular and principled way: "*Il a bâti sans échafaut*."—He has built without his scaffold." He has proceeded irregularly, and made that first which should have been last, without plan, without system, without order.

He was once told, that a friend of his, who had long lived in London, was about to quit it, to retreat into the country, as being tired of London. "Say rather, Sir," said Johnson, "that he is tired of life."

* Since this Embassy the English have been treated in a more favourable manner in their factory at Canton.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

PARLIAMENT-STREET, AUGUST 14.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Simcoe, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Island of Saint Domingo.

Port-au-Prince, June 20, 1797.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of inclosing Brigadier-General Churchill's report of the attack made by the enemy on the Grand Anse, and the repulse they met with in that quarter. The Brigadier-General acknowledges, in the strongest manner, the important services which Captain Rickets, of the *Magicienne*, with his Squadron under his command, effected in the destruction of the vessels of the enemy in Carcasse Bay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,**&c. &c. &c.**Jeremie, April 30.*

SIR,

THE Republican General Rigaud, thinking the moment favourable to make a second attempt on Irois, collected his very best troops, to the amount of 1200 men. On the night of the 20th of April, at twelve o'clock, they attempted to storm the fort, in which was only at the time five-and-twenty of the 17th infantry, with their Officers, commanded by Lieutenant Talbot of the 82d regiment, and about twenty colonial artillery-men, commanded by Captain Brueil. The attack was one of the most formidable and determined I ever heard of, they returning to the charge three several times, with such increased vigour, that many of them were killed in the fort; but, to the immortal honour of its brave defenders, they were repulsed with equal courage and intrepidity, which gave time to Colonel Dagres, with 350 men of Prince Edward's Black Chasseurs, to gain the fort from the Bourg below, from whence indeed they were obliged to cut their way. This reinforcement saved the place; for it would

have been impossible for the English and Cannoneers to have withstood much longer the persevering and reiterated attacks of the most daring and desperate enemy, which never ceased until morning, when they retired (leaving the fort surrounded with their dead) to a higher ground, where they made a stand, in spite of a fortie that was immediately made with some advantage. Here they continued till the 22d inst. when they made an incursion into the interior of our Cordon, took and burnt the Bourg Dance Marie, and made an attack upon the fort of L'Islet, from whence they were driven with great loss. In the mean time they were making every disposition for a regular siege of Irois, when, fortunately, the *Magicienne* frigate attacked their small fleet in the Bay des Carcasses, sunk three of their barges, and took two schooners, all loaded with cannon and military stores for the siege. The loss in their various attacks is generally estimated at 1000 men, it cannot be less than 800; before Irois alone were found upwards of 100 bodies, among which were many Whites and Mulattoes. Our loss was trifling, indeed, consisting only of three privates killed; but I have to lament Lieutenant Talbot, of the 82d regiment, an Officer of the most extraordinary bravery and good conduct, and Lieutenant Colville, of the Black Chasseurs, the only persons wounded, and since dead. My most pleasing task, Sir, is to bear testimony of the courage, alacrity, and spirit with which all the troops distinguished themselves in the various combats, particularly M. de Brueil, commanding the artillery, whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

*Lieut. Gen. Simcoe.**Port-au-Prince, June 20.*

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of informing you, that, on various considerations of great military importance, I determined to repossess myself of the post of Mirebalais; in consequence I collected

H h h 2

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the forces, and calling Brigadier-General Churchill from the Grand Anse, gave him the command, with directions to execute a plan that Colonel La Pointe, from whom I have experienced the most friendly and active assistance, had ably digested.

The Brigadier-General's letter, which I beg permission to inclose, will inform you of the success of this expedition; but I have to regret, that from some delay of the columns, they did not move with that exactitude and concert I had hoped, by which circumstance a considerable object of the expedition failed of success; for it was my intention to accord the protection of his Majesty's arms, in the best manner possible, to the inhabitants of these districts, by directing the troops, in their different routes, to march with a secrecy and rapidity that might ensure on all sides the surprisal of the enemy, compel them to a hasty retreat, and, driving them before them, might prevent their having an opportunity of burning the plantations, as had recently happened at Jeremie, or from carrying off the Negroes and property beyond the Artibonite, at this time so swollen by the rainy season, as to render any passage over it difficult and precarious. But I have reason to believe, from the report of Colonel Depestre, who commands in that quarter, that many of the Negroes will escape and return to their plantations: many were left upon them; and I learn with pleasure that the enemy had not the time or means to remove the coffee from the plantations in the Grand Bois, which is daily coming into Port-au-Prince.

As the troops were on their march to their destined cantonments in the Arcahave mountains, to protect St. Marc's from an attack preparing against it at Gonaives, I received information of that town's being besieged. The greater part of the army assembled under the command of General Churchill, by forced marches, proceeded to his assistance; and as the retaking the Mirebalais was unexpected by the enemy, it had not only a tendency to disconcert their measures, but, as I had foreseen, gave me an opportunity of sending a considerable detachment by sea from the plain of the Cul de Sac to the immediate assistance of St. Marc's, without hazard.

At the same time Colonel the Count de Rouvray, with a detachment of 300

men, was detached to strike at a camp of the Brigands, in the mountains on the side of Leogane. The energy and activity of this Officer overcame the difficulties of the situation; he effectually burned the camp, and beat the enemy from their several posts, killing between 40 and 50; and he returned to Grenier with the loss of two men killed and seven wounded.

The enemy, having attacked and carried some of the outposts of St. Marc, began the siege of that important place, but were fortunately driven from before it with very considerable loss. In the successful defence of St. Marc, the undaunted and active courage, and the military conduct of the Marquis de Cocherell, have merited my fullest approbation.

I have the honour to be,

With the utmost respect, &c.

J. G. SIMCOE,

Mirebalais, June 2.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, after giving previous orders to Colonel Dessources to proceed with his column, in the morning of the 30th ult. to his destined post of La Selle, where, according to your Excellency's instruction, he was enabled to take post, I moved forward with the center column under Colonel Depestre. We arrived, after two very hot days march, at Port Mitchell, not quite completed, and occupied by about 50 of the enemy, who retired on our approach. In the evening we discovered a column of troops descending the hills on our left, where they encamped. A detachment of cavalry was immediately sent to reconnoitre them; they proved to be Colonel Dessources' column. This Officer was unable, from the badness of the roads, and the heavy rains which we have had every evening, to proceed to the place of his destination: he therefore, in a very proper and soldier-like manner, marched and joined us, which in some measure defeated your original plan of cutting off the enemy's retreat by La Selle; but I cannot help deeming this junction rather a fortunate circumstance, as it enabled us to drive the enemy from a very advantageous position they had taken the next day, to dispute our passage, which from their superiority of numbers (about twelve hundred men, with three pieces of cannon), must, in all probability, have cost

us a number of valuable lives to have carried; but this additional strength gave us an easy victory; for no sooner did they perceive a detachment of infantry and cavalry, which I sent to gain the heights and turn their right flank, than they immediately fled in the utmost confusion, and with such precipitation, that though Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, with the detachments of the 14th, 18th, and 21st British Light Dragoons, pursued them with that alacrity and spirit which has ever distinguished him, he could only come up with a very few. He succeeded, however, in driving a great many into the river Artibonite, most of whom perished, and he had the good fortune to take two of their guns, with their ammunition, mules, &c. &c. The third was most probably lost in the river, the carriage being left behind. We found the fort in the Bourg of Mirebalais as perfect as it had ever been, and in no manner destroyed.

We did not see Colonel Bazil and his column till near an hour after we were in possession of Mirebalais; he was, however, at the place appointed, and, had the enemy made any stand, would have fallen on their rear, and have enabled us, no doubt, to have given a better account of them.

Although the action, from the rapid retreat of the enemy, was very short, yet, Sir, I have the satisfaction to inform you, time enough was given to evince as much alacrity and spirit to enter it, both in the officers and men, as I ever remember to have witnessed.

I enclose a return of the artillery and ammunition found in the fort of Mirebalais; and I am happy to inform your Excellency, that the repossession of this important post and district was effected without loss, one serjeant and one private of the dragoons being all our wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

Lieut. Gen. Simcoe, &c. &c.

[Here follows a return of ordnance and ordnance stores, taken in the fort of Mirebalais, June 2, 1797.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 19, 1797.

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of two French and two Dutch privateers, and the re-capture of two merchantmen.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 22, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 26, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French privateer and one Dutch ship.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 29, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French privateer, and the re-capture of an English Jamaica-ship.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 2, 1797.

Captain Waller of his Majesty's ship Emerald, arrived here yesterday with dispatches from Admiral Lord St. Vincent to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are extracts:

*Ville de Paris, off Cadix,
August 16, 1797.*

SIR,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I detached Rear-Admiral Nelson, with the Theseus, Culloden, Zealous, Seahorse, Emerald, Terpsichore, and Fox (1st) Cutter, with orders to make an attempt upon the town of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, which, from a variety of intelligence, I conceived was vulnerable. On Saturday the 15th of July, the Rear-Admiral parted company, and on Tuesday the 18th, the Leander having joined from Lisbon, I sent her after the Rear-Admiral, under instructions left by him.

The Emerald joined yesterday with the inclosed dispatches and reports from the Rear-Admiral; and although the enterprise has not succeeded, his Majesty's arms have acquired a very great degree of lustre: nothing from my pen can add to the eulogy the Rear-Admiral gives of the gallantry of the officers and men employed under him. I have greatly to lament the heavy loss the country has sustained in the severe wound of Rear-Admiral Nelson, and the death of Captain Richard Bowen, Lieutenant Gibson, and the other brave officers and men who fell in this vigorous and persevering assault.

The moment the Rear-Admiral joins, it is my intention to send the Seahorse to England with him, the wound Captain Freemantle has received in his arm also requiring change of climate; and I

hope that both of them will live to render important services to their King and Country.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ST. VINCENT.

*Theseus, off Santa Cruz,
July 27, 1797.*

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders to make a vigorous attack on the town of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, I directed, from the ships under my command, one thousand men, including marines, to be prepared for landing, under the direction of Captain Troubridge, of his Majesty's ship Culloden, and Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who very handsomely volunteered their services; and although I am under the painful necessity of acquainting you that we have not been able to succeed in our attack, yet it is my duty to state, that I believe more daring intrepidity never was shewn than by the Captains, Officers, and men, you did me the honour to place under my command.

Inclosed I transmit to you a list of killed and wounded; and among the former it is with the deepest sorrow I have to place the name of Captain Richard Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, than whom a more enterprising, able, and gallant Officer does not grace his Majesty's Naval Service, and with great regret I have to mention the loss of Lieutenant John Gibson, Commander of the Fox cutter, and a great number of gallant Officers and men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

*Sir John Jervis, K. B.
St. St. St.*

List of Killed, Wounded, Drowned, and Missing, of his Majesty's Ships undermentioned, in storming Santa Cruz, in

the Island of Teneriffe, on the night of the 24th of July, 1797.

Theseus—8 seamen, 4 marines, killed; 15 seamen wounded; 34 seamen and marines drowned.

Culloden—1 seaman, 2 marines killed; 12 seamen, 6 marines wounded; 36 seamen and marines drowned.

Zealous—3 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 19 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.

Leander—1 seaman, 5 marines, killed; 1 seaman, 4 marines, wounded; 1 ditto missing.

Seahorse—1 seaman killed; 13 seamen, 1 marine, wounded.

Terpsichore—8 seamen killed; 9 seamen, 2 marines, wounded; 4 seamen and marines missing.

Emerald—5 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 11 seamen wounded; 10 seamen and marines drowned.

Fox cutter—17 seamen and marines drowned.

Total—28 seamen, 16 marines, killed; 90 seamen, 15 marines, wounded; 97 seamen and marines drowned; 5 seamen and marines missing.

Officers killed.—Richard Bowen, Captain of the *Terpsichore*; George Thorpe, First Lieutenant of ditto. John Weatherhead, Lieutenant of the *Theseus*; William Earnshaw, Second Lieutenant of the *Leander*. Raby Robinson, Lieutenant of Marines, of ditto. Lieutenant Bigham, Mariner, of the *Emerald*. Lieutenant John Gibson, of the *Fox Cutter*, drowned.

Officers wounded.—Rear-Admiral Nelson, his right arm shot off; Captain Thompson, of the *Leander*, slightly; Captain Freemantle, of the *Seahorse*, in the arm; Lieutenant J. Douglas, of ditto, in the hand. Mr. Waits, Midshipman of the *Zealous*.

HORATIO NELSON.*

[Here follows an account of the capture of three French privateers, and recapture of one English and one American Brig.]

ADMI-

* The official account of the failure of the expedition against *Teneriffe*, given in the *Gazette*, being imperfect, we supply the deficiency of the official communication by a COPY of the JOURNAL kept on board Rear-Admiral NELSON's ship, which gives a satisfactory description of the gallant but unsuccessful attack upon the town of Santa Cruz. It is as follows:

" July 25th.

" At one o'clock, P. M. made the general signal to anchor. At half-past five, the squadron anchored a few miles to the northward of Santa Cruz. At six made the signal for boats to prepare to proceed on service, as previously ordered. At eleven o'clock, between 6 and 700 men were embarked in the boats of the squadron, 180 men on board the *Fox cutter*, and about 70 or 80 men in a boat we had taken, who proceeded in six divisions, under Captains Troubridge, Hood, Thompson, Miller, and Waller, Captains Freemantle and Bowen attend-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 5, 1797.
[This Gazette states the capture of six French privateers, and re-capture of the Grantham packet.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 9, 1797.
[This Gazette states the capture of one Spanish, one Dutch, and one French privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-

ing the Admiral to regulate the attack. At half-past one A. M. we got within half gun shot of the Mole Head, without being discovered, when the alarm-bells rang, and 30 or 40 pieces of cannon, with musketry, from one end of the town to the other, opened upon us. The night being extremely dark, it was only the Admiral, Captains Thompson, Freemantle, and Bowen, with four or five boats in the whole, who found the Mole, which was instantly stormed and carried, although defended by 4 or 500 men, and the guns, 6 twenty-four pounders, were spiked; but such a heavy fire of musketry and grape-shot was kept up from the citadel and houses at the head of the Mole, that we could not advance, and nearly all were killed or wounded.

"Captains Troubridge, Hood, Miller, and Waller, landed with part of the boats, just to the southward of the citadel, passing through a raging surf, which stove all the boats, and wet all the ammunition. Notwithstanding those difficulties, they passed over the enemy's line-wall and batteries, and formed in the Great Square of the town, about 80 marines, 80 pike men, and 180 small armed seamen, where they took possession of a convent, from whence they marched against the citadel, but found it far beyond their power to take.

"At day-light, from prisoners taken, Captain Troubridge found there were 8000 Spaniards in arms, and 100 French, with 5 field pieces, assembled at the entrance of the town, and seeing the impossibility of getting any assistance from the ships, at seven o'clock he sent Captain Hood with a message to the Governor, that if he should be allowed freely and without molestation to embark his people at the Mole Head, taking off such of our boats as were not stove, and that the Governor should find others to carry off the people, the squadron now before the town would not molest it. The Governor told Captain Hood, he thought that they ought to surrender prisoners of war; to which he replied, that Captain Troubridge had directed him to say, that if the terms he had offered were not accepted in five minutes, he would set the town on fire, and attack the Spaniards at the point of the bayonet; on which the Governor instantly closed with the terms, when Captain Troubridge with his party marched with the British colours flying to the Mole, where they embarked in such of our boats as were not stove, the Spaniards finding others to carry them off to the ships: and here it is right that we should notice the noble and generous conduct of Don Juan Antoine Gutierrez, the Spanish Governor: The moment the terms were agreed to, he directed our wounded to be received into the hospitals, and all our people to be supplied with the best provisions that could be procured, and made it known that the ships were at liberty to send on shore and purchase whatever refreshments they were in want of during the time we might lie off the island.

"The Fox cutter, in approaching towards the town, received a shot under water from one of the enemy's batteries, on which she immediately sunk, and Lieutenant John Gibson, her Commander, and 97 men, were drowned.

"At 7 got under weigh, Squadron in company standing off and on.

"July 27th.

"Received the remainder of the officers, seamen, and marines, on board. Ordered the body of Captain Richard Bowen to be committed to the deep, with the honours of war."

Some Account of the late Captain R. Bowen.

Capt. R. Bowen, of the Terpsichore frigate, who fell in the very gallant though unsuccessful business of Teneriffe, is to be regretted by those who knew and valued his character and abilities as a seaman and a gentleman:—He was bred in the nautical school of the Fourdroyant, in the late war, under particular care of Sir John Jervis, now Lord St. Vincent; was made by him, after the capture of Le Pegase, in the Bay, an acting Lieutenant: not having served his regular time according to the rules of the navy, he was, with many other deserving officers, left at the conclusion of the late war unconfirmed. During the interval of the late peace, he was employed in various situations in the Revenue service at Plymouth, and always acquitted himself as a most indefatigable officer as Mate or Master of a Custom-House cutter. When the present war broke out, eager to exercise those nautical talents he possessed in so eminent a degree, he again entered into the navy, and was with Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. in the West Indies, there made a Lieutenant, and a Master and Commander, and finally a Post Captain in the Terpsichore frigate; being ordered for the home station, the writer of this

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 16, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Royal George, at Torbay, the 13th of Sept. 1797.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive Copies of Letters, with the Papers therein referred to, from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, which I transmit for their Lordships' information.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

La Pomone, at Sea,

MY LORD, *Aug. 12, 1797.*

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that on the morning of the 11th instant, a convoy of the enemy, with a ship corvette, a brig and schooner gun-boats, two armed luggers, several chaffee marées and brigs were discovered standing to sea, out of the Pertuis de Breton, from Rochfort: I attempted to cut them off or destroy them with *La Pomone* and *Jafon*, who attacked a fort, in order to cover the *Sylph*, which was anchored near the two corvette, having left the *Triton* in chase to windward; the enemy, perceiving our intention, anchored at the entrance of the river of *Sable d'Olonne*, close under the fort, the ship, corvette, and gun-boat with springs upon their cables.

At eleven, being near enough, the firing commenced and continued for an hour, when the gun-boat slipped her cables to run on shore, but sunk before she got into the river, near the small vessels, and the corvette remained fast a-ground, but deserted by her people

and much damaged. As I did not think it possible to set her on fire with the boats of the Squadron, there being little wind, and the tide of flood setting us upon the coast, we hauled our wind to the Southward.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that it has occasioned a delay for some time of the enemy's supplies arriving at Brest, as one of the vessels is destroyed, and it is doubtful if the other can be repaired so as to be of any use in future.

The ships of the Squadron have sustained very trifling damages. A return of the Killed and Wounded in each ship is inclosed.

I have only to lament, that a more favourable moment did not present itself to afford the Officers and men an opportunity of distinguishing themselves; but the enemy must have suffered considerably on board the vessel and in the fort, from the number of shot that struck them.

Some hot shot were fired from a battery of five guns, which set fire to the *Sylph*; but any ill effects were prevented by the exertions of the Officers and men of that vessel, who cut them out, and behaved otherwise with much spirit and zeal.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

humble Servant,

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

P. S. Since I began this letter, not having an opportunity of sending it to your Lordship, I have received information from three vessels who had left *Sable d'Olonne* subsequent to the above affair, and the following is the result of these reports:

article had the pleasure of congratulating an old acquaintance on his promotion. He soon failed again to join Admiral Sir John Jervis, in the Mediterranean, where his professional abilities were displayed in his gallant and successful attack, and subsequent capture of *La Mahonisan*, of thirty-four guns and 300 men, a Spanish frigate, after a well-fought action of some duration. He took besides this frigate, several good prizes which added to his private fortune; he also, a few months since, fought a most serious and bloody action with a French frigate, near Cadiz, which struck, but escaped into the harbour, and of course hoisted her colours again; and although demanded by Capt. Bowen, was not given up by the Spanish Admiral at Cadiz. In the late attempt at Santa Cruz, the boat in which were Capt. Bowen, his First Lieutenant, and a chosen part of his ship's company, was struck by a 42 pound shot, and immediately went to the bottom, when the whole unfortunately perished. Thus fell this amiable young officer, a loss to his country, his family, and friends: regretted sincerely by his brave heroic brethren in arms, and by all who knew and valued his private worth and public merit. He was brother to Capt. G. Bowen, who was Earl Howe's Master in the *Queen Charlotte*, on the glorious first of June 1794, and made by him a Post Captain for his skill and bravery on that memorable day. Capt. R. Bowen, the subject of this detail, was of Uxbridge in Devon: he has left behind him considerable property, which of course devolves to his family, as he died a bachelor.

"The ship corvette is in the harbour, but so damaged as to be unfit for service.

"The gun-boat remains sunk and destroyed.

"The enemy lost several killed and wounded in the two vessels.

"In the fort five soldiers were killed and two guns dismounted, and some wounded; two or three houses much shattered."

We were off Sable d'Olonne on the 26th, and saw the ship in the harbour.

[Here follows a return of killed and wounded.]

Extract of another Letter from Commodore Sir John B. Warren, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, dated on board the Pomone at Sea, the 23d of August 1797.

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 23d inst. I chased and drove upon the coast of Isle Dieu, L'Egalité armed chasse marée, of four six-pounders and eight swivels, and which we afterwards got off.

La Pomone, at Sea, Sept. 6, 1797.

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that I continued steering for the mouth of the Garonne, and on the 27th ult. being to the southward of the river, a number of vessels were seen in the south-west quarter. I made the signal for a general chase, and continued until night, when, from the Triton being far advanced a-head, and the Jason to windward, the ships kept the enemy in sight after the approach of night. Owing to the exertions of Captains Gore and Stirling, five of them were captured.

At two A. M. being near the shore, a cutter was seen at anchor, that had accompanied the convoy, and one of the boats of this ship was sent to her; but being ordered to keep off, and seeing she was a vessel of force returned. I stood in after her, and upon our firing a few shot, one of which cut away her mast, she split her cable, and run among the breakers upon the coast of Arcasson, and into a most tremendous surf that broke on board her, and must have stove her to pieces. She at last drove through, and I fancy several of her crew were drowned, and as the tide left her, she fell over; the remainder of her men, about 90 in number, got on shore. She was called Le Petit.

Diable, a very fine vessel, pierced for 18 or 20 guns, and 100 men complement.

The prizes are laden with ship-timber, rosin, and tar, and were intended to fit out privateers from the enemy's principal ports upon the coast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

[Here follows a List of sixteen merchant vessels and one vessel of war captured, and of six merchant vessels and five vessels of war destroyed; with a letter from Vice-Admiral King'smill, stating the capture of a French privateer.]

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Wolley, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Arethusa, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, Sept. 13, 1797.

I AM to acquaint you, that on the 20th of August, being in lat. 30 deg. 49 min. and long. 55 deg. 50 min. having in tow a ship under Prussian colours from Surinam, which I have detained, suspecting her to be Dutch property, we perceived, at day light, three sail to windward of us, one of which, deceived by our appearance, bore down upon us, under French colours, to within half gun-shot, when she began to fire, which she continued for more than half an hour before she attempted to escape. We were, however, fortunate enough to have so disabled her in that time as to render her endeavours fruitless. — On striking she proved to be La Gaieté, French corvette, of 20 French eight-pounders and 186 men, commanded by M. Guinée, Enseigne de Vaisseau. She is a very handsome ship, and quite new, this being her first voyage. She left France in April last for Cayenne, which last place she sailed from about four weeks before we fell in with her, in company with the L'Espoir, a brig of 14 guns, who kept to windward during the action, and stood away as soon as she saw the fate of La Gaieté. They had not taken any thing. I am sorry to have to add a list of killed and wounded.

[Here follows a return of the killed and wounded on board the English and French ships, and a letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, stating the capture of one Dutch and two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 18, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one Spaniard and one French privateer, and that one French privateer had been sunk.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 22, 1797:

[This Gazette states the capture of one Dutch and two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 25, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of two French privateers, and the destruction of one.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, NOV. 23.

AT the last review of General Bernadotte's division, that General thus addressed the Republicans who compose it:—

"Soldiers! Peace is concluded! In looking at this division, one is almost sorry to hear this news; but we shall soon return to France, to enjoy the fruit of our labours and our triumphs. There you will take some repose; and we shall afterwards march to attack England, when the expedition against the Government of that country shall be ready.

"Soldiers! our Republic must be destroyed, or that power, our most cruel enemy, must disappear from the face of the Globe! I rely on you. We shall

cross the sea, and finally conclude a lasting peace on the banks of the Thames!"

PARIS, NOV. 26. The Army of England is created: it is commanded by the Conqueror of Italy. After having restored peace to the Continent, France is at length about to employ all her activity against the tyrants of the seas. Such is even the nature of our position, that with our military peace establishment, we may force the English to incur all the expences of a war establishment. Two armies of fifty thousand men each, stationed at two different points, may keep them in a constant state of alarm. In vain will they blockade the Texel, Brest and Cadiz: their fleets in such a predicament are a bad security. This has been proved by Hoche's expedition: it is therefore necessary that they should also cover their coasts with two powerful armies. Such are the ridiculous galleonades of the French!

DEC. 8. Lord Grenville is stated on Wednesday to have laid before the King a dispatch from Lisbon, purporting that the Court of Portugal, in consequence of the turn of affairs, had determined to conclude a Treaty of Peace with the French Republic, and that her Most Faithful Majesty had sent off to Paris a quantity of diamonds, to the value of near 400,000*l.* sterling, as an earnest of her sincerity.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 4.

THIS evening Corporal Evans, of the Saturn's marines, and Dickson, boatswain's yeoman of the same ship, on whom sentence of death was passed last July, were conveyed on board the Marlborough, 74 guns, Capt. Ellison, lying in the Sound. The death warrant having arrived on Sunday, with the opinion of the twelve Judges. Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, the yellow flag, signal for execution, was hoisted on board the Cambridge, and repeated by the Marlborough, when all boats of the fleet, manned and armed, proceeded astern of the Marlborough. The unhappy men, after some time spent in prayer, went upon deck, to the platform on the forecastle; kneeling on the platform for some minutes, the Provost-Martial hauled their caps over their faces, when at eleven o'clock, mak-

ing the signal by dropping an handkerchief the fatal gun fired, and they were instantly launched into eternity. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, chaplain to the Dockyard, has attended these unhappy men these four months, with unremitting alacrity and attention. They were very penitent, and harangued yesterday the Cambridge's ship company previous to their leaving her, warning them of the sad effects of mutiny and piracy which had brought them to this untimely end. Their bodies, after hanging the usual time were lowered into their coffins, and conveyed to the Royal Hospital for interment.

7. Mary Benson, alias Maria Theresa Phipoe, was tried at the Old Bailey, for the wilful murder of Mary Cox, on the 25th of October, in Garden-street, St. George's in the East.—It appeared in

evidence, that the deceased was acquainted with the prisoner, and that she had called at her lodgings that morning. Soon after, the mistress of the house heard a scuffle and groaning: she called two neighbours, and, going to the prisoner's door, which was locked, asked what was the matter? she replied, the woman was only in a fit, and that she was getting better. She opened the door a little, when the witnesses saw she was bloody: two persons went for a Doctor, and a third pushing open the door, saw the deceased bleeding upon the ground—she ran down stairs, crying murder, and, to her great terror, was followed by the wounded woman, who laid hold of her; Mrs. Benson came down after the deceased was got into the kitchen, where she was when the Surgeons and Beadles came—she was unable to speak, but yet made herself understood by one of the beadles, that she had been thus wounded by the woman up stairs. He went up to the prisoner, who was sitting on the bed, and said to her, "For God Almighty's sake, what have you done to the woman below? She answered, "I don't know; I believe the devil and passion bewitched me." There was part of a finger and a case knife lying upon the table;—he said, "Is this the knife you did the woman's business with?—She answered, Yes."—"Is this your finger?—Yes."—"Did the woman below cut it off? Yes;" but this the deceased denied, upon his afterwards questioning her with it.—The Surgeon described the deceased to have received five stabs upon the throat and neck, besides several wounds in different parts of the body, and agreed with the Surgeon who afterwards attended her in the Hospital, that those wounds were undoubtedly the cause of her death. The day after, the deceased made a declaration before a Magistrate, wherein she stated, that she had purchased of the prisoner a gold watch, and other articles, for which she paid eleven pounds, and then asked for a china coffee-cup, which stood upon the chimney-piece, into the bargain;—the prisoner bid her take one; but, in doing so, she stabbed her in the neck, and afterwards had her under her hands more than an hour, she calling murder all the time, till at last she got her upon the bed, when she said she would kill her outright, that she might not tell her own story.

The prisoner, in her defence, said that the deceased wanted to purchase only part of the things which she wanted to dispose of, and, upon her refusing to divide them,

she became angry, and said that she only wanted the money to go to London to be Courtois's mistress again:—The prisoner replied, that was a lie; for she never had been Courtois's mistress:—the deceased retorted, that it had been proved so at the Old Bailey. She said, that was a damned lie; and from this they both proceeded to very abusive language, and much violence. There were two knives laying upon the table; the deceased took up one, and, making a violent blow at the prisoner, cut off one of her fingers. In the heat of her passion, full of pain, and streaming with blood, she stabbed her: but solemnly declared she had no recollection of what passed afterwards, until she found herself in her own room, covered with blood. "This," she said, "was the truth; the deceased, if alive, must confess she had been most in fault, and that which affected her the most was that she had done her any injury." The landlady where the deceased lived, and another person, to whom she was well known, proved that she had a great respect for the prisoner, and had often heard her declare she believed the prisoner had the same for her. The Jury, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict Guilty.

While Baron Perryn was passing sentence, Mrs. Phipoe said, "Speak out, Sir, I am not afraid." When he came to the concluding words, "The Lord have mercy on your soul," she sneered apparently in a bitter spirit, and said, "She had no confidence in his mercy."

On being searched when taken out of Court, a large bottle of Laudanum was taken from her pocket by Mr. Kirby.

On Monday morning she was executed before the debtors' door, Newgate, pursuant to her sentence. She behaved with proper decorum, and was attended by a Roman Catholic Priest. She left a guinea for the most deserving debtor in the gaol, and gave the same sum to the executioner. After hanging an hour in the view of a great number of spectators, one-third of whom were females, the body was cut down, and delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

8. Sitting before Lord Kenyon and Special Jury.—*Williams. v. Faulder.*—The Plaintiff described himself to be an Author by profession; that he had published many much admired works, but in consequence of a publication of the Defendant, who was a bookseller in Bond-street, his character had been greatly injured; and, therefore, this action was

brought to recover a compensation in damages.

Mr. Erskine made some general observations on the nature of libels, and on the value of character and reputation. He complained of the Defendant's publication for stating, among other things, that Anthony Pasquin (which it seems means the Plaintiff Williams, as he has published several works under that name) *was lost to every sense of decency and shame: and that his acquaintance was infamy, and his touch poison.*

The publication being proved, Mr. Garrow, for the Defendant, produced a number of books, which he proved were written by the Plaintiff; after which he proceeded to shew that they were so immoral and infamous, that their author had no right to come into a Court of Justice for damages. The Plaintiff had libelled every body, from the Royal Family, down almost to the meanest of their subjects; and unless he reformed his manners a little, it would be absolutely necessary to bring him to a severe punishment.

Lord Kenyon interposed before the Learned Counsel had finished his address, and thought the cause ought to stop there. He told the Jury they were to say, whether a man so exhibited to them, as the Plaintiff had been, had a right to call for damages in a Court of Justice. What right had such a fellow to find fault with that publication, when all the libel attached on him as Anthony Pasquin—a name he had put to writings of the most infamous nature. His Lordship hoped that something might be done that such a wretch might not go unbridled in society.—*Verdict for Defendant.*

We understood Mr. Anthony Pasquin had brought forty Actions against different Booksellers, laying his damages at 1000l. in each.—The event of the whole is determined by this one.

PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S.

19. Yesterday their Majesties and the Royal Family, accompanied by all the Officers of State, the House of Peers and Commons, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City attended Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The seamen and marines began the procession with two colours taken from the French, three from the Spaniards, and four from the Dutch; they were carried

on military waggons, and each set followed by a party of Lieutenants on foot, who had served in the different engagements in which they had been won.

A very large detachment of marines, with music playing, followed.

Admiral Lord Duncan, fifteen other Admirals, and Captain Sir Henry Trollope, in their carriages, brought up the rear of this part of the procession.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, senior Captain of marines in Lord St. Vincent's action, Captain Cuthbert of the Ardent, and ten Naval Lieutenants, on foot.

The Commons, the Speaker with his Mace Bearer and Chaplain, Knights Marshalmen, Clerk of the Crown, Masters of Chancery, the twelve Judges, the Peers according to rank, youngest Baron and Senior Duke in the rear.

Lord High Chancellor.

Soon after ten their Majesties entered their carriage at St. James's, and the procession began with the Dukes of Gloucester, York and Clarence, and their respective households. Queen's and King's household. Their Majesties. Princesses and attendants.

The Lord Mayor met their Majesties at Temple Bar, and presented the King with the sword of the city, who returned it to him back again.

The two Sheriffs and four of the Common Council preceded the King to the Cathedral.—

He was received by the Sheriffs, the Lord Mayor carrying the sword immediately before him. The Common Council, Aldermen, Peers in robes, attended by the King at Arms and other Officers met their Majesties. Gentlemen Pensioners being in waiting, the Sword of State was carried before the King and Queen into the Choir, when under a Canopy they seated themselves on the Throne of State opposite the altar.

The ærea was filled with Peers, the stalls with Commons; upper galleries received the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, Maids of Honour, &c. and the lower were occupied by the Foreign Ambassadors.

The procession returned through the Strand at three o'clock, but not in the order it went, their Majesties preceding the rest of the Royal Family.

The twenty carriages of state employed 122 horses.—Their Majesties were every where treated with proper respect.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

OCTOBER 27.

AT Ticknall, Worcestershire, Francis Ingram, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

Lately, the Rev. William Paddon, rector of Greenford Magna in Middlesex, and formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1764, and M. A. 1767.

NOVEMBER 9. At Seifton, in Shropshire, aged 33, the Rev. James Woodhouse, rector of Culmington, and justice of peace for Shropshire.

Lately, Bartholomew Williams, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the army, and major of the Portsmouth division of marines, by a fall from his horse.

12. In his passage to Lisbon, John Heylin, esq. of Highbury Terrace, Islington.

13. At his seat in the county of Roscommon, the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Kingston.

At Stockwell, in his 94th year, Caleb Woodinge, esq. formerly of the South Sea House.

14. The Rev. Joseph Milner, A. M. vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, and 30 years master of the Free Grammar School in Hull, in the 53d year of his age. He was the author of "Gibbon's Account of Christianity considered; together with some Strictures on Hume's Dialogues concerning Natural Religion," 8vo. 1781.

15. Marcus Beresford, esq. member of parliament for Dungarvon, one of his majesty's council, and first counsel to the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland.

At Rye, in Sussex, Mr. John Haddock, merchant, eldest son of Captain Haddock.

16. At Pitflov Lodge, near Rofs, Herbert Abraham Lloyd, esq. of Carthage, in Herefordshire.

17. At Peterborough, in his 87th year, the Rev. William Brown, D. D. archdeacon of Northampton, rector of Peakirk with Glinton in Northamptonshire, prebendary of Peterborough cathedral, and one of his majesty's justices of peace.

Mr. William Kaye, of Clayton, near Wakefield.

At Leominster, Benjamin Fallowes, esq. attorney at law, and clerk of the peace for the county of Hereford.

Ralph Smith, gent. of Throgmorton near Worcester.

18. At Holywell, in Lincolnshire, in his 93d year, Samuel Reynardson, esq. one of the six clerks of the court of chancery.

At Tackley Park, Oxfordshire, Sir John Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart.

At Deal, Capt. Young, late of his majesty's ship Overysel.

Mr. Kirk, an eminent artist.

19. Stephen Arundel, esq. of Huntingdon. Lately, at Cork, the Rev. Theodosius Herbert, of the order of St. Francis.

20. In Duke's court, St. Martin's lane, Roger Payne, the celebrated bookbinder.

Gerard De Vilpe, esq. at his seat at Wimbledon, Surry.

At Carrongate, Edinburgh, Captain Alexander Donald, of the 41st regiment of invalids.

21. At Wisbech, Mr. Richard Moorson, ship-owner of that place.

22. In Devonshire-street, Portland place, the Rev. Charles Cowley, rector of Goldhanger, Essex.

In Park-street, Edinburgh, Lady Mary Irvine.

At the Nash, near Fownhope, Herefordshire, John Kidley, M. A. rector of Westbury upon Severn.

Mr. William Scott, banker, at Edinburgh.

Lately, at Corby, Lincolnshire, Mr. Thos. Sleigh, about 30 years steward to Lord Arundel.

23. At Mile-end, Captain John Barford.

At Scorton, John Bower, esq.

At Greenock, Mr. Alexander Tait, joint surveyor of the customs.

Mr. Thos. Wright, of Eaton, near Melton Mowbray, in his 82d year. He had for more than half a century compiled Moore's and other almanacks.

24. At Croydon, in Surry, John Thomas Message, esq. in the 45th year of his age.

At Boswarne, near Falmouth, John Boulderson the elder, aged 82 years, formerly commander of one of the packers.

At Glasgow, in his 96th year, John Bowman, esq. of Ashgrove, late lord provost of that city.

At Whitby, Capt. George Atty, of the Whitby battalion of volunteers.

25. At Whitworth, near Durham, Robert Shafto, esq. formerly member for that county.

At Donnington, the Rev. Thos. Mills, rector of Habberley.

Isaac Minors, surgeon, of Chancery-lane, Holborn.

In Lower Brook-street, Miss Ann Walpole, sister to Lord Walpole.

At Bath, in his 76th year, and 40th of episcopacy, the Rt. Rev. Charles Walmesley,

bishop

bishop of Rama, vicar apostolic of the western district, senior bishop and vicar apostolic doctor of theology in Sorbonne, F. R. S. the first surveyor of the mathematicians who calculated the alteration from the old to the new style, and author of several literary works, particularly an Explanation of the Apocalyp, Ezekiel's Vision, &c. By the fire at Bath some years since, other valuable manuscripts he had been compiling during a well-spent life of labour and travelling through many countries, before his return to England, irretrievably were lost.

26. Mr. Thos. Witherby, of Bichin lane, in his 79th year, upwards of 50 years deputy of Langbourn ward.

At Little Chelfea, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Alleyns Hoofst, in his 79th year, many years a professor of the Dutch university of Nimeguen.

Benjamin Byam, esq. of Fyfield, Berks; his wife died the week before.

Mr. Finney, of Tufson-street, well known for his assistance in the diurnal papers.

The Rev. Abraham Blackburne, vicar of Hampton, in Middlesex, in his 83d year.

Mr. John Lloyd, attorney, at Otewstry, an alderman of that corporation, and coroner for the hundred, aged 70.

At Kippax, near Leeds, Stephen Cattley, esq.

27. At Great Baddow, in Essex, the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Montagu.

Miss Burdett, eldest sister of Sir Francis Burdett.

Mr. Taplin, wine merchant, of Great Marybone-street.

Lately, Thos. Mason, esq. of the Cottage, Stratford-upon-Avon.

28. At Ringley, aged 85 James Fray Whittier, who was father, grandfather, and great grandfather to 144 children.

William Wilkinson, esq. late judge of the Drapier province, in Bengal.

Lately, at Hull, William Hunter, esq. aged 74.

At Puskbridge, near Darlington, Mr. Ralph Gekhard.

29. Lady Leslie, wife of Lord Leslie, and daughter of Lord Pelham.

The Rev. Bertrand Russell, A. M. vicar of Garmord, in the county of Durham; in his 51st year.

Lately, William Dodsworth, esq. of York, formerly of Kirk Doughton, in the 54th year of his age.

Lately, at Gomerall, near Leeds, in his 72d year, John Wormald, esq. partner in the banking house of Child and Co.

30. In Great Russell-street, Mrs. Edmonstone, wife of Charles Edmonstone, esq.

and daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq.

Harry Houghton, esq. of Queen's square, aged 77.

At Highgate, Wichens Hodges, esq. aged 72 years.

Mr. Morland, the celebrated painter.

Hugh Ford, esq. of Leek.

Capt. Robert Rayner, of the 33d regiment of foot.

Dec. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Dr. Thos. Jackson, canon residentiary of St. Paul's cathedral, one of the king's chaplains; minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and rector of Yarlinton, Somersetshire.

2. Thos. Parker, esq. of Park Hall, in the county of Stafford, eldest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Parker, in his 66th year.

Mrs. Elford, wife of Colonel Elford, of Great Titchfield street.

Thomas Martland, esq. near Lyndhurst.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Pawson, rector of Toppsfield and Bradwell, juxta mare in Essex.

3. Mr. Wright, fishmonger, Newgate-street.

Mr. Holland, of the Strand, aged 75 years.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Hargreaves, manager of the bank of Dilworth and Hargreaves, and formerly sugar-baker at Liverpool.

Mr. Edward Russell, late bookseller at Bath.

Lately, Capt. John Schaak, of the Hollins, near Halifax. He served in the American war with much credit, and was one of those officers from whom the lot was drawn for one of them to be executed on account of the death of Captain Hoody. He was also late captain of the grenadier company of Halifax volunteers.

At Great Milton, Oxfordshire, Lady Skynner, wife of the Right Honourable Sir John Skynner.

Sir John Croft, bart. aged 63.

5. At Walworth, Mr. Edward Dalton, linen-draper, of Cheap-side, of a fever proceeding from a cold taken attending the door of St. Mary Overy's church, upon a collection sermon the 19th inst. for the benefit of the Sunday school society.

Benjamin Lethicullier, esq. M.P. for Andover.

At Ramsgate, Henry Crathorne, esq.

Mrs. Toulmin, wife of Mr. Samuel Toulmin, of Hamptead.

At Hull, Henry Horner, esq. aged 84.

Lately, at Gilmart, Wiltshire, Colonel Home, who served in the German war.

Lately, at Holham Gate, near Sheffield, Jonathan Parkin, esq.

6. At Shireland, in Derbyshire, Mr. Jonathan Burnham, aged 73, many years a dweller in London.

John Dowson, esq., of Doncaster, in his 77th year.

7. Mr. Charles Hughes, of the Royal Circus, many years one of the proprietors of that place of entertainment.

8. At Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway, Henry De Burgh, Marquis Clanricarde, knight of the order of St. Patrick.

At Cambridge, Dr. Peter Peckard, master of Magdalen college, dean of Peterborough, prebendary of Southwell, and rector of Fletton and Abbots Ripton, in Huntingdonshire, in his 83d year. He was bred at Oxford, and took the degree of M. A. at Corpus Christi College, March 2, 1741. In 1781 he succeeded the Hon. Barton Wallop as master of the college, served the office of vice-chancellor in 1784, and was admitted D. D. in 1785. He was author of the following works:

(1) The popular Clamour against the Jews indefensible. A Sermon preached at Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1753. 8vo. 1753.

(2) On the Nature and Extent of Civil and Religious Liberty. A Sermon. 8vo. 1754.

(3) A Dissertation of Revelations, Chap. xi. ver. 13. In which is attempted to be shown that there is some reason to believe this prophecy is completed by the late Earthquake (*i. e.* at Lisbon), 8vo. 1755.

(4) Observations on the Doctrine of an intermediate State between Death and the Resurrection. With some Remarks on Mr. Goddard's Sermon on that Subject, 8vo. 1756.

(5) Further Observations on the Doctrine of an intermediate State, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Morton's Queries, 8vo. 1757.

(6) Observations on Mr. Fleming's Survey, &c. 8vo. 1759.

(7) The proper style of Christian Oratory. A Sermon preached at Huntingdon Jan. 7, 1770, 8vo. 1770.

(8) A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Rev. Archdeacon Cholwell, at Huntingdon, May 19, 1772. 8vo. 1772.

(9) The unalterable Nature of Vice and Virtue. A Sermon preached at St. James's, Westminster, April 4th 1775, 8vo. 1775.

(10) The Nature and Extent of Civil and Religious Liberty. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Nov. 5. 1771, 4to. 1781.

(11) Piety, Benevolence, and Loyalty recommended. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Jan. 30, 1764. 4to. 1784.

(12) The Life of Nicholas Farrer, 8vo.

(13) Justice and Mercy recommended, &c. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, 8vo. 1738.

9. William Elliott, esq. of Coventry, one of the justices of peace for the county of Warwick.

10. Barnardus La Grange, esq. late of the province of New Jersey in North America.

Mr. Thos. Robinson, sword bearer to the Corporation of Lynn.

11. George Peters, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

At Abingdon, in Berks, Mr. Thos. Kendall.

12. At Norfolk-street, Richard Brockleby, M. D. fellow of the College of Physicians, 1756. He took his degree originally at Leyden, and had been physician to the army. He was author of

(1) Dissertatio Inaug. de Saliva sana et mobosa Lug. Bat. 4to. 1745.

(2) An Essay concerning the Mortality of Horned Cattle, 8vo. 1746.

(3) Eulogium Medicum five Oratio Anniversaria Harveiana habita in Theatris Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium Die xviij Octobris, A. D. 1760. 4to.

(4) (Economic and Medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals, 8vo. 1764.

(5) An Account of the poisonous Root lately found mixed with the Gentian, Phil. Transf. No. 486.

(6) Case of a Lady labouring under a Diabetes, Med. Obs. Vol. iii

(7) Experiments relative to the Analysis and Virtues of Seltzer Water, Ibid. Vol. iv.

(8) Case of an Encysted Tumour in the Orbit of the Eye, cured by Mr. Bromfield and Ingram, Ibid.

At Exeter, Lieutenant General Thomas Bruce, son of William Earl of Kincardin. He was colonel of the 16th regiment of foot, and M. P. for Great Bedwin, Wiltshire.

13. Lady Jennings-Clarke, of Holly Grove, in the county of Berk, widow of the late Sir Philip Jennings Clarke, bart.

At Hampton, General James Johnston, colonel of his majesty's Enniskillen regiment of dragoons, and governor of Quebec.

15. At Pentonville, Paul Hamilton, esq. an American loyalist.

DEATHS ABROAD.

AUGUST. In Grenada, in his 62d year, Alexander Stuart, M. D.

In America, Gunning Bedford, esq. governor of the state of Delaware.

AUG. 22. At Trinidad, Mr. Edward Lang, surgeon of the 57th regiment of foot.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant Charles Langford Fisher.

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A LIST

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O F
B A N K R U P T S,
F R O M

June 27, 1797, to December 26, 1797.

A.

ATKINSON, John, Cockermouth, Cumberland, tanner, July 4.
 Allured, John, the younger, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, upholder, July 29.
 Aked, William, Crosby, Cumberland, linen-manufacturer, August 1.
 Atkinson, George, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, surgeon, apothecary, and ship-owner, Aug. 3.
 Ashmore, Thomas, Swithin's Lane, London, merchant, August 12.
 Appleby, Thomas, formerly of Blackfriars Road, late of Mansfield-street, Goodman's Fields, then prisoner in the King's Bench, horse-dealer, August 19.
 Antonio, Joseph, Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant, August 26.
 Atkinson, Joseph, Beech-street, London, tailor, Sept. 19.
 Avern, Richard, Birmingham, Warwickshire, baker, Nov. 25.
 Ashton, Thomas, Southampton-street, St. George's, Bloomsbury, money-scrivener, Nov. 28.
 Aylwin, Robert Patrick, Swan-yard, Blackman-street, Southwark, stuff-melter and tallow-chandler, Dec. 12.
 Abbott, James, Rotherham, Yorkshire, shopkeeper, Dec. 12.

B.

Brassie, Thomas, Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant, July 4.
 Bell, Thomas, late of Mark-lane, London, then of Southgate, Middlesex, wine-merchant, July 15.
 Barham, Thomas, Deal, Kent, shopkeeper, July 22.
 Bispham, Samuel, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, watch-wheel-finisher, July 22.
 Brandon, William Barnard, Leadenhall-street, truss-maker, July 22.
 Brevitt, William, Birmingham, drover, July 25.
 Bigby, James, Nottingham, wine-merchant, August 1.
 Broadbrook, Edward, Broad-street, Golden-square, upholder, August 8.
 Brooks, Thomas, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, innkeeper, August 8.
 Burrell, Thomas, Wormwood-street, London, carpenter, August 12.
 Buckley, John, late of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, then of Manchester, Sept. 9.
 Buckley, Henry, Delph-within-Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant, Sept. 23.
 Bartlet, Robert, Stretton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, timber-merchant, Sept. 30.
 Bailey, Thomas, Sunderland, Durham, money-scrivener, Oct. 7.
 Branby, John, Pateley-bridge, Yorkshire, Oct. 28.
 Bennett, John, Threadneedle-street, London, sword-cutler, Nov. 4.
 Bernard, Samuel, Greenwich, Kent, carpenter and builder, Nov. 4.
 Barbor, Charlotte, Stockport, Cheshire, innkeeper, Nov. 7.
 Basa, Benjamin, Leeds, Yorkshire, linen-draper, Nov. 7.
 Bates, Joseph, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, Nov. 7.
 Botibol, Prosper, Strand, ostrich-feather-manufacturer, Nov. 21.
 Bevan, Timothy Rowland, Basinghall-street, London, money-scrivener, Nov. 25.
 Baker, Joseph, Stony-Stratford, Buckinghamshire, glover, Nov. 28.

K k k 4

Biggar,

Biggar, Charles, Spring-garden Coffee-house, coffee-house-keeper, Nov. 28.
 Bryan, Michael, Sheerness, Kent, sloop-seller, Dec. 2.
 Bentley, John, Hartford, butcher, Dec. 5.
 Bourdett, William, Milbank-street, Westminster, sugar-refiner, Dec. 9.
 Bird, Christopher Chapman, Little Abingdon-street, Westminster, merchant, Dec. 9.
 Birbeck, John, Whitehaven, Cumberland, dealer, Dec. 12.
 Bowers, Edward, and Reid, Arthur, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, tailors, Dec. 16.
 Brown, James, Scarborough, Yorkshire, master-mariner, Dec. 19.
 Bainbridge, William, Gerrard-street, Soho, carver and gilder, Dec. 19.
 Bridgman, George, Dartmouth, Devonshire, money-scrivener, Dec. 19.

C.

Chadwick, James, Manchester, haberdasher, June 27.
 Chalmers, Richard, Salford, near Manchester, brewer, June 27.
 Cooper, William, Norwich, linen-draper, July 1.
 Cragg, Richard, Horsham, Sussex, draper, July 22.
 Cowper, John, Penrith, Cumberland, tanner, July 22.
 Clough, George, Manchester, victualler, July 29.
 Cragg, Joseph, Loughborough, Leicestershire, linen-draper, July 29.
 Clary, William, Ealing, Middlesex, shopkeeper, August 1.
 Chandler, Daniel, Chobbing, Essex, farmer, August 5.
 Coulstring, Andrew Pearce, Bristol, dealer, August 15.
 Collins, James, Elvington, Yorkshire, farrier, August 19.
 Crosley, Samuel, Bradford, Yorkshire, spirituous-liquor merchant, August 26.
 Chappell, John, and Pratten, Joseph, jun. Gloucester, tanners, Sept. 2.
 Curry, James, Manchester, merchant, Sept. 9.
 Cunliff, James, Laffock, near Belton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 23.
 Cross, Robert, Canterbury, Kent, linen-draper and hosier, Sept. 26.
 Clegg, James, Manchester, Lancashire, suttan-manufacturer, Oct. 3.
 Chambers, Richard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, (under the firm of Landell and Chambers,) Oct. 7.
 Cooke, Anne, and Befancon, Maria, Kensington, Middlesex, school-mistresses, Oct. 14.
 Charlton, John, Milk-street, London, trunk-maker, Nov. 4.
 Crew, Thomas, Gray's-Inn Lane, Middlesex, stationer, Nov. 4.
 Crawford, Alexander, Bristol, dealer, Nov. 11.
 Chelms, Anne, West Auckland, Durham, shopkeeper, Nov. 14.
 Clayfield, Edward, Grafton-street, St. Anne, Soho, woollen-draper, Nov. 18.
 Cohen, Lewis, Wapping, merchant, Nov. 21.
 Chilton, Farrow, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter, Nov. 21.
 Carr, Benjamin, and Wills, John, Worcester, horse-hair-seating-weavers, Nov. 21.
 Cooper, George, Duke-street, Aldgate, man's mercer, Nov. 21.
 Collins, William, Bath, linen-draper, Nov. 28.
 Clarkfon, Henry, Stockport, Chester, manufacturer, Nov. 28.
 Cooper, Savel, the younger, Wade's Mill, Thundridge, Herts, miller, Nov. 28.
 Commins, James, Exeter, builder, Dec. 2.
 Cook, James, King-street, Golden-square, Middlesex, baker, Dec. 2.
 Creagh, Stephen, George-street, Adelphi, Westminster, money-scrivener, Dec. 19.

D.

Downing, George, New-street, Covent-garden, oilman, July 1.
 Dawson, Darcey, Chatham, Kent, sloop-seller, July 1.
 Dalby, Thomas, Grub-street, London, butcher, July 22.
 Dunn, James, Wisbech St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, builder, August 8.
 Dawson, Robert, Hooper's Square, Goodman's Fields, sloop-seller, Sept. 5.
 Danvers, John, Bristol, surgeon, Oct. 24.
 Dalton, William Stowage, Deptford, potter, Nov. 7.
 Dyer, James Norris, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, plumber and glazier, Nov. 14.
 Deeble, John Thurston, Cannon-street, London, upholder, Nov. 25.
 Davis, John, and Davis, William, Peck-lane, Birmingham, joiners and cabinet-makers, Dec. 26.

I N D E X.

E.

East, John, Brompton, Middlesex, paper-manufacturer, July 1.
 Evans, James John, Portsmouth, vintner, July 15.
 Ehn, George, Goswell-street, Middlesex, starch-maker, July 25.
 Evans, John, Duke-street, Aldgate, man's mercer, Oct. 21.
 Evans, John, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, brush-maker, Nov. 21.
 East, Edward, Bridge-road, Lambeth, Surrey, coach-maker, Dec. 9.

F.

Frost, George, Stepney, Middlesex, wheelwright, July 1.
 Finch, Elisabeth, Finch, William, and Finch, Joshua, Langford, Bedfordshire, paper-makers and millers, July 1.
 Finney, Robert, Colchester, Essex, shopkeeper, July 4.
 Farthing, Robert, Blakeney, Norfolk, merchant, July 15.
 Forbes, John, Falcon-court, Southwark, Surrey, victualler, July 29.
 Fane, William, and Fane, Thomas, High-street, Whitechapel, auctioneers, August 8.
 Superfeded same day by the description of upholders,
 Fisher, Jacob, Peterborough, grocer and tallow-chandler, Sept. 16.
 Foster, Robert, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, shopkeeper, Oct. 28.
 Freeman, Samuel, Goswell-street-road, Middlesex, carpenter, Nov. 4.
 Fiche, Peter, Denmark-street, St. Giles's, carver, Nov. 4.
 Fisher, Samuel, Sheffield, Yorkshire, money-scrivener, Nov. 25.
 Forrest, James, New Lisle-street, Middlesex, woollen-draper, Dec. 16.
 Fullick, James, Broadway, Westminster, bricklayer, Dec. 23.

G.

Gill, John, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, butcher and jobber, July 1.
 Geering, Gregory, Shorter's Court, London, money-scrivener, July 4.
 Gardiner, Henry Samuel, Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, weaver, July 8.
 Godfell, Thomas, the elder, Wheatheaf-wharf, Wapping, wharfinger, July 22.
 Green, Robert, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire, grocer, August 26.
 Grundel, Joseph, Crown-street, Westminster, wine-merchant, Sept. 12.
 Gould, Mary, New Bond-street, Middlesex, confectioner, Sept. 23.
 Groome, Mary, Wellington, Salop, milliner, Oct. 31.
 Gale, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tallow-chandler, Nov. 11.
 Gadd, Abraham, Bristol, common brewer, Nov. 18.
 Garratt, James, and Hathway, Benjamin, Oxford-street, glass-sellers, Nov. 21.
 Griffell, William, Gray's-Inn Lane, Middlesex, tile-maker, Nov. 25.
 Gosington, George, Knightbridge, Middlesex, shopkeeper, Nov. 25.
 Green, James, Bethnal-green, horse-dealer, Nov. 28.
 Giles, John, Bath, dealer, Dec. 23.
 Grantham, Thomas, Manchester, flour-dealer, Dec. 23.

H.

Hardy, Sarah, Old-Bailey, London, card and pasteboard manufacturer, June 27.
 Hawke, Francis, Sheffield, Yorkshire, file-Smith, June 27.
 Hall, Matthew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, vintner, June 27.
 Hoodless, Thomas, Stowe, Lincolnshire, maltster, July 15.
 Hart, David, Gosport, Hants, silversmith, July 18.
 Haigh, John, Low-Whitley, Northumberland, factor, July 18.
 Hughes, Simon, Charles-street, Soho-square, Middlesex, perfumer, July 18.
 Hope, Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, July 18.
 Hammett, William, Birchin-lane, London, money-scrivener, July 22.

I N D E X.

Hawkins, Thomas Wallis, Southwark, Surrey, stationer, July 29. Superfeded Aug. 12.
Hullett, Thomas, and Hullett, William, Hereford, carriers, July 29.
Hamilton, John, Paternoster-row, bookseller, August 1.
Hullett, William, Hereford, carrier, August 5.
Higga, John, Hay, Brecon, maltster, August 8.
Hicks, William, Hollowell-lane, Shoreditch, Middlesex, corn-chandler, August 12.
Haynes, Richard, Bedford-court, Covent-garden, man's mercer, August 12.
Hoodless, Thomas, Stowe, Lincolnshire, maltster, August 12.
Hammond, Josiah, Manchester, innkeeper, August 15.
Hodges, Stephen, Oundle, Northamptonshire, innholder, August 19.
Horsley, William, Painfwick, Gloucestershire, butcher, Sept. 9.
Hill, Thomas, late of Chapmanslade, Wilts, tallow-chandler, then of Bath, Somersetshire, grocer, Sept. 19.
Horsman, Edw. and Horsman, John, Chipping-Campden, Gloucestershire, bankers, Sept. 19.
Hodges, Thomas, and Sainsbury, Jonathan, Milbank-street, Westminster, coal-merchants, Sept. 23.
Halloway, Levi, Paddington, Middlesex, saddler, Sept. 23.
Harrison, Thomas, Oxford, hat-manufacturer, Oct. 7.
Hammer, Thomas, the younger, Bristol, grocer, Oct. 28.
Holiday, John, North Audley-street, Hanover-square, carpenter and undertaker, Nov. 7.
Hyde, John, Wych-street, St. Clement's Danes, musical-instrument-maker, Nov. 7.
Harthill, William, Bilston, Staffordshire, japanner, Nov. 11.
Harris, Rees, the younger, Swansea, Glamorganshire, maltster, Nov. 11.
Howgate, William, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, haberdasher, Nov. 14.
Holt, Robert, Hulme, near Manchester, dyer, Nov. 14.
Hiscock, William, Kew-green, Surrey, victualler, Nov. 14.
Hart, Henry, Lamb's Conduit-street, Middlesex, playing-card maker, Nov. 18.
Hartfinck, John Caspar, Hutchinson, Julius, and Playfair, William, Cornhill, bankers, Nov. 18.
Hopley, Richard, Fleet-street, London, druggist, Nov. 18.
Harrison, John, Easingwold, Yorkshire, common brewer, Nov. 25.
Hasell, George, Buttsbury, Essex, farmer, Nov. 25.
Herkam, William, Mile-End-road, Middlesex, coal-merchant, Nov. 25.
Hartley, Ann, Lancaster, milliner, Nov. 28.
Heptinstall, Richard, High-Holborn, bookseller, Nov. 28.
Hawkefworth, Thomas, Tamworth, Staffordshire, mercer and draper, Dec. 9.
Hucklebridge, John William, New Sarum, Wiltshire, bookseller, Dec. 9.
Haslam, Arthur, West-Houghton, Lancashire, victualler, Dec. 23.
Holland, William, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, hosier, Dec. 23.
Hancock, Robert, Titchbourne-street, Middlesex, childbed-linen-maker, Dec. 26.
Holmes, Solomon, Doncaster, Yorkshire, leather-dresser, Dec. 26.

J.

Jones, William, Vere-street, Marybone, linen-draper, July 8.
Jeremy, John, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, linen-draper, July 15.
Irvine, William, Sunderland, Durham, coal-fitter, July 15.
Jackson, John, Lime-street, London, wine-merchant, July 22.
Irvine, William, and Angus, Jonathan, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ship and insurance brokers, August 1.
Jones, Thomas, Whitney, Herefordshire, innkeeper, August 1.
Jackson, John, Queen-street, Brompton, Kenfington, apothecary, August 1.
Jones, Thomas, High Holborn, Middlesex, carver and gilder, August 5.
Jee, Edward, Birmingham, Warwickshire, engraver and picture-frame-maker, Aug. 26.
Jackson, John, Alderfgate-street, London, dealer in wine and spirituous liquors, Sept. 16.
Jones, Jonathan, Gosport, Hampshire, and Jones, Benjamin, Sheerness, shop-sellers, Oct. 24.
Jefferys, Nathaniel, Albemarle-street, St. James's, silversmith and jeweller, Nov. 14.
Jolly, Ralph, Clare-market, butcher, Nov. 21.
Johnson, Thomas, and Jones, David, Norton-Falgate, Middlesex, chemists and druggists, Nov. 25.
Jenkins, John, Margate, vintner, Nov. 28.
Jordan, William, Pentonville, Middlesex, linen-draper, Dec. 2.
Jones, Daniel, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, Dec. 12.
Jossen, Henry White, Malden, Essex, butcher, Dec. 23.

I N D E X.

K.

Kear, Robert, Sonning, Oxfordshire, maltster, July 11.
 Keeg, Joseph, Newbury, Berkshire, grocer, July 22.
 Knight, William, Kevan-Cribbs, Glamorganhire, smith, July 29.
 Krogge, Charles, Lambeth-marsh, Surrey, money-scrivener, August 12.
 Killy, Michael, Middle-row, Holborn, salesman, Dec. 23.

L.

Law, Jonas, Little Alie-street, Goodman's Fields, clock and watch maker, July 1.
 Leagstaff, Simon, Sunderland, Durham, then in the King's-Bench prison, ship-owner, July 15.
 Lawrence, John, Southampton, dealer and chapman, July 15.
 Leese, Robert, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, July 29.
 Leighton, John, Plymouth, brush-maker, August 22. Superfeded Dec. 9.
 Levy, Jacob, Portsea, Hampshire, shop-seller, Oct. 21.
 Lovel, Daniel, Tokenhouse-yard, London, merchant, Oct. 24.
 Living, Nathaniel, Newgate-street, London, wholesale linen-draper, Nov. 4.
 Legg, William, Curfitor-street, Chancery-lane, tallow-chandler, Nov. 11.
 Ledieu, Francis and Hodge, Beavis-wood, Gosport, tailors, Nov. 18.
 Latten, William, Norwich, beer-brewer, Nov. 28.
 Lovell, Thomas, and Lovell, Daniel, Tokenhouse-yard, London, merchants, Dec. 2.
 Thomas, Thomas, Manchester, cotton-merchant, Dec. 5.
 Langston, Richard, Manchester, merchant, Dec. 23.
 Loye, Charles, the younger, Boston, Lincolnshire, miller, Dec. 23.

M.

Marshall, Joseph, Great-bridge, Yorkshire, inn-holder, June 27.
 Mitchell, Charles, Lombard-street, London, merchant, July 1.
 Matthews, Samuel, Aldgate High-street, London, butcher, July 8.
 Marshall, John, and Longcake, John, Workington, Cumberland, mercers and drapers, July 22.
 Morton, James, the younger, Pendleton, Lancashire, sustain-manufacturer, July 25.
 Miles, John, Bennet-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex, baker, August 15.
 More, William, Bristol, money-scrivener, August 26.
 Mewburn, Tulip, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant, Sept. 2.
 Martindale, John, St. James's Street, Westminster, wine-merchant, Sept. 16.
 Martindale, Benjamin, and Fitch, Edward, St. James's Street, Middlesex, wine-merchants, Sept. 23.
 Martin, William, Pershore, Worcestershire, brandy-merchant, Sept. 23.
 Moore, Richard, Birmingham, Warwickshire, button-maker, Sept. 30.
 Maxwell, John, Bromyard, Herefordshire, apothecary, Oct. 3.
 Mendez da Costa, Jacob, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields, Middlesex, merchant, Oct. 3.
 Mears, John, Canterbury, glass-seller, Oct. 28.
 McCarthy, William, Broad-street, St. Giles's, victualler, Nov. 4.
 Maber, William, and Maber, Peter William, Sun-court, Cornhill, bays-factors, Nov. 14.
 Mellor, Joseph, and Pratt, George, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturers, Nov. 25.
 Morgan, John, Short's Gardens, near Drury-lane, corn-chandler, Dec. 2.
 Mordecai, Benjamin, Buckle-street, White-Lion-street, Whitechapel, linen-draper, Dec. 9.
 Manifon, John, Berkeley-square, Middlesex, saddler, Dec. 16.
 Mee, William, and Evans, William, Wood-street, Cheap-side, hosiery, Dec. 26.
 Moore, James, Charlcote, Warwickshire, dealer, Dec. 26.

N.

Northall, John, Sheffield, Yorkshire, printer, July 29.
 Nabbs, James, Great-Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, August 26.
 Newton, John, Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire, shopkeeper, Nov. 7.

INDEX.

O.

Ozlake, George, Plaistow, Essex, money-scrivener, July 3.

P.

Planck, Peter, Long-Acre, refiner, June 27.
 Pearson, Anne, Pickering, Yorkshire, grocer, July 1.
 Podd, William Gilbert, Bath, Somersetshire, picture-dealer, July 22.
 Pember, Richard, Clifton, Gloucestershire, dealer and chapman, July 22.
 Pratten, Joseph, the younger, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, tanner, July 25.
 Priest, Peter, Broad-street, St. Giles's in the Fields, victualler, July 29.
 Pittman, Robert, Southampton, shopkeeper, August 1.
 Parlour, Samuel, London-lane, Norwich, ironmonger, August 26.
 Parsons, Stephen, Whitstable, Kent, merchant, August 26.
 Pilling, Susannah, Bury, Lancashire, innkeeper, Sept. 19.
 Purvis, Robert, Chester-le-street, Durham, miller, Sept. 26.
 Parker, John, North-row, Hanover-square, coal-merchant, Oct. 17.
 Parker, John, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, goldsmith, Nov. 4.
 Pratten, Mark, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, shoe-maker, Nov. 14.
 Parker, John, Clithero, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Nov. 18.
 Philpot, William, Hackney-road, Middlesex, coach-maker, Nov. 28.

Q.

Queenborough, Michael, Sutton-Coldfield, Warwickshire, butcher, Nov. 21.

R.

Roberts, James, Compton-street, Soho, tent-maker, July 4.
 Royle, Roger, Pendleton-Eccles, Lancashire, dyer, July 4.
 Ramsden, Richard, Scarborough, Yorkshire, grocer, July 8.
 Rowland, Thomas, Liverpool, Lancashire, earthen-ware-dealer, July 22.
 Richardson, George, Carlisle-street, Westminster, money-scrivener, August 19.
 Reid, William, and Macdonald, Peter, Whitcross-alley, Moorfields, handkerchief-manufacturers, Sept. 2.
 Robson, James, Croydon, Surrey, saddler, Sept. 23.
 Reith, Charles, Holborn-hill, Middlesex, linen-draper, Sept. 30.
 Russell, George, Berough-road, coal-merchant, Nov. 7.
 Reeve, Edward, Leeds, Yorkshire, linen-draper, Nov. 7.
 Roberts, Michael, Earl-street, London, merchant, Nov. 18.
 Reynolds, Edward, Blackfriars Road, Surrey, linen-draper, Nov. 18.
 Reed, Samuel, and Reed, James, St. James's Street, Westminster, booksellers, Nov. 28.
 Rickman, Joseph, Maidenhead, Berkshire, surgeon and apothecary, Dec. 12.
 Redhead, Henry, and Ward, Eliza, Upper Norton-street, St. Mary-la-Bonne, Middlesex, perfumers, Dec. 19.
 Ratray, John, Paternoster-row, Cheap-side, woollen-draper, Dec. 23.
 Reynolds, William, Evesham, Worcester-shire, druggist, Dec. 23.

S.

Stoddart, John, Errington, Thomas, and Eprington, James, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, carriers and insurance-brokers, June 27.
 Starkie, John, Walk-mill, near Colne, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, June 27.
 Sykes, John, Manchester, perfumer and toymen, July 1.
 Smith, Thomas, Tipton, otherwise Tibbington, Staffordshire, edge-tool-manufacturer, July 8.

Sharp,

I N D E X.

arp, Elizabeth, and Gillson, William, High Holborn, Middlesex, ornamental composition-chimney-piece-manufacturers, and co-partners, July 15.
 mpton, Thomas, Oxford-street, goldsmith, July 22.
 aton, George, the elder, Crowle, Lincolnshire, corn-factor, July 22.
 effield, William, the younger, Rubrough, Yorkshire, farmer, July 29.
 tterfield, Joseph, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, tanner, July 29.
 vain, Charles, Moorfields, London, upholster, August 12.
 ales, William, Middleton, Lancashire, miller, August 15.
 ewart, Duncan, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, baker, August 19.
 wan, Thomas, Manchester, liquor-merchant, August 19.
 ephens, John, Bristol, broker, Sept. 2.
 tuckey, Joel, Bristol, saddler and shoe-maker, Sept. 12.
 mith, Robert, Streatham, Surrey, and Smith, Charles, Croydon, brewers, Sept. 19.
 ayre, John, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 23.
 mith, Alexander, Duke's Court, Bow-street, Middlesex, victualler, Oct. 14.
 ale, Jonathan, Sale, Rylands, and Sale, James, the younger, Liverpool, coal-merchants, Oct. 14.
 epton, Peter, Altham, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer, Oct. 17.
 pittle, James, Broadway, Blackfriars, London, cheesemonger, Oct. 31.
 mith, Thomas, Park-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, tailor, Oct. 31.
 mart, Benjamin, Frith-street, Middlesex, goldsmith, Nov. 4.
 tringer, George, Cartell, Birmingham, druggist, Nov. 7.
 evens, Thomas, Bristol, house-carpenter, Nov. 7.
 methurst, Thomas, Chesepide, warehousman, Nov. 11.
 mpson, Joseph, Cumberland-street, Shoreditch sugar-grinder, Nov. 11.
 ealy, Benjamin, Boswell-court, Carey-street, money-scrivener, Nov. 11.
 starling, Joseph, the younger, Aldersgate-street, London, watchmaker, Nov. 18.
 cholefield, John, Elland, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, Nov. 21.
 eger, Elizabeth, Old Palace-yard, Middlesex, coffee-house and tavern keeper, Nov. 25.
 spender, William, Birmingham, draper, Nov. 28.
 Senola, Jane, Fore-street, Cripplegate, shopkeeper, Dec. 5.
 Sarjant, George Edward, Portsea, Hants, shopfeller, Dec. 9.
 Swan, Richard, Wapping-wall, Shadwell, mast and block maker, Dec. 9.
 Smyth, Robert, Oxford-street, grocer, Dec. 23.
 Smith, Thomas, Walworth, grocer, Dec. 23.

T.

Taylor, Edward, Fore-street, Lambeth, Surrey, and Matfen, Richard, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, London, oil-refiners, and co-partners, July 15.
 Tankerley, Robert, Kingston-upon-Hull, shopfeller, July 29.
 Thayne, Joseph, Nicolas-lane, London, merchant, August 15.
 Toomer, George, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, London, weaver, Sept. 23.
 Thomas, James, Marnble, Worcester-shire, coal-merchant, Oct. 7.
 Tedesco, Angelo, Wilton-street, Finsbury-square, Middlesex, merchant, Oct. 14.
 Taylor, Clement, Maidstone, Kent, paper-manufacturer, Oct. 24.
 Tichener, John, Primrose-street Bishopsgate-street, without, London, weaver, Oct. 31.
 Tooley, Thomas, Pancras-lane, London, tailor, Nov. 4.
 Toulmin, William, Mark-lane, London, money-scrivener, Nov. 4.
 Tyas, Thomas, Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, silk-broker, Nov. 4.

U.

Uborne, William, Christopher-street, Finsbury-square, merchant, July 15.

V.

Vowell, John, Worcester-street, Southwark, money-scrivener, July 22. Superseded Dec. 9.
 Voley, David, Woodbridge, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Nov. 21.

I N D E X.

W.

- Walton, Thomas, Sheffield, Yorkshire, linen-draper, July 1.
 Wardell, Thomas, late of Chatham, Kent, then a prisoner in the King's Bench, *marin.*, July 8.
 Whitaker, Peter, Manchester, Lancashire, alehouse-keeper, July 15.
 Warr, Daniel, Tipton, Staffordshire, nailer, July 15.
 Ward, John, Tean-Checkley, Staffordshire, butcher, July 15.
 Wright, John Martindale, Carlisle, cabinet-maker, July 13.
 Watts, Richard, Fareham, Southampton, brandy-merchant, August 3.
 White, Henry, Witham, Essex, tailor and draper, August 12.
 Whitney, John, Keynsham, Somersetshire, apothecary, August 22.
 Wood, John, Coventry, victualler, August 26.
 Watkins, John, the younger, Newland, Gloucestershire, lime-burner, August 29.
 Whitehead, William, Manchester, Lancashire, innkeeper, Sep. 9.
 Worley, Thomas, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, baker, Sept. 12.
 Watkinson, Robert, Manningtree, Essex, grocer, Sept. 16.
 Wardell, John, Liverpool, timber-merchant, Sept. 19.
 Willmot, Daniel, Bilston, Staffordshire, stone-mason, Sept. 26.
 Ward, George, and Thompson, Patrick, Manchester, Lancashire, and Lovel, Thomas, Panterbury, Northamptonshire, merchants, Oct. 21.
 Webb, John, the younger, Strand, Middlesex, grocer, Nov. 7.
 Watt, Alexander, Northaw-place, Hertfordshire, farmer, Nov. 12.
 Whytehead, Thomas, Milnholm, near Skipton, Yorkshire, manufacturer, Dec. 2.
 Westcott, John, Exeter, shopkeeper, Dec. 2.
 Whytehead, Thomas Chamberlain, Millholme, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, Dec. 5.
 White, William, Hardington, Berkshire, maltster, Dec. 12.
 Webster, Joseph, Bankside, Thorne, South, or Rowcliffe, Yorkshire, dealers, Dec. 12.
 Whately, Henry, Culworth, Northamptonshire, salesman, Dec. 12.
 Warren, William, Rickinghall-Superior, Suffolk, brick-maker, Dec. 16.
 White, William, King-street, Westminster, tailor, Dec. 16.
 Woodfield, Richard, and Orton, William, Coventry, grocers, Dec. 26.
 Westcote, James, Martock, Somersetshire, dealer, Dec. 26.

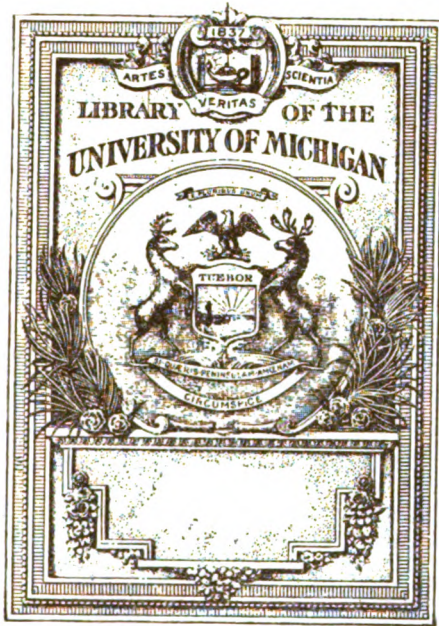
Y.

- Young, John Mates, Bristol, broker and cabinet-maker, Dec. 9.
 Young, Benjamin, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, surgeon, Dec. 23.

DIRECTIONS



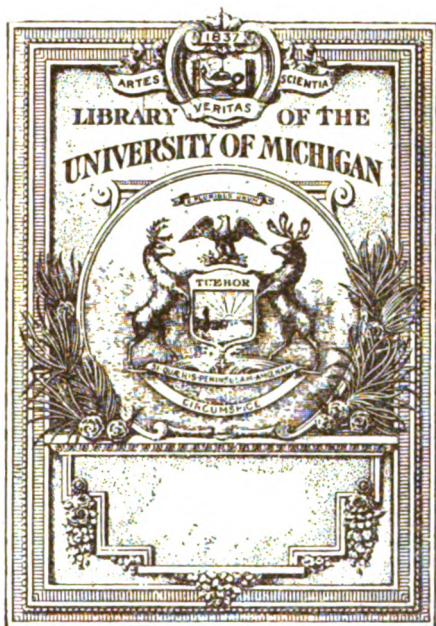
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